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JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.

A HISTORY

OF

EVANSVILLE

AND

VANDERBURGH COUNTY,

INDIANA.

A Complete and Concise Account from the Earliest Times to the
Present, Embracing Reminiscences of the Pioneers and
Biographical Sketches of the Men Who Have Been
Leaders in Commercial and Other
Enterprises.

BY

JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.

EVANSVILLE, IND.
KELLER PRINTING COMPANY,
1897.

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This history is a recital of prominent local events of our people from the earliest day to the present. Their habits and customs and growth will be told in the simple, plain manner of those pioneers. I had almost said in the open, frank style of that heroic age—when bravery was exercised and deeds of valor performed, when the protection of life and the guarding of property were the incentives to action, when the home and the family were jealously watched against the wiles of the skulking Indians, when the vain ambitions of conventional society of this swift day were entirely wanting.

In those days, let us not forget, a man's word of honor was his bond, as inviolable as his sacred rights, and his simple "yes" or "no" were never repudiated nor impeached by himself, nor discredited by neighbors. They were given without qualification or reservation and accepted in the spirit and force that the conventionalisms or customs of that day attached to them. Sham and pretension were no parts of the Hoosier pioneer's nature, nor would he suffer anything to smirch his good name or compromise his family honor. He scrupulously separated his politics and his religion, and personal differences were sometimes settled at the rifle's muzzle. Instances are not wanting where the bravado and the thief have been summarily dealt with. The code of honor among those primitive people was of such a high standard and inflexibility that a villian and a sneak could not adapt themselves to it, and therefore they found more congenial quarters elsewhere, as a rule. Dishonor and bad faith in anyone were never forgiven, and a promise was held sacred. Their high standard of equity and probity developed a race of honorable men and women, and their application of strict morals to daily life restrained the evilly inclined and gave them honest public officials and professional men of superior character and sterling qualities. Reputation was not then a mere bond of dollars and cents, as it is in our rushing, forgetting, exciting, nerve-exhausting, peace-destroying day. This brief portraiture of the majestic character of those early heroes may convey a glimpse at the threshold of those of whom we write.

No labors are required at our hands, we are delighted to say, to frame defenses or invent apologies for these friends and neighbors, who are set down in this volume with loving care and jealous love. Herein an humble effort has been made to portray all the phases of life in those early times, as they existed socially, commercially, politically, educationally, religiously, and indeed in every channel of

their affairs. The incidents drawn out to illustrate the customs and habits of our respected fathers shall in no way cast a shadow of disrespect upon them. As Mark Anthony said of the Romans in the days of Julius Caesar, they were all honorable men—all. That is to say, no bruisers, no mongers of scandal, no violators of law, no broilers, no immoral characters, no evil-doers find a place in this history. Although not a hero-worshipper, the historian has conscientiously endeavored to be, however, an impartial tribunal in estimating the value and significance and relationship of facts that might illustrate these typical pioneers of whom he writes.

It may add relative value to the truth and character of the facts marshaled in this book, if it is understood by the reader that the larger portion of the period embraced in this volume is covered by the author's own stretch of life. Much that is noted and set down in these pages is taken from personal experience and observation. The remark is ventured without vanity and without any thought that the reader will wonder at it, that the writer is thankful to the Lord, at the green old age of 82 years, for a good memory and a clear recollection of the early citizens of whom he writes and of the progress and growth of this city.

Acknowledgment is here made of my indebtedness to many of the descendants of the pioneer families, whose deeds are accurately recorded herein, for valuable aid in supplying family history and other relative facts. These records have been carefully verified by the older family members themselves, and are therefore entirely trustworthy and genuine. To some extent our forefathers, with ax in hand, gun strapped upon shoulder, and Bible in pocket, hewing their way through the dense forests, were negligent of the matter of making records, and about the only records outside of the courts are to be found in the old family Bible. They chopped and shot and prayed their way through the tangled wild wood until they saw daylight burst in upon them like the smiling sun through a rift in the cloud. As did Nehemiah when restoring the walls of Jerusalem, they builded, as it were, with sword in one hand and trowel in the other.

The annalist could conceive of no better way of preserving the business status of the city and the condition of the people at this time than to give an interesting and elaborate chapter of histories of firms and individual biographies.

These things are now submitted to the friendly reader with a fond hope that he may be profited as well as entertained, and that they will be useful to the future historian of this growing city.

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HISTORY

OF

VANDEBURGH COUNTY,

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BOOK ONE.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory Remarks—The Author's Advent to the Town—His Long Business Career Has Made Him Thoroughly Acquainted with Every Step of the Progress of Evansville and Vanderburgh County—Personal Incidents—An Interesting Letter—List of Business Men in 1837.

INTRODUCTION.

When Columbus, controlled by ideas beyond those at Salamanca and the wiseacres of his day, pushed out across the undiscovered Atlantic under the directing hand of Queen Isabella and discovered America—or marked the way for its discovery—he knew not what a mighty nation would develop upon the new-found land. He dreamed not of the magnificent cities that would spring up nor of the golden principles of government that the mixed races would evolve, nor of their high grade of liberty which would be a pattern for all the nations of the earth. He conceived not of the relief that would be afforded the congested people of Europe by emigration to the New World. He could not surmise that the new form of liberty of this wondrous nation would be so broad and tolerant that it would invite the oppressed of all nations to its shores. The marvelous discovery opened up not only a vast country of unsurpassed fertility but found a home for a higher freedom and a deeper civilization than the world ever knew before.

For one thing this higher development showed there was need for it in the world, showed the undeveloped state of social relationship, showed the extent of barbarism yet trammeling and enthralling the people, showed the imperfect economical relations that existed between man and man. So the oppressed of many lands found a welcome in America—fleeing from English, from German, from French, from Spanish, from all forms of European oppression.

Under the providence of an all-wise and beneficent God the thirteen American colonies, despising taxation without representation, threw off the British yoke after a long, hard, bloody, self-sacrificing, patriotic struggle for freedom and blessed their descendants with a priceless bequest of liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, liberty of body. The war of the revolution gave its experiences and its lessons, revealed the logical meaning of a wider tolerance and a deeper charity, educated in wiser measures of human government, and gave sovereignty to the people, the true source of all power. If there is any meaning in the thought of progress, men, nations, and the world go on developing continually, and so the beauty of American civilization was beheld with wonderment and Delphic prophecies. The war of 1812 was not in vain in the progress of personal and national rights which it distinctly brought into prominence. The war with Mexico was a preliminary step—speaking of the final results—that culminated in the fratricidal struggle of 1861 and ended in the severance of the shackles from so many Africans imposed on them by an unwise social and economical system. It is “with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right,” as Lincoln said, that our glorious republic has finally come to administer affairs, and as far as may be consistent with individual liberty grants equal opportunities to all men.

The Indian wars only helped, it may be said, to confirm the original settlers in the possession of the land and bring prosperity out of the virgin soil. That liberty of conscience, so distinctly an inheritance of American development, gave us an educational system that is at once the admiration of the world and the maker of men of letters, professors, statesmen, men of science, ministers and business men.

Such have been some of the influences at work shaping American character and American methods of thought. The pioneers, it may be said, were the makers of these influences that have practically filled the whole earth like the stone “cut out of the mountain.” Such men settled at Evansville, in the beginning, and we to-day are their descendants. Their career, as far as it has been preserved, is a most

interesting one. The object in writing this book is to bring prominently to the front the worthy old citizens, now gone over the river of death, and to preserve a class of facts that are in danger of being forever lost sight of and perishing like the men themselves. This volume, it is not extravagant to say, is a social reflex of the people and the days long gone by, and a presentation of the growth that has gone on since, in their descendants and the city. It is not too far-fetched to speak of it as a growth—Phoenix like—out of the ashes of the past.

It is hoped, dear reader, it may not seem improper in the writer, who touched shoulders with those grand, old first settlers, to refer occasionally, as the case may seem to require, to his own relationship to this fast-fading past. The reader, of course, will readily understand that in writing the original history of a community, the historian must of necessity rely upon tradition to a limited extent as well as the few recorded facts. In point of fact, these people, now carved in cold type herein, so to speak, were not the pathfinders of the great wild west but the pathmakers. And naturally they had no time, opportunity, nor inclination to record the transpiring events of the day—scarcely time enough to make distinctions as to property rights. The telegraph, the railroad, the newspaper, the telephone, the matches, all came after their day and generation, and there was no daily record of the passing panorama as there is for us now. Then they were satisfied to have their families around them; now we have turned Gypsies and wander over the face of the earth. Then, when death, from which there is no appeal, broke the family circle, an entry was made in the family Bible and a life-history was deemed complete; now the progressive human race has various ways of writing the biographies of the departed ones. In this impulsive vast-recording age the living human creature makes a record beginning with the cradle and ending only with the grave. The memorial volumes in black, the picture on the wall, the inscription in granite, the obituary column in the church and local papers, the resolutions of friends and orders, the column of character eulogy and loving tribute by a friend, the reporter's biography at the time of death, contain a complete record now of our passing old friends; then our forefathers tenderly laid the father and mother away on the hill, watering the earth with their tears and cherishing the departed one's memory to the last.

It is not a vanity—and this phrase is not an apology—that induces the author to refer to the fact that his grandfather and two granduncles

participated in the first unpleasantness with John Bull & Co. It is not a vanity that leads him to speak of his father, whom many remember as a man of many parts, and whose remains now rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, as a man of righteousness and justice combined. These things show how far back into the past the author's life reaches, and how near his own finger-tips, so to speak, touched those of the great and good Washington. Indeed, it has been his good fortune to know personally such men as Henry Clay, Thomas Marshall, Richard M. Johnson, John J. Crittenden, Cassius M. Clay and others, and he knew in a great degree the inward facts of their lives.

Now, the information caught up and recorded here for present and future generations is not the work of an hour, but, in a sense, of a lifetime. As the work progressed the writer was more and more impressed with its significance and magnitude. It grew on his hands. He has not followed the old stereotyped formula of delivering himself of local affairs and events, but has, like a pioneer, blazed out a way of his own. It is his fond hope that some good may be done in this work, some help be extended to some one in some way.

Not desiring to be discursive or digressive, nor to develop unduly any particular fact or fancy in the author's mind, he yet begs to say one more thing. In his opinion the muniment of our liberties is the great charter given us by our forefathers, and as long as that is jealously guarded and scrupulously honored American independence and civil liberty will not be a myth and a hiss. Law, natural or divine, may not be violated with impunity. Slavery brought its sorrow and shame upon us and humiliated us in sackcloth and ashes. The penalty for every violated natural law must be paid, every error must be atoned for, every pain has a cause. Wrong teaching and wrong tendencies and a loosening of respect for the institutions of our wise and good forebearers can alone be the cause of the downfall of our noble civil structures. It is not, therefore a venturesome or vagrant opinion, when it is said the millennium is detained by injustice, and false economical conditions, and by that uneradicated element of barbarism, selfishness—apotheosized selfishness. If the handwriting ever appears on the wall to this nation, as it did to Belshazzar at Babylon, it will be written with its own hands and without an excuse. The old ship of state, about which Horace wrote so entertainingly, sometimes gets near dangerous roaring reefs, but we have faith in the supreme and superior altruistic elements at the very foundation of the republic that she will out-weather every storm and out-ride every rough sea, and at last enter safe into the harbor of her destiny—whatever that may be.

Reforms have almost always come up out of the masses—have been brought out by plain men, as for instance the simple fishermen of Galilee. When God selected Lincoln, a woodchopper, railsplitter, and flatboatman, it was another illustration of this fact. When Grant was taken from the currying room of the tannery and selected to lead the Union armies against the pro-slavery sentiment of the land, and thus became an instrument to assist Lincoln in setting the bondmen at liberty, he was also a teacher of men, through example, of the beauty of generosity and the grandeur of liberty and peace. The reader's own mind will supply multiplied similar instances.

And still one more thought, commonplace as it may seem. It is this: Every one is the arbiter of his own destiny, in no small degree, notwithstanding the fact that Robert Owen spent a fortune to demonstrate the proposition that circumstances make the man, notwithstanding Shakespeare's well-worn, oft-quoted sentiment that

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

It is within every one's range to gather knowledge, to accumulate ideas, ideas of some kind; and these control him. Hence he is the arbiter, as stated before, of his own destiny, in so far as he follows out his own inclinations. The future no man may know, for "it is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put into his own hands."

Early in life, indeed at the age of seven years, the author became a believer in the teachings of Holy Writ. In all the many conflicts of life since then nothing has transpired to shake his belief in the all-wise providence of God, who never requires impossibilities of His creatures or non-understandable mysteries to be imposed on them.

In His own good time all things will be made plain. All of life is summed up in this: Believe and trust in God. Those who presume to be wiser than the Deity may find what consolation they can in the statement that there is no relief from punishment of a violated physical law, and by analogy none from a mental or moral law—no exceptions, not even for a Tom Paine or a Pagan Bob.

If we shall have lightened one burden, strengthened one hand, lifted one pain from the heart, buoyed up one despondent soul, we shall be rewarded for our labors and researches.

AUTHOR'S ARRIVAL IN 1837.

The author of this chapter will narrate his coming to Evansville and his observations for a short time thereafter.

I arrived here on Sunday morning, February 15, 1837. My brother, Wm. M. Elliott, had come to Evansville about one month previous on a prospecting trip, and rented a store for our business, to-wit: Saddlery and harness and saddlery supplies. Our store was situated on the west side of Main street, near the middle of the block between Second and Third streets. I came here on the little steamer "Rover," from Louisville, Ky., having been three days en route, because of an accident.

On my arrival at the wharf I was met by hotel drummers, one of whom was Thomas Johnson, who kept a hotel on the corner of First and Vine streets; but I had a letter to the proprietor of the Mansion House on the corner of First and Locust, Messrs. Linck and Thorne, being at that time the owners and proprietors of that house.

It was a very cold morning, and as I entered the barroom or sitting-room I remember well the scene. There were about half a dozen of the old citizens present who were in the habit of congregating there, as in all small country towns, to get news, take their toddies and enjoy themselves generally.

When I went in, being a stranger, all eyes seemed fixed upon me and I knew that after I registered there would be numerous inquiries as to where I came from and what I was doing there. I had three letters of introduction; one to the proprietor of the house, one to Gen. Robert M. Evans, and one to Wm. M. Walker, all of whom happened to be present.

After I had presented my introductory letter to Messrs. Thorne and Linck, I inquired if they could tell me where I could find Gen. Evans. They said, "There is the old gentleman sitting in his arm chair by the fire," a place where he generally spent his morning hours. He lived near by, about one square away. He was a very feeble man and showed signs of great exposure, which he informed me he had contracted in camp-life during the Indian war of 1811, having been a colonel and general in the army and on the staff of General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. The other gentlemen composing the group were Wm. M. Walker, ex-sheriff, Wm. Whittlesey, county surveyor; Wm. Newman, sheriff of the county; Daniel Miller, his deputy, and F. E. Goodsell, postmaster.

We were soon all arranged around this splendid fire of big back

logs in a six-foot fire-place, and we had a very pleasant morning's chat over the past of Evansville and its prospective future. We were all detained there on account of a severe storm of snow and hail that was raging on the outside.

When we heard the ringing of the old dinner bell, that was hung on a post beside the house, we were all ready for our meal, and I was surprised to find such a splendid repast as was set before us. About twenty-five of the business men and officials of that day boarded there. The following are the names of a few of them that I remember well:

The old Catholic priest, Father Didier; John Douglas, at that time cashier of the State Bank of Indiana, which had commenced its existence a year before; Mr. Pine, then connected with the Evansville Journal; A. B. Coleman; Fielding Stockwell, afterwards sheriff of Vanderburgh county; Charles D. Boren, the clerk of the circuit court; James Cawson, a retired merchant who has relatives still living here; 'Squire Nathan Rowley and John M. Stockwell, who afterwards acquired a large fortune here and died in early life, leaving a wife and four children, all of whom have passed away.

The snow storm continued to rage all the afternoon, but toward evening there came a lull, and as I was tired of staying about the house, I concluded that I would try to find some church or place of worship.

I inquired if there would be any preaching in town that night. Some one spoke up and said: "This is not the day the circuit rider comes around, but his wife (Mrs. Knowles) is in town and will preach in the little brick schoolhouse on the public square this evening."

That was a bright idea to me, as I had never had the pleasure of hearing a lady preach, having come from the Blue Grass District of Kentucky, where such things were not tolerated.

It seemed to me that the whole town met at this little church that night to hear this noted lady-preacher. It was an unexpected treat to me to hear so fine a sermon and everybody seemed to be greatly pleased and entertained. I was then a member of the Methodist church, having joined when ten years of age.

Next day I launched into business and hung out my big tin sign that represented the business of W. M. and J. P. Elliott for many years afterward.

LIST OF BUSINESS MEN.

The following is a list of the business men and their places of business in Evansville in 1837, the year the author first allied his interests with the young city

Silas Stephens—Saddle and harness shop; Walnut street, near Water.

Hotel and Boarding House—Upper corner of Locust street; kept by Mr. Smith and Mr. Connor.

Shanklin & Caldwell—Dry goods and groceries and dealers in produce; situated on the corner of Locust and Water streets.

Lyon & Wilcox—Druggists; on Water street, between Main and Locust.

Joseph Wheeler, Sam'l Lister & Jos. Caldwell—Dry goods and groceries and dealers in produce; on Water street, between Main and Locust.

John S. Hopkins—Dealer in groceries and produce; on Water street, between Main and Locust.

Robert Barnes—Dry goods and groceries and dealer in country produce; on Water street, between Main and Locust.

John Mitchel—Dealer in dry goods, groceries and country produce; upper corner Main and Water streets.

The State Bank of Indiana was kept in the same building; John Mitchell was president and John Douglas was cashier.

Butler & Coleman—Dealers in dry goods, groceries and produce; lower corner of Main and Water streets.

C. M. Griffith—Dealer in hardware and cutlery; Water street, between Main and Sycamore.

J. B. Lamphear—Dealer in liquors and fine wines of all kinds; on Water street, between Main and Sycamore.

Alexander Laughlin & Co., Samuel Orr, agent—Dealers in iron, nails and blacksmith tools; lower corner Sycamore street.

Charles Harrington—Hotel and boarding house; situated on Water street, where the St. Cloud Hotel now stands.

Alanson Warner—Hotel, afterwards known as the Mansion House, run by Francis Linck, who became the owner; situated on the corner of First and Locust streets, where the Peoples Theatre now stands.

Stewart & Goodsell—Wholesale dealers in groceries, commission merchants; afterwards sold out to Asa Bement and Charles Viele, who carried on the business for years afterward; situated on Main street, near where the Old National Bank stands.

Hazzard & Hebbard—New York Store; Main street, near corner of Second.

John W. Lilliston—Dealer in drugs, paints and oils, on the corner of Main and First streets; afterward sold to Wm. and Crawford Bell, who sold to other dealers, and after that the building was occupied by John Healey as a book and stationery store.

Thomas Johnson—Hotel; situated on the upper corner of First and Vine streets.

Gardiner Bowles—Blacksmithing and horseshoeing; situated on alley between First and Second streets and between Main and Sycamore.

Bowles & Whiting—Dealers in dry goods and groceries; Main street, between First and Second.

Polk Bros.—Cabinetmaker shop; First street, bet. Locust and Walnut, where now stands the residence of the late Dr. Daniel Morgan.

Mr. Herman—Cabinetmaker; Third street, between Locust and Walnut.

Abraham Gumberts—Merchant tailor; in John Mansell building on Main street, between First and Second.

Jacob Sinzich—Bakery and boarding house; Water street, between Sycamore and Vine.

Greek & Schmall—Groceries and produce; Main street, between First and Second.

Robert Fergus—Cabinetmaker; Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Warner & Setchell—Livery stable; on the alley between Locust and Walnut, in the rear of where the St. George Hotel now stands.

Seth Pritchett—Blacksmith and repair shop; on the alley above Main street, near Igleheart's mill.

John Henson—Carpenter and undertaker; Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Varney Satterlee—Wagonmaker and blacksmith; Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

William and Jacob Hunnel—Carpenters and builders; on the alley where the Kohinoor Laundry now is.

Thomas Eaton—Carpenter and builder; on the alley between Main and Locust, in the rear of Sampson & Albin building.

James Steele—Carpenter and builder; working for Field & Stockwell, contractors.

Wm. Renschler—Blacksmith; Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore.

George W. Chad—Blacksmith; Vine street, between First and Water.

John Tribble—Carpenter and builder; Fourth street, between Vine and Division.

Parvin & DeGarmo—Blacksmiths; Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Aaron Harrington—Jewelry; Main street, between Second and Third.

Charles Wade—Watchmaker and jeweler; Main street, between Second and Third.

John J. Marlett—Livery stable; on the alley between Locust and Walnut, having purchased from Warner & Setchell.

Mr. Meyers—Gunsmith; Second street, between Main and Sycamore.

William Newitt—Florist, near Jacobsville.

Edgar Dunk—Florist and gardener, near Jacobsville.

Abraham Sullivan—Brickmaker, Sullivantown.

Robert Parrett—Brickmaker, Upper Second street.

Allis & Howes—Grocers, produce and liquors; Main street, between First and Second, in what was known as Checkered Store.

Burbank & Carpenter—Dry goods, groceries and produce; Main street, between Second and Third.

Scantlin & Sons—Dealers and manufacturers of tinware and stoves; Main street, between First and Second.

Brackett Mills—Carpenter and builder.

Fielding Stockwell—Carpenter and builder; Second street, between Walnut and Cherry.

ATTORNEYS.

W. T. T. Jones,
Charles I. Battell,

Amos Clark,
William Jones,

John Law,
James Lockhart.

PHYSICIANS.

William Trafton—First street, between Locust and Water.

Daniel Lane—Second street, between Main and Locust.

Dr. Phillips—Second street, near Main.

A. P. Hutchinson, Main street, between First and Second.

Daniel Morgan—First street, between Main and Locust.

M. J. Bray, with Dr. Trafton—First street, between Locust and Walnut.

George B. Walker—Main street, between First and Second.

It is impossible for the author to pass by so interesting a letter, pertaining to early Evansville, as that furnished by his old friend, D. M. Schnee, a former citizen of Evansville, now a resident of New Harmony, Ind. Here are his recollections of those times which are now almost gone out of memory:

“My first knowledge or sight of Evansville was sometime in 1834 or 1835. My father, Jacob Schnee, lived at that time on a farm about two miles east of New Harmony, where he owned and was carrying on a steam grist mill, a saw mill and a distillery combined.

“At one time he had occasion to go either to Louisville or Cincinnati for some machinery for the mill, which then could be gotten nowhere nearer. So I had to accompany him. We went on horseback

as far as Evansville, where he was to take a steamboat up the river. From Evansville I was to lead the horse back home.

"We started out on what at that time was called the New Harmony and Boonville road. The Blairsville road was not then laid off. We struck the old Vincennes road near what was called Stringtown, about five or six miles from Evansville, where we stopped about an hour talking with one of father's old friends by the name of Stacer, the father of Clint and Conrad. We then went on to town, where we arrived toward evening and put up at a tavern on the corner of First and Locust streets, where the People's Theater now stands. I believe it was the only tavern in the town at that time. The first man father met on arrival whom he knew was General Evans, who was on the tavern porch with a pipe in his mouth, talking politics with half a dozen or more loungers. The subjects were Henry Clay, his favorite, the Whig leader, and Andrew Jackson, the popular president of the Democratic party—these were the ones mostly talked about. Father and the General appeared to be well acquainted. Uncle John Schnee, father's oldest brother, had married the General's sister, Miss Nancy Evans, about the year 1828. He died I think in 1829. My father died in the year 1838.

"I did not see very much of a city on that trip, as there was not much of a town to see. A block of one-story frame store rooms on Locust, between First and Water streets, appeared to be the principal business part of the town. They were painted a brown red.

"A few years after this—in the years 1836-7-8—the town had quite a boom, when the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal was located there and a branch of the State Bank was established in its limits.

"In the fall of 1839, at the age of nineteen, after my father had died and I had become a permanent cripple, I, with my brother Luther, (who was my guardian) visited Evansville for the purpose of getting me into some saddlery shop to learn that business, for I had taken a liking to it. That was the time which brought you, Mr. Joseph P. Elliott, and me, David M. Schnee, into more intimate relations. We then and there made a contract, which was that I was to serve or work for you in the saddlery shop for three years and you were to teach me the trade and furnish me with board and clothing during the time—all of which was carried out fully and satisfactorily on the part of both of us. This, of course, gave me a residence in Evansville in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842 and part of 1843. This also puts me in mind that the other day I was looking over some of my old papers, and I came across my indenture, which was the contract between us. It was

written by John Ingle, Jr., master of chancery, and signed by Luther Schnee, David M. Schnee and Joseph P. Elliott. This was endorsed on the back.

"Received for record Jan. 6, 1840; recorded in Book H, page 203, of the Record of Deeds in Vanderburgh County, Indiana. C. D. Bounne. Rec. by J. Davis, Dept.'

"In reading this old paper over, it amused me very much—how I bound myself. That I should not play at cards, dice or any other unlawful game; that I should not contract matrimony during the time without your consent; that I should not haunt or frequent taverns, tippling houses or places of gaming and the like.

"I also came across the first bill of goods I bought to go into business. It was headed:

"EVANSVILLE, Dec. 3, 1844.

David Schnee:

Bought of W. M. & J. P. Elliott.'

"The bill amounted to \$56.15. A cash payment of \$25 was made on this bill. Among the items were skirting, pad skins, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard plush, side and other trees, &c.; &c.; piece shark skin, straining iron, skeins, of silk, &c.; &c. How different now.

"During those three years that I lived with you, much transpired that has become pleasantly reminiscent to me now in my old days. The campaign of 1840, when it was

"Old Tippecanoe
And Tyler too."

I well remember. When having a jollification on the river bank one night in that campaign, old Joe Kerney, the negro who used to ring the auction bell across the street from our place, dressed up in woman's clothes and passed through the crowd in imitation of Harrison's waving a petticoat. For this thing old Joe was seized and taken up stairs and outrageously whipped with a blacksnake whip from your shop to make him tell who put him up to it, but they didn't get it out of him. At another time during the same campaign, when the Whigs were having a parade up Main street, our next-door neighbor stretched a Van Buren flag across Main street to the auction house. Some of the procession had passed under it, when a delegation of horsemen from Posey county came along. They refused to pass under it. The crowd attempted to pull it down, but could not get hold of it—until old Squire Rowley came along with half a brick tied to the end of a long line. They threw it over the rope and soon had the flag torn down. With great excitement the procession passed on.

"There was another incident which happened about this time—either in 1841 or 1842—the death and burial of a Dr. Isaac Hutchinson, who roomed or lived up stairs on Main street opposite your shop. Some of the boys reported that the Odd Fellows were coming up Main street. We all went to the front door to see the parade. They were dressed in their gorgeous regalia, collars and aprons. They marched up in front of the Doctor's place, where they opened ranks and tenderly bore his remains through the ranks to the hearse and thence to their final resting place. This looked to me at that time very beautiful that the members of a society should thus take care of their brother. It made such an impression on my mind that I resolved then and there that I would join that society some time—which I did, now forty-six years ago and have not regretted it since."

CHAPTER II.

Original Families—Their Enterprises—Conquering the Wilderness Vie et Armis—Col. Hugh McGary the First Settler on the Site of Evansville—The First Rude Log Hut and Where It Stood—Log Houses then were Primitive Forts against the Indians—Life of McGary—Siege of Bryant's Station—First White Male Child Born Here—Purchase of the "Pocket" from the Indians—Gen. Evans.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In writing the history of primitive Evansville and Vanderburgh County, it will be necessary at times in the course of the work here undertaken to refer to older settlements in this vicinity, which supplied much of the brains, bones and sinew of the town of Evansville. There were many older settlements in this section of the country, such as New Harmony, Vincennes, Princeton, Boonville, Fort Branch, Newburgh, and the towns in Kentucky on the other side of the Ohio river, that supplied families who constituted the inhabitants of the infant town of Evansville.

The original families that groped their way through these western wilds, following Indian paths, and deer trails, directed by the sun and moon and stars and the pocket compass, were the residents of Vir-

ginia, North Carolina, New York, and other colonial states, who came west to better their condition by growing up with the country. They established the settlements of the towns aforesaid, before the settlement known as Lamasco or Evansville was thought of. Newburgh in Warrick County even became a more important landing place for steamboats, and in fact had a better landing than Evansville, and for many years the principal tobacco, grain and bacon markets of this section were at that port. New Harmony, Princeton, Boonville and other towns, that did not have the advantage of being located on the navigable Ohio river, were for many years successful rivals of Evansville in business, until the far-seeing and ambitious men of the surrounding towns began to acquire lands on the banks of the great Ohio river, and prepare for the founding of a town that fate had decreed was to become, and did become in half a century, the second largest city in the State of Indiana.

When these pioneer business men began to flock from the surrounding settlements to Evansville, it only required a few years to swallow up effectually the surrounding towns that did not possess the same progressive pioneer element. They were forced to succumb to the enterprise and push of the business men of Evansville. The rivalry between Evansville and the other towns on the Ohio river was kept up, however, for many years; and the leading merchants of Henderson, Ky., and Owensboro, Ky., particularly, fought hard to retain the river trade, which they considered theirs according to the old-time rule of priority. But the business men of Evansville of that day, who saw that the Ohio river was the only channel to fortunes, soon wrested that trade from their Kentucky competitors, and left them with only two vast industries, viz., whiskey and tobacco, which they were in a position to control, simply because they were peculiarly the products of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. These two industries our Kentucky friends and neighbors control to-day, and will perhaps ever monopolize.

It will therefore be readily seen by the intelligent reader that to write a history of the commerce and trade of Evansville, as well as a social and political history, it will be necessary to recur frequently to facts and events in the history of the surrounding towns aforesaid; and of the old frontiersmen, who fought many bloody combats with the Indians, taking possession "*vi et armis*" of that territory, under cover of title from the land offices of the United States, over all the laws of discovery and squatter sovereignty, that the copper-skinned natives believed to be theirs.

EARLY ARCHITECTURE.

The first Caucasian inhabitant of which there is any record, or knowledge of tradition, who settled on the site now known as Evansville, was Col. Hugh McGary, of Kentucky, who came originally from good old Virginia stock. Col. McGary landed at this side of the river in 1812 and built himself a little two-room log hut on the ground cleared by him in the wilderness.

The double log cabin of Col. Hugh McGary was a rude affair made of sections of the trunks of trees, hewn smooth on two sides, placed one above the other, and notched at the ends so as to prevent slipping. The crevices between the timbers were filled in with dried grass mixed with mud. The chimneys, of which there were two, one in either end of the hut, were made out of sticks split out of sections of trees, and laid on top of each other. They were plastered over and between with mud. This mud, after drying, was gradually hardened by the heat of the smoke and in course of time became practically fire and waterproof. The cabin was a double, log affair, under one roof with a passage or hallway, ten feet wide, between the two rooms. This passage way or hall was open at either end, and the only doors that the hut contained were in this passage, entering into the rooms at either end of the structure. The only windows in the rude building consisted of two holes cut into the timber walls by sawing a section out of two of the logs, making a window in the front side of either room. These windows did not contain panes of glass, for glass in those days was very expensive; besides, the subject of the sketch, who came with his family in an old cart to Evansville, had not taken the precaution to provide himself with such material. It was furthermore considered wise to have as few holes in the walls of one's dwelling as possible, as a wall without holes formed a sort of barricade against the attacks of the Indians that still infested this region at that time.

The windows of this, the first dwelling ever built on the site of Evansville, were closed by drop-doors made of split boards, that were fastened by a sliding beam from the inside. The same sort of fastenings were used in the doors. The doors were likewise made of heavy split boards, and, while through the hours of daylight, the latchstring of the Colonel's hut hung on the outside and all callers were welcomed, when it was pulled in and the doors and windows barred for the night, the little family of Hugh McGary, especially when he was on the inside with his trusty rifle and other weapons of defense, was quite secure

from the attacks of the savages and the occasional visits of the hungry wolves and bears that prowled about at night, much after the fashion of the murderous, yet cowardly, Indians.

Only two kinds of material were used in the construction of Hugh McGary's dwelling, viz., wood and dirt. There was actually not an iron nail in the entire structure. Nails were then thirty cents a pound and, while through boats carried them down the river to New Orleans and other southern cities, it was not until three or four years after Hugh McGary had built his hut that the first package of nails was pitched off at the Evansville landing.

Wooden pegs took the place of nails in the construction of the Colonel's dwelling, little holes were bored with augers and pegs, made with the pocket-knife, were driven into the holes, pinning the timbers together. The split boards on the roof were held in their places by means of poles made of young sapplings, pinned down lengthwise across the roof.

The reader must not imagine that Hugh McGary's hut was the only one ever built in this rude manner and under such disadvantages, for the fact is "the woods were full of 'em" as the saying goes; and even to this day, in some parts of Vanderburgh County, in what we now call the "back woods" district, these same old-fashioned log houses are to be found, in the construction of which not ten pounds of iron nails were used.

The hut of Col. Hugh McGary, during the fur season, (which is during the months of the year that contain the letter R,) was adorned on the outer walls with coon skins, bear and wolf skins, and occasionally a buck skin, for the old Colonel was not only a brave Indian fighter, but a hunter and trapper of note in his day. Col. McGary had a reputation as an Indian fighter (they did not call them soldiers in those days) that was equal to that of Col. Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, of whom he was once a neighbor and a close companion. Col. McGary's record as an Indian fighter began in Kentucky, as a bushwhacker after the redskins, and, like Kit Carson or Buffalo Bill, he prided himself in running them out of the country, and in swooping down on them and breaking up their little rendezvous whenever he thought they were getting too bold. His first active experience, however, in a regular warfare against the Indian tribes that persisted in robbing and killing the early settlers of that portion of Kentucky, was begun side by side with Col. Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, Col. John Todd, John Hart, Col. Trigg, Col. Logan, and other intrepid, active

pioneers against the tribes known as the Wyandottes, Miamis, Potawatonomies, Shawnees and Cherokees.

In order to write the history of the early Indian wars of Southern Indiana, and to show the connection of Col. Hugh McGary with them, it will be necessary to give an account of these early fights in Kentucky with the redskins.

FIGHTING INDIANS.

Some of the most bloody conflicts occurred with the Indians in this section of the country, before they became allies of the English, and the battles fought were the outgrowth of disputes over land possessions which the Indians were loth to surrender.

It is very strange, indeed, to say the least, that authors who have made pretense of writing the life of Col. Hugh McGary should have passed very lightly and superficially over the most interesting and thrilling part of his career, both in Kentucky and after he became a resident in Southern Indiana. His Indian war records furnish evidence of his intrepid disposition. Actual occurrences are left for me to record for the first time in any history of Evansville and Vanderburgh county. It is still more astonishing that no alleged historian has ever sought the descendants of this brave pioneer for reminiscences of his life, and yet they live within easy reach of Evansville. His grandson, Hugh D. McGary, is at this time a resident of McGary's, a small village in Gibson county, not more than nine miles from Princeton. But when we reflect that the histories of this county and city, that have heretofore been written, were compiled in the old stereotyped biographical form, simply for the amount of money that could be made out of the schemes, and not because the authors were prompted by pride of ancestry, I confess I am not much astonished at their looseness.

On the 22d day of March, 1782, a band of twenty-five Wyandotte Indians made a raid on Estill station in Kentucky, killing one white man and carrying away with them a negro slave. The owner of the station, Capt. James Estill (whose name erroneously appears in "Browne's Narratives" as Ashton) was at the time away from home with Col. Hugh McGary, Daniel Boone, Levi Todd and others, bushwhacking over the hills and through the valleys, shooting the red devils down wherever they came within range of their guns. When Captain Estill returned to his home the following day and learned of the

attack, he summoned a posse, and hastened in pursuit of the Indians. Their trail lay toward and across the Kentucky river, leading thence to the Ohio, where the pursuing party came within two miles of Little Mountain, now called Mount Sterling, a small village, they discovered redskins on the right bank of Hinkston's branch of Licking river, and Col. Hugh McGary and Captain Estill, whose men numbered about the same as the Indians, drew their forces into line on the opposite side of the creek. It is true every man of the good company of the brave pioneers was a good shot, but it is equally as true that the Wyandottes were good shots. The latter were shrewd enough to remain on the defensive and await an attack from the whites.

Under the united leadership of Col. McGary and Captain Estill the assault was not long delayed. With the first volley from the guns of the Kentucky settlers, the chief of the Wyandottes fell to the ground. This seemed to prostrate the Indians and it became very evident that they were ready to retreat. This only encouraged the Kentuckians to press the fight, and for some minutes war was waged in true pioneer manner. Both sides, however, were fighting under cover, and each waiting for the other to make some open move. The Indians, always patient and slow to act, remained so close in hiding that the impatient settlers determined upon a new movement, which ultimately proved to be the cause of their defeat. Captain Estill detached Lieutenant Miller, with six men with orders to go down some distance and cross the river and come up in the rear of the Indians, while he would entertain them from his present position. Miller and his six men fell an easy prey to the Indians. Nearly all of them were killed. The Indians were shrewd enough not to materially weaken their front that was presented to the forces of Estill. The fight was fierce and lasted three or four hours, when finally McGary's and Estill's men were forced to retreat, pursued in every direction by howling redskins. Only four or five of the Kentuckians escaped with their lives. The Indians are supposed to have lost half of their number.

SIEGE OF BRYANT'S STATION.

In the following August, a white renegade by the name of Simon Girty, swooped down upon Kentucky with 500 Indians, made up from the Wyandottes, Miamis, Pottawatomies, Shawnees and Cherokees. They besieged Bryant's station on the Blue Lick river, a branch of the Elk Horn; but the residents of Bryant's station had heard of their

approach and were prepared to receive them. The attack was begun after considerable skirmishing. Thirteen young men were selected to make a bold attack on the Indians, while the remainder of the garrison, about thirty in number, were prepared to receive the Indians in the rear.

Girty was deceived by this move, and supposing that the main body of the whites had gone in pursuit of his men, he made a charge on the little garrison, which poured such a shower of leaden missiles into his ranks as to completely demoralize the Indians and put them to rout.

The country had, by the appearance of Girty and his red devils, become thoroughly aroused and every able-bodied man was pressed into service. Many women, who had learned to shoot a gun, volunteered, and everybody was on the "qui vive." Among the commanders of the little pioneer army were men of known valor and bravery, the principal ones being Colonels Hugh McGary and Trigg, of Harrodsburgh, Colonels John Todd and Levi S. Todd and Harlan, of Lexington, and Lieutenant Colonel Boone of Boonesborough.

Colonel Logan had been notified and was on the road to join their forces with reinforcements. The Indians were by this time thought to be 600 strong, and all the men that the settlers could muster were 181. But every man of them was equal to half a dozen Indians with the same advantages, and the proper judgment. The settlers were, for the most part, eager for the fight, and were in favor of putting the Indians on the defensive from the start. Daniel Boone, however, counselled caution, and said it would not be wise to pursue the Indians until Colonel Logan should arrive with his troops. Many of the soldiers scouted this idea, and some even intimated that it was cowardice on the part of Boone. The fearless frontiersman bore the insult with patience, and was found in the front of the battle when it did come.

This attack by Colonel McGary and Boone and Colonel Hart, of Lexington, proved to be very disastrous, as about seventy of their number were killed in trying to get across the river, including Colonel Boone's son, who was a captain in one of the companies. They had to make a hasty retreat, and Colonel Boone was wounded while trying to get the body of his son from the Indians. The attack upon these Indians turned out to be very unwise.

There were six regiments of men under command of Colonel Logan ordered to the defense of the fort, and it seemed that three of those regiments were about twenty miles in the rear of the first three, and after the first three arrived they soon discovered that the Indians were

in greater force than they had anticipated, and seemed eager to bring about the fight.

A speedy council of war was held by the three commanding officers, Colonel Daniel Boone, Colonel Hart, of Lexington, and Major McGary, then acting as colonel. Colonels Hart and Boone differed as to what was the best policy. One was in favor of retreating the best way they could until they met the other three regiments which were then near Lexington, eighteen miles away, and the others favored the attack. Thus it was left for Colonel McGary to decide and the order for the attack was accordingly given.

At least seventy of the men were killed in the river and the others retreated as best they could. The Indians succeeded in capturing their horses and all of their provisions and whiskey. They retreated about twelve miles where they fell in with the three other regiments that were ordered to their support. They took a short rest and then in force went back to the scene of their defeat, arriving there about midnight.

The Indians were holding a war dance, and great excitement seemed to prevail on account of their victory, and they were all drunk and disorderly.

These six regiments then crossed Licking river above and below the fort and got into the rear of the Indians, and then the great massacre of the Indians took place. History says but few of them were allowed to escape.

These six regiments then returned to Lexington.

This attack had been ordered by Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, then commander of the Indiana territory in the west, and stationed at Vincennes.

When they arrived at Lexington they found an order from General Harrison, commanding all the troops that could be spared from Kentucky to report as rapidly as possible at Vincennes, Indiana, as the treaty of peace which they had been trying to make with Tecumseh had failed, there was no doubt that a great battle would have to be fought somewhere. Those six regiments and all others that could be got together, including the militia in Indiana, reported at Vincennes according to the General's orders; and the battle of Tippecanoe, one of the most bloody battles in the Indian wars, was fought. This resulted in bringing about a peace with all the Indian tribes that infested that part of the country of which General Harrison had command.

The army then went back to Vincennes and was temporarily dis-

charged, and the soldiers and officers started for home. Colonel McGary's regiment, what few were left of them, went to their homes in Kentucky.

SETTLEMENT OF EVANSVILLE.

They started from Vincennes and took the Indian path that terminated somewhere on the Ohio river. They did not then know that said Indian path terminated at what is now the foot of Main street in Evansville. They arrived here at dark, built their camp fires, and remained all night.

Next morning Colonel McGary said that he was greatly pleased with this location. The beautiful view up and down the river seemed to gain his attention and he said to his companions that he believed he would lay his land claim at this point, as he thought it was destined some time or other to be a valuable place. They then proceeded to their homes in Kentucky, at Bardstown.

About four weeks later Colonel McGary returned with his two brothers and some friends, and they brought with them tools for the purpose of building a cabin, which they did.

He came regularly every year after that and made some improvements as a protection of his claim. His cabin remained on the premises where it was built until about the year 1835, when it was torn down to make room for other, more valuable improvements. It had been used up to that time for a warehouse in which to store hides and furs of all kinds. The hut was located about forty feet from the present line of Main street, lower side, and twenty-five feet from the present line of Water street.

There are several persons now living in the city that have often been in the cabin, such as : Mr. Ira Fairchild, Mr. James Steele, Mr. Wilson Stinson, Mr. Mason Newman, and others whose names I cannot now recall.

Colonel McGary will appear in other chapters, especially in the judicial chapter, as he was the first clerk of the circuit court in about the year 1818.

It might be supposed from this history that Hugh McGary was the first white settler in these parts, but that is not so. We learn from history and also from the old pioneers that a number of families resided on the high grounds and hills in the rear of this place, before that time, as far back as 1775, and also in what is now known as Perry and Center townships.

FIRST SETTLERS.

As history shows Mr. Linxweiler was the first white male child born here. His birth occurred in 1803, in a cabin at the foot of what is now Ingle's Coal Mine Hill. The original Linxweiler family floated down the Ohio river in a flatboat and landed at that point. They broke up their flatboat into little pieces, and with other materials from the wrecks of other flat boats they built their cabin in a good and substantial manner. It served for a home for many families thereafter, some of which remained there until a few years ago. There may be even now some portions of this cabin still in existence, as the author saw it standing not many years ago.

It seems as if almost all the families that came here, whether down the river on flatboats or overland, were greatly impressed with this location as being an important point for future greatness. These flatboats generally landed along the shore from the old Barnes' homestead down below the creek, and this soon became a little river settlement.

I will here give the names of many of them as I learned them from themselves and others: John Brownlee, who afterwards removed to Princeton, Gibson county; also the large and extensive Stinson family, consisting of Floyd Stinson, John B. Stinson, one known as Little John Stinson, Benona Stinson and others; William McNitt's family; the McCorkle family; the McCallister family; the Knight family; the Vann family, one of the descendants of which is now 'Squire Vann of Knight township; the Aken family of Knight township; the Angel family of Knight township; the McDowell family of Union township; the Catlett family of Union township; the Edmond family of Perry township; the Cox family; Anthony's family of Union township; the Stoner family of Union township; the Greathouse family of Union township; Neal's family of Union township; and a great many others whose names will appear in other parts of this history.

INDIAN TREATY.

A very important transaction took place between a western syndicate and the Indians. This syndicate, or land company, undertook to purchase and become the owners of a large portion of Indiana known as the "pocket," the particulars of which are here related from the history of Vanderburgh county:

At the time of the first white exploration of the northwest territory, all that portion now included within the boundary of Indiana was

claimed by the Miami confederation of Indians. The boundaries of the territory claimed by the Miamis was described by Little Turtle, a distinguished Miami chief, at that treaty of Greenville in 1795. Addressing General Wayne he said: "You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but I now take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of the country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers from time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his line to the head-waters of the Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; from thence to Chicago, on Lake Michigan."

Many years prior to the date of this announcement by Chief Little Turtle, however, it will be seen by the following transaction, that the land now included within the bounds of Vanderburgh county was recognized by the whites as belonging to the Piankeshaw Indians.

"In the year 1775," says Dillon, "after the expedition of Lord Dunmore against the Shawnees, Louis Viviat, a merchant of the Illinois country, commenced a negotiation with the Piankeshaw Indians, for the purchase of two large districts of country lying upon the borders of the river Wabash." Viviat acted as agent of an association known as the "Wabash Land Company," and at Post Vincennes, on the 11th day of October, 1775, he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed from which the provisions relative to the territory of Vanderburgh county are taken: "Know ye, that we, the chiefs and Sachems of the Piankeshaw Indians, in full and public council assembled, at the town or village of Post Saint Vincent (Vincennes) for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, to us in hand, paid by the said Louis Viviat, and for and in consideration of the following goods and merchandise to us:

Tobacco, Montour, La Grand Couette Ouauaijao, Taba, Jr., La Monche Noir or the Black Fly, Le Maringonin or Mosquito, Le Petit Castor or the Little Beaver, Kiesquitiehies, Grelot, Sr., Grelot, Jr. The following merchandise was, for the use of the several tribes of our nation, well and truly delivered in full council aforesaid, that is to say: Four hundred blankets, twenty-two pieces of shroud, two hundred and fifty shirts, twelve gross of Star Gartering, one hundred and twenty pieces of ribbon, twenty-four pounds of vermilion, eighteen pairs velvet laced housings, one piece of maiton, fifty-two

fusils, thirty-five dozen large buck-horn handled knives, forty dozen Couteau knives, five hundred pounds of brass kettles, ten thousand gun flints, six hundred pounds of gunpowder, two pounds of lead, four hundred pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of salt, three thousand pounds of flour, three horses.

All the following quantities of silverware, viz: Eleven very large arm bands, forty wrist bands, six whole moons, six half moons, nine earwheels, forty-six large crosses, twenty-nine hairpipes, sixty pairs of earbobs, twenty dozen small crosses, twenty dozen nose crosses, and one hundred and ten dozen brooches, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge."

In consideration of the above named merchandise and money two several tracts or parcels of land were granted and transferred to said Wabash Land Company. The tract in which the land now comprising Vanderburgh county, was included, was as follows: That tract or parcel of land situated, lying, and being on both sides of the Ouabache river (Wabash) beginning at the mouth of White river, where it empties into the Ouabache river, (about twelve leagues below Post St. Vincent), thence down Ouabache river down several courses thereof, until it empties into the Ohio river, being from said White river to the Ohio fifty-three leagues in length, with forty leagues in length or breadth on east side, and thirty leagues in width or breadth on the west side of the Ouabache river aforesaid.

The two tracts of which the foregoing is the larger comprised in all 37,497,600 acres, and these lands were so far as the Indians had any right to sell to a company or individuals, in possession of this company for many years, but Congress after numerous petitions from the company, the last of which was made in 1810, refused to confirm the claim.

The Piankeshaws held possession of the southwest part of the state until 1768, when they gave to the Delawares that portion now included in the counties of Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, Pike, Warrick, Spencer, and a part of Perry, and the right of the Delawares to sell this land was acknowledged by the Pottowatomie, Miami, Eel river, and Wea tribes by the 5th article of the treaty concluded at Vincennes, August 18th, 1804. If, however the Piankeshaw tribe had any just claim to the territory it was relinquished in treaty between said tribe and the United States, proclaimed February 5th, 1805; Article 1. The Piankeshaw tribe relinquishes and cedes to the United States forever all the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below Clark's grant, and the tract called the Vincennes tract,

which was ceded by the treaty of Ft. Wayne, and a line connecting said tract and grant to be drawn parallel to the general course of the road leading from Vincennes to the Fall of the Ohio, so as not to pass more than half a mile to the northward of the most northerly bend of said road.

Article 3 provides for an additional annuity of \$2,000 to be paid by the United States for ten years.

On the 14th day of the same month a treaty on the part of the United States with the Delaware tribe was proclaimed by General W. H. Harrison, governor of Indiana territory. By this treaty the tract above described was ceded by the Delawares to the United States, with the provision that an additional annuity of \$3,000 was to be paid by the United States to them, and a sum of \$500 was appropriated for the purpose of teaching them to cultivate the soil, etc., besides a large supply of agricultural implements and domestic animals were delivered to them. By these treaties with the Piankeshaw and Delaware tribes, conducted at Vincennes, August 18th and 27th, 1804, and proclaimed in February of the following year, the last claim to the territory of which Vanderburgh county is a part, was forever relinquished by the red man. The land was soon placed on the market at the land-office at Post Vincennes and entries and settlement soon followed.



CHAPTER III.

CAPTIVITY OF ISAAC KNIGHT.

Remarkable Adventures of Isaac Knight as a Captive among the Indians—Long Perilous Tramp to Detroit—Sick and Cruelly Treated—Adopted in an Indian Family—Smallpox—Life Among the Treacherous Redskins—After Four Years He Escaped and Returned Home—Adventure of Charles Harrington.

STRAGGLING bands of Indians, mostly of the Shawnee tribe, continued to wander about the country, and until the close of the war of 1812, they would return at intervals and camp along the streams for the purpose of hunting and fishing. These Indians caused the settlers considerable anxiety and were constantly pilfering and stealing. The only incident of more than passing interest, which occurred within what is now the territory of Vanderburgh county, was the killing, by a band of Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians, of Peter Sprinkle and Jacob Upp, and the capture of Isaac Knight, George Sprinkle and John Upp. This occurred on the banks of the Ohio, in what is now Union township, about the year 1793. The victims, who at that time were all boys, were residents of Kentucky, but as one of the captives, Isaac Knight, became a resident of Vanderburgh county, and as he is remembered as one of the most prominent early settlers and as a most respected citizen, the incident will be read with additional interest at this place. The following is taken from an account of the capture and escape, published in 1839, as narrated by Isaac Knight himself, and written by Rev. Hiram Hunter.

“Isaac Knight, the subject of the following narrative, was born in what was then Washington county in Pennsylvania. The record of his age being lost, the exact time of his birth cannot be ascertained.

“His father’s name was John Knight, and his mother’s maiden name was Ann Rolinson. Isaac was the oldest of their seven sons.

“When the subject of this narrative was a child, his father removed west, by water, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Rolinson, and Norod Franceway, who had also married into the same family.

"These all settled at or near the place now known by the name of Vienna, on Green river, about eight miles above its mouth, where, with much difficulty, they lived several years, grinding their corn on hand-mills or pounding it in a mortar. At one time such was the difficulty with which bread stuff was procured, that Isaac's father bought corn at the mouth of Green river, at \$1.25 per bushel and conveyed it to his family in a pirogue or canoe. Indeed, the difficulties under which the first settlers of that part of Kentucky labored, were almost insupportable

"For the security of the whites and their families, they were compelled to build and resort to forts in as large numbers as the thinly settled districts would permit. Uniting their energies, they labored by turns in each other's fields, one or more, as necessity required, standing as sentinels.

"During the season in which corn was making, they remained in their forts; but returned to their lonesome and dangerous retreats for the remainder of the year.

"Seldom would anything short of unmistakable signs of Indian hostilities drive them in the spring of the year from their lonely huts. It is, however, perfectly in the recollection of the author of this narrative, that, when a boy, he heard the report of a gun, which killed his father's near neighbor, one of the finest men in the settlement. Mr. Downs, who was thus shot by the Indian, left a wife and seven children to lament his untimely death. He was most cruelly used by the savage butchers, and left scalped on the ground.

"About this time the country about the Red Banks, on the Ohio river, now known as Henderson county, Kentucky, began to be spoken of as a most desirable section, and Isaac's father, with the rest of the connection, moved to that place where they found that a few families had already located. But one house had as yet been erected—the rest of the families were living in camps. In removing to this place, their property was conveyed by water, except the stock, which was driven overland. Isaac, then a small boy about nine or ten years of age, assisted in driving them.

"They at length arrived in safety at the Red Banks, where even greater difficulties were undergone by settlers than had been endured by them at Vienna. Here, too, as at the former place, they cultivated the soil guarded by sentinels.

"About this time the smallpox prevailed at Red Banks, and little Isaac was vaccinated. He was, however, still under the necessity of giving more or less attention to his father's cattle, in cutting cane and

providing food for them. Accordingly, in company with others, he frequently went across the Ohio river in canoes to cut cane. On one of these routes, accompanied by Peter and George Sprinkle, and John and Jacob Upp. As boys are naturally inclined to do, they began running and jumping, and playing about, as soon as they reached the shore opposite to Henderson. They were all unconscious of their danger, until from behind an ambush, which was made of cane, cut and stuck in the ground for the purpose of concealment, eight Indians, six of whom were found to be Pattowatomies and two Kickapoos, came rushing upon them. In confusion and astonishment the boys all attempted to escape. The eldest, Peter Sprinkle, a young man of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, ran nearly to the river and was shot down, three guns being fired at him at once. Little Jacob Upp, a small boy of about seven years of age, finding escape impossible, stood still and begged for his life, crying, "Don't kill me, don't kill me;" but it was of no avail—the cruel savages buried the tomahawk in his skull, and put an end to his cries.

"George Sprinkle, who was larger than Isaac, and John Upp, who was smaller, were taken almost on the spot where the Indians were discovered. When the author of this narrative first saw the Indians, he ran, without saying a word; and on hearing the reports of the guns that killed Peter Sprinkle, he looked back and saw an Indian in pursuit of him. He continued his race, until in a short time he felt a blow upon each shoulder, which he afterward found came from two Indians, instead of one, that had pursued him.

"These blows stunned him so that he fell and in falling he lost his hat. He had no sooner touched the ground than his savage pursuers had each hold of an arm lifting him up. Even in this predicament he attempted twice to reach for his hat, but failed to get it. He afterward learned from one of the Indians, who took him, that if he had made a third attempt to get his hat he would have killed him. They led the affrighted Isaac to the rest of the company, and as he thought, to the place of execution, but to his surprise when he came there, he found his associates, George Sprinkle and John Upp, in the custody of the savage red men, yet alive.

"Here, in full view of the Red Banks, the savages holding up the yet warm scalps of Peter Sprinkle and Jacob Upp, raised the war-whoop and started with their young prisoners, holding fast to Isaac's hand as they compelled him to run after them. Such was their fearfulness that he would yet escape, that in swimming the bayou a short distance from the river, one still held him by the hand. On reaching

the camp where these savages had lain the previous night, they put moccasins on the boys, and compelled them to follow them or keep up with them, running all day and traveling all night.

"In the evening of the first day one of the boys, John Upp, became so much exhausted that he could run no longer. The Indians, with a view of compelling him forward, threatened him with their tomahawks; but finding that he could not go two of them assisted him.

"The morning of the second day they came upon three bears, which the Indians had killed; and in great haste each took a small portion along with him. They crossed the Patoka river, and on the bank they stopped for the first time to cook and eat. The boys by this time were much fatigued, and well nigh worn out by constant and hard traveling. Nothing worthy of note transpired until the evening of the third day, when, after making a small fire of sticks, they produced the scalps of the murdered boys, and after cutting the meat out of one of them, they carefully put it on sticks before the fire, and cooked it; then, in the presence of the boys, they ate it, shaking the remaining scalp at them. This they did, not because they were hungry, but each that he might thereby say, 'I have killed a white man, and have eaten him.' And thus they acquired no little reputation as warriors. The remaining scalps they then stretched on hoops, made for that purpose.

"That night they danced the war dance, and made their young prisoners walk around with them, and would have had them dance had they not been too much exhausted. This was afterwards their regular employment every other night.

"In their route they attempted to cross a stream in a small canoe, which was only large enough to carry two men; however, one of the Indians conveyed the boys across the creek, and, on reaching the opposite bank, George Sprinkle being a little fearful, and knowing that he could not swim, leaped from the canoe to the bank. On perceiving this, the Indian gave him a blow with his paddle across the back, which injured him seriously, so that it was with difficulty he ascended the bank.

"The reader will remember that Isaac had been vaccinated just the day before he was taken by these cruel savages, which was the 8th day of April, 1793, according to his best recollection. In something like a week he became very sick with smallpox, but was nevertheless compelled to travel every day, even when scarcely able to hold up his head, or help himself in the least. The knowledge which his friends at home had of the fact that, if alive, he would be thus afflicted,

augmented their uneasiness and anxiety about him. Their fears could but be great that the cruel wretches would kill him; and if not, that he would die of the smallpox, exposed as he was in an Indian camp. Their manner of crossing rivers, ponds or creeks was to swim or wade; and, sick as Isaac was, such was the manner in which he was compelled to pass them. He was under the necessity of swimming a small river, after the disease had appeared upon him which was the means of driving it in so that it made him very sick. Then, for the first time the savages displayed some humanity, and after kindling a fire for the night they wrapped Isaac in two blankets and placed him near the fire, in which situation he spent the night. In the morning the pox appeared again and he was some better, but still unable to travel. Nevertheless it was his fate to go, and he endeavored to do so, until, faint and sick, he fell to the ground. His Indian drivers, however, soon raised him and compelled him to go forward.

"Fatigued with traveling and afflicted with fever, he suffered much for water, which they frequently refused him. When in crossing water he would lift up some in his hand and put it to his mouth, they would push him down in the water. At night, encamping near a small stream he asked leave to go for water; they granted it, but an Indian followed him to the bank and then kicked him down a steep, where he fell among the rocks, and was badly hurt by the fall. At another time, passing a small branch, he asked permission to drink, which was granted; but as he put his mouth to the water an Indian with his foot crushed his mouth into the sand. With this most brutal treatment, swelled till shapeless with sores, which were constantly suppurating, and not infrequently, especially in the morning, discharging blood, he was forced to march.

"Provisions growing scarce they spent one day in hunting. In the afternoon, having killed two deer they stopped to cook; Isaac, being in the way of one of the Kickapoos, he took the liberty to kick him down a descending ground, some twelve or fifteen feet. The kicking was no pleasant thing to Isaac; and here he found in one of the Indians a friend, who claimed him as his, and was much offended at the conduct of the others.

"In a few days they passed the Kickapoo towns, where the two Indians of that nation left the company for home, and the prisoners saw them no more so as to recognize them. They soon arrived at another town of some note, on the Illinois river.

"As they entered the town, on the fifteenth day after they were taken, it being the 23d day of the month, on passing a few wigwams,

some of the warriors gave a signal, which brought out several squaws, who relieved them all of their packs.

"At this place the prisoners were conducted in the presence of, and exposed to the view of, a vast crowd of Indians, many of whom came up with apparent friendship, and gave them a hearty shake of the hand.

"From this place they were conducted across the river to a wigwam, where something was provided for them to eat, which very much pleased their palates, as it somewhat resembled small hominy, and they had seen a squaw put a handful or two of sugar into it, after striking a dog over the head and driving him out of the wigwam with the ladle with which she stirred the mess.

"As the evening came on the Indians began to collect, and as the other two boys had been painted and trimmed by the Indians, previous to their arrival in town, and Isaac was not (though none of them could account for it) it was the opinion both of him and them that it was their intention to burn him; however, when they were all collected, the young prisoners were ordered out, and the Indians in one vast body danced a war dance around a small fire, the prisoners and the warriors that took them being next to the fire, and opposite to or facing them as they danced around, were two squaws, bearing on canes from the Ohio bottoms the scalps of the little boy and the young man who had been killed when the others boys were taken.

"Next morning almost all the Indians of the world (as Isaac thought) collected on the opposite bank of the river for a ball play, where they spent the greater part of the day in that exercise, both men and women sharing in the pleasures; the sexes engaging apart of each other, and seemed to delight greatly in the employment.

"In the evening a company of some two or three hundred elderly Indians came marching down to the wigwam where the prisoners were kept, bearing two large kettles of hominy, beating their drums, rattling deer hoofs and making music of different kinds. They marched several times around the hut, and then with great apparent solemnity placed the kettles on a handsome green, and when they were all seated around them, two men waiting on the rest divided the contents of the kettles, putting a small portion in every man's bowl (for they all had bowls, and, as was their custom, ladles.) A prophet then, as was supposed, repeated as he sat, a lengthy ceremony, after which they enjoyed their repast in good order and dispersed.

"On the morning of the fourth day Isaac was presented with his

moccasins by a squaw, who also gave him and the other lads something to eat. Soon after an Indian of the company that had taken the boys came in and beckoned to Isaac to follow him, and without a thought that he and his associates were now to be separated until they should meet at home, he followed his guide the whole day up the Illinois river, wading many swift running streams, which, as Isaac expressed himself, washed off many a scab. By this Indian he was piloted to a wigwam where lived, as he afterward found, the mother of the two warriors that had taken him, and who were detained at the village by sickness, of which one of them died. Here, being delivered to this old mother and being seated by her, she immediately gave him a new blanket and provided him something to eat. This day's travel had again freshened Isaac's sores, and so fatigued him that although he was wrapped up in a new blanket and kindly treated, he had no rest, but felt in the morning almost as bad as formerly.

"The squaw, in whose care Isaac was left with a view to cure him, made preparations for it, and with a sharp flint scarified him and rubbed the sores with a rough piece of bark to make them bleed; then caused him to jump in the Illinois river. This was all done through kindness, although it was harsh treatment.

"From this place Isaac, together with many Indians, started up the river to an Indian town situated upon a small island in a lake through which the Illinois river passes, now called Illinois lake; this place they gained in five days, nothing very important transpiring on the route. It was Isaac's fate, however according to the direction of the squaw to whose care he was committed, to jump in the river every morning.

"Soon after this time the smallpox made its appearance among the Indians on the island, and the kind old squaw who had given so much attention to Isaac, and thereby endeared herself to him, was one of the first subjects and victims of that destructive disease. He had for a long time feared that if that disease broke out among them they would kill him, as he had been the means of bringing it among them; and although he sometimes hoped that some of the most cruel and barbarous of them would die with it, yet he more frequently desired they might all escape it, as he feared the consequences. Their manner of treating the disease proved fatal in many instances. They invariably at first, in that as in all other cases of complaint, took a severe sweat and then jumped into the river; and so terminated the existence of many. The death of this humane and motherly old squaw gave the author of this narrative most unpleasant feelings, and was the cause of much distressing exercise of mind. He had found her a true and

tender friend, and one who was willing to do for him all that she could but when he saw her taken from him, he found himself far from home without a friend, among strangers, in the midst of foes, and surrounded with sickness producing death in every direction. His spirits sank and all hope was well nigh gone. No cheering thought checked his distress—no gleam of hope could light up his countenance, or buoy up his disconsolate spirit.

“The death and burial of the squaw, whom Isaac recognized almost as a mother, was extremely solemn and impressive. Appearing sensible of her approaching dissolution, she gave Isaac to her daughter, who lived with her. She was buried after their manner with great solemnity, and many of the Indians painted themselves black and mourned for her ten days, fasting every day until evening; but all this was not expressive of Isaac’s grief for the death of her who had nursed him with so much tenderness and friendliness. Now left alone he found no one to whom he could unbosom his sorrows.

“A number of Indians died of the disease on the island before they left it. Necessity seemed to compel them to leave the island, and supposing that a change of situation would improve their health, they started, moving a short distance at a time and spending but little time at any one place. They had not moved very far when the squaw in whose care Isaac was left, followed her mother, being a victim of the same disease. Indeed, they lost some at every place they stopped. This squaw left a young child, some twelve months old, which it fell to Isaac’s lot to nurse, and besides the attention he had to give that infant, it devolved on him to nurse the sick, to bury the dead, and frequently to do it all alone. Worn down with fatigue through this arduous labor, he devised the means to be relieved of the burden of the child. Accordingly, as he carried it on his back wrapped up in a blanket in Indian style, he drew the blanket tight around it and so put an end to its cries, removed his own burden and terminated its life.

“After the death of an Indian of some note, whom they buried with as much splendor as their circumstances would permit, his squaw and four children, the eldest of whom was large enough to support the family by hunting, left the rest of the Indians and moved down the Illinois river in a canoe.

“Isaac’s fears being great, lest he should yet be killed for bringing the smallpox among them, he was undecided whether to tell or not that he had brought it, when he heard two squaws talking upon the subject, and learned from their conversation that the Indians were of the opinion that they had taken the disease from the handling of

goods sold them by the French. This so relieved his mind that he told them nothing about it.

"Some weeks afterwards the rest of the Indians turned their course down the river, also taking little Isaac with them; still some of them were sick and dying. After passing the island in the lake where the disease first appeared among them, they descended the river for some distance; but how far and how long a time is not in the recollection of the author.

"A short time now elapsed before they started again up the river, passed the town on the island before mentioned, and Isaac, having been committed by some means to the care of another squaw, traveled up this river in the same canoe with her, and passing the place where her husband had been buried, she steered the canoe to the shore, and taking out some venison in a bowl, had Isaac accompany her to the grave. Here she kindled a small fire over the head of the grave, into which she threw some of the venison. Setting down the bowl she told Isaac to eat of the meat, which he did, while she walked to some distance and mourned with loud and sore lamentations for nearly an hour; then she returned to the grave, wiped off the tears, threw some more meat into the fire and on the grave and bade Isaac to start.

"About this time Isaac began to be threatened, as he learned from the Indian boys, by an old chief who said that he had brought the smallpox among them, and while this was in agitation, one of the Indians arrived who had taken Isaac and who had been left sick at the first town, the place where Isaac had been separated from his associates, his fellow prisoners. This Indian, Isaac met with much joy, as he claimed him as his property.

"A few Town Indians now arrived among these Pottawatomies, selling them goods, trading for furs, etc. These Indians were acting as agents for a merchant at Mackinaw, as is frequently the case.

"To one of the Town Indians Isaac was sold for what he thought would amount to about \$500, and was delivered to his new master perfectly naked. He was then told to mount the horse behind the man that bought him, and they rode off across what he now thinks was Spoon river.

"They then traveled for some days north of the Ohio river, to the hunting ground of the Indian who had now purchased him. Here the "Big Buck" was killed and a feast prepared to have Isaac adopted into the family.

"Now being made an heir, Isaac was trimmed, his hair pulled out,

as was the custom of that nation, except the scalp, and a hole made through his nose.

"In his nose they put six silver rings. His hair, being long, was divided and plaited, one half before and the other half behind; the hinder part ornamented with beads, and the forepart filled with silver brooches.

"The season for making sugar being over, they moved to the mouth of the Chicago river and commenced making arrangements to go to Mackinaw with their skins and furs.

"As the route which they had to go led them near the shore, they encamped every night on it, where, for the security of both the canoe and its loading, they were under the necessity of unloading, drawing it out of the water and turning it upside down, thus making it answer the purpose of a wigwam. They continued this route for some days and arrived at a small island, on which were a number of Indians; where they landed and spent the night. Between that place and Mackinaw they landed on another small island, inhabited by Indians, with whom Isaac was left until his Indian father and mother returned from Mackinaw.

"Isaac's Indian father and family now started with him and their fresh supply of goods to return to Chicago. Nothing of importance transpired on the route. Sailing along the shore of Lake Michigan, they encamped every night as before, and at length arrived at the mouth of the Chicago river, where they had embarked for Mackinaw. Here, having raised their canoe on forks and so secured it, they removed from place to place, principally up the river, trading with the Indians and making a living by fishing, and later they started for the old hunting grounds on the Illinois river.

"Toward spring, but while the snow was yet on the ground, they turned their course again for Chicago, spending their time in hunting and trading, until they arrived at their old camp just in good time for sugar making.

"Before they left the sugar camp they had many drunken spree, in some of which Isaac's life was greatly endangered, but by some means preserved.

"Arrangements were now made for another trip to Mackinaw; and, having collected all the skins they could, they thought of taking Isaac along with them; but fearing that he would get away, they called in an old prophet in whom they placed great confidence, and who went into what they called a sweat-house to powwow, and informed them of such things as they wished to know, as to what would happen in the

future. Accordingly, Isaac went to work to prepare the sweat-house within the wigwam, covering it with skins and blankets, and rolling in a large hot stone upon which the prophet poured water, and leaving an opening at the top of the wigwam for the steam to come out. Into this house the prophet entered, powwowing and singing, while Isaac and his little brothers danced around it, waiting on the prophet as he ordered, until the smaller boys becoming tired laid down and went to sleep. Some time elapsed and the prophet came out. Isaac immediately, as if worn out and overcome with sleep, threw himself down upon some deer skins and pretended to be asleep. The old prophet took a seat near his Indian mother and commenced speaking. She asked him many questions, and he answered them. But none of them were of much interest to Isaac until she wished to know if she would keep him if she took him all the way to Mackinaw. The prophet, much to Isaac's gratification, told her she would, but she must be careful not to let him talk much to white people.

"Now, full of glee and in fine spirits, they loaded their bark canoe and started. After many days toiling and sailing, they all arrived in safety at Mackinaw.

"Here, unloading the canoe, and preparing to encamp under it, Isaac was conducted by his Indian mother, in company with her two eldest boys, to the house of the merchant for whom they traded. After showing Isaac to them, and suffering him to talk but little with them, the merchant's lady gave each of the boys a slice of bread well buttered, which Isaac received very gratefully and ate. It was the first bread he had tasted since he last ate at his father's table.

"Here Isaac was permitted to walk about in company with the Indian boys, but was generally accompanied by his Indian mother, and sometimes by an uncle and aunt who had come with them to that place in a little bark canoe.

"As he walked along the beach with them he saw a ship lying at the wharf, and a man standing near, whom he supposed was the captain. Their attention was mutually drawn towards each other. The captain, perceiving that Isaac was white, asked him where he was taken prisoner; he replied from the Red Banks on the Ohio river. Isaac asked him, 'Are you the captain of this vessel?' He said he was, 'Where are you bound?' said Isaac.

'Detroit,' was the reply.

'When will you start?'

'In the morning.'

'Can I,' said Isaac, 'run away from the Indians and get aboard your vessel?'

'Yes, but you must be careful how you come.'

"Here Isaac was commanded to hush and was taken away by his Indian friends. Towards evening Isaac was called to convey his Indian father, who was drunk, across an arm of the lake, in a little bark canoe, belonging to his uncle, as the Indian wished to join a company of his friends who were over there drinking and carousing. Having done this Isaac returned late in the evening, and landing near the camp, drew his little bark partly on the shore and went to the camp contented as usual. Here he found an English soldier, who seemed to feel much solicitude about him, and whom Isaac told he would rather live with the Indians than with the white people. Fearing that such interviews with the white men would lead Isaac off, his Indian mother made him lie down by her, for she had gone to bed. The Englishman went away. Isaac, however, did not sleep, but waiting until he thought the rest of them were lost in the quietness of a pleasant nap, he caught his blanket in his teeth and softly stole from behind his mother, drawing his blanket after him. He got out, straightened himself and listened; he could hear no stir, except the quiet music of the lake before him, which invited him to liberty. He stepped softly to the little bark canoe he had drawn to the shore, and seating himself in it, he moved as gently as possible around the picketing that enclosed the town and extended into the lake, and again turned to the shore. Giving his canoe a push into the lake, he steered his course for the vessel on which he had learned he could make his escape. When he reached the vessel the captain was walking about on the deck, and seeing Isaac approach he met him and told him to follow him. They went together into the cabin. The captain was much perplexed to know what to do with Isaac, so as to secure him, and screen himself from the censure of the Indians, with whom his greatest trade was carried on. At length, however, he told him, 'I have a little negro boy in the kitchen who will find you out, let me do with you what I may. If you go to him and tell him your situation and object, he can take care of you; but do not tell him that I know anything about you.' Isaac went into the kitchen and awoke the negro, but he appeared unwilling to have anything to do with him. Fearing that, between them he would have to go back to the Indians, Isaac told the little negro that his master knew that he was there, and had told him to come to him. 'Then,' said the negro, still lying in his bunk, 'get in here.' Isaac tumbled in with him but not to sleep. His fate, as yet, was too

uncertain. By the side of the sleepy headed negro he laid and watched for the day to dawn. Seeing the first appearance of light in the morning, he awoke the little negro with much difficulty and said to him, 'You must do something with me—this is no place for me.' The negro arose, unlocked the lower part of the cupboard, and told Isaac to get in there. He did so; and the boy locked him up and left him.

"He had been there but a short time when he heard the voice of his Indian mother and brother, as they came down the hatchway in pursuit of him. Presently the captain sprang out of his bed and began to rail out at the Indians for disturbing him in that way before he was out of bed. The Indians being easily cowed by a white man of some character, and especially an officer, Isaac's Indian mother soon left the vessel.

"Fortunately for this captain, as well as for Isaac, a large barge which had lain at the wharf, started that same night about midnight for Montreal, which circumstance afforded the captain an opportunity to make the Indians believe that Isaac had gone on board of it, and to convince them that he was innocent and knew nothing about him, he remained there until 8 o'clock in the morning.

"Eight o'clock in the morning, the wind being fair, the Nancy's sails were hoisted, Captain Mills commanding, and Isaac started for the land of freedom.

"Isaac kept close to the negro's room until, in about five days the vessel came safe to port at Detroit.

"Isaac bade Captain Mills adieu, and gave him his hearty thanks for his kindness and protection. He started, and soon found himself at the gate, and passing the pickets, when the sentinel, a raw Irishman, cried, 'Who goes there?' 'A friend,' said Isaac, and added in a hurry, 'I am running away from the Indians and want you to protect me.' 'Oh! be Jasus, my good fellow, come here,' said he, 'and damn the one of them that shall hurt you.' With this sentinel, Isaac waited patiently for some minutes, when the relief guard came around. The sentinel then informed the sergeant that he had a prisoner. Isaac, being delivered to the guard, was taken to the guard house, where the curiosity of the soldiers kept him up all night, giving a history of his sufferings with the Indians.

"About this time Isaac learned that a captain and a company of soldiers were about to start for Fort Maumce, and having obtained permission from the captain to accompany them, Isaac made ready, and early next morning, bidding his kind host adieu and drawing rations in common with the soldiers, he went on board the boat, and sailed

for Fort Maumee which they reached, having favorable wind, in one day.

"Spending a few days at this place, some wagons came to the fort, bringing goods and presents for the Indians, in the interest of Wayne's treaty, and as these wagons were said to be returning to Cincinnati, Isaac asked permission of the wagon master to go with them, stating to him his situation; he gave his consent and drew rations for him accordingly.

"At Cincinnati he presented himself to the officer commanding, and was told that he could draw provisions until he met with an opportunity to go on. Perfectly composed he lay down to sleep, but was presently aroused and informed by the soldiers that a man by the name of David Pea, who had carried stores from Vincennes, on the Wabash river, to the army at Detroit, was then returning, and was hunting for him. Isaac immediately went in pursuit of Mr. Pea; and, finding him, they drew provisions and started for Louisville in a skiff.

"After running some days they landed at the mouth of Harden creek. Here Isaac met a young married woman, with whom he had gone to school before he was taken by the Indians. They recognized each other, and she informed him that his father and friends had removed from the Red Banks to what was then, and is now called Knight's Fall on Green river. He was here advised to land at the Yellow Banks, which he did.

"From this place he started alone and afoot along a path some twelve miles in length, to the house of an old acquaintance, a Mr. Vanada, with whom he had often been fortified at Vienna, when but a child.

"Next morning the kindness of Mr. Vanada and one of his sons impelled them to accompany Isaac in a canoe down Green river to his father's house.

"After Isaac's arrival at home, he learned that his fellow prisoners, George Sprinkle and John Upp, had returned some three months before him.

The boy had been a captive about four years. He had become perfectly acquainted with the redskins' cunning, and learned their habits, manners, and methods of life to an extent that afterwards availed him in guarding against their sudden and unexpected attacks. Until the return of Sprinkle and Upp his parents knew nothing about him. Naturally they supposed him dead. He was overjoyed to get back home again. Four years of such experience as his had made great changes in his life.

CHARLES HARRINGTON.

Charles Harrington settled in Evansville about 1830. He was one of the prominent and active business men of the city until 1860. Having acquired considerable property, he retired from active business and passed his declining years in comfort, in the enjoyment of the fruits of the labor of his earlier years. His residence was on First street, near the corner of Ingle street, at which place he died in 1874. He was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1794. His father, William Harrington, moved to Indiana territory in 1804, and settled about one mile west of where the city of Princeton is now located. The first court in Gibson county was held at the residence of William Harrington, it being the largest house in the county. The Hon. Isaac Blackford was the presiding judge.

The following experience of Mr. Harrington gives us an idea of the dangers and hardships endured by the early settlers of this state. At the beginning of the war of 1812, in anticipation of trouble with the Indians, a company of rangers was organized in Gibson county. Charles Harrington and his brother George joined the company. Afterwards the company joined General Harrison's forces at Vincennes, when it became rumored that Tecumseh was marching toward Vincennes for the purpose of attacking the town. Volunteers were called for to form a scouting party to go out and try to ascertain the position of Tecumseh and the number and character of his forces. Both Charles and George Harrington volunteered to join the scouting party. General Harrison, after inspecting those who had volunteered, selected sixteen whom he thought the best qualified to perform the dangerous services required of them, among the number so selected were the two Harrington boys. Just after dark they started on their perilous undertaking. After leaving Vincennes they went in a northerly direction, as Tecumseh was supposed to be approaching from that direction. They followed almost the same course that is now occupied by the tracks of the E. & T. H. railroad. The country north of Vincennes at that time was an unbroken wilderness of dense trees. During the night, and until about eight o'clock in the morning, they were constantly moving forward, watching, as only experienced frontiersmen could, for any signs that might indicate the presence of Indians. Having traveled about fifteen miles, and being tired and worn out, they stopped for a rest, it then being after eight o'clock in the morning, the sun shining brightly. They did not expect an immediate attack, for it was the common practice of the Indians to make

their attacks about daybreak. Being very tired, the scouts decided to take a short sleep. Two of their number were selected to stand guard while the remainder lay down to rest. While the others were sleeping the guards concluded to prepare something to eat, and went a short distance away to a branch to get some water with which to make coffee. At that unlucky moment a large number of Indians rushed upon the sleeping scouts. When Charles Harrington awoke they were surrounded by Indians. As he arose to his feet he shot down an Indian that was coming at him with an uplifted tomahawk. At the same moment his brother George fell pierced by a bullet and almost at the same instant Charles Harrington received a bullet through his right arm, breaking the bones between the elbow and wrist. Being disabled and his comrades all being either killed or wounded, there was but one chance in a thousand of escaping, and that was to dash through the Indians that surrounded him and dodge the blows of their tomahawks and their bullets, if possible. To think was to act. That one chance in a thousand proved to be his, and the next second found him plunging through the dense undergrowth of bushes and weeds that grew in the forest. Being an unusually swift runner he gained on his pursuers, and when he became exhausted from running and loss of blood he hid in some thick undergrowth. Several times during the day Indians that were hunting for him passed within a few feet of his hiding place. He soon discovered that it was necessary to do something to stop the flow of blood from his wound, to keep himself from bleeding to death. He took his hunting knife and cut strips from his shirt with which to bandage his arm. As he could only use his left hand he found it a difficult matter to get a bandage around his arm tight enough to stop the flow of blood. He remained in his hiding place until after dark. He then started for Vincennes, where he arrived in the morning. Only two of his comrades escaped. Thirteen were killed.

Mr. Harrington was the uncle of Attorney Brownlee, of this city.

GEN. ROBERT M. EVANS.

The author's first knowledge and acquaintance of Gen. Robert M. Evans was in February, 1837. At that time General Evans was a little past middle age, but showed signs of the effect of camp life while engaged in the war of 1812-1813 in suppressing the Indians that in-

fested the territory of Indiana, and the states of Kentucky and Illinois.

He was a general under General Harrison, whose headquarters at that time were at Vincennes, Indiana. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe in command of a regiment or brigade, and was on the staff of General William Henry Harrison.

General Evans located in New Harmony, Indiana, about 1826 and kept a hotel at that place. He came to Evansville a second time about 1828 and bought a half interest in Hugh McGary's purchase, and laid out the city of Evansville above Main street, known as the original plan of Evansville.

General Harrison and General Evans, so long as they both lived, were warm friends, and in 1839 General Harrison visited him at Evansville. This country was then full of military enthusiasm and there were three substantially equipped, volunteer companies, well-drilled in this city and county.

Three companies escorted General William Henry Harrison and General Evans, who went arm in arm from the Evans homestead through the various streets of the city.

Not many years after this, these two great and distinguished patriots passed to the beyond, beloved and respected by thousands.

It is said that in the early part of 1827, Rev. Alexander Campbell visited New Harmony and stopped at the community hotel, and while there General Evans had a lively religious controversy with the celebrated divine. General Evans' family consisted, at this time, of himself and wife, son Cornelius and daughter, Miss Julia Evans, a beautiful young woman. His brother's name was Leyle, and his sisters were Mrs. Dr. Thompson and Mrs. John Schnee. When he was a candidate for Congress he stumped the district.



CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. FICKAS.

Personal Recollections of Pioneer Times—Where Many of the Early Settlers Located—First Campmeeting—Schools—Rude Flouring Mills—Abundant Game—Robbing an Indian Grave—First Steamboat on the Ohio—Journey of the Socialists to New Harmony—Early Times—Threshing Methods.

DURING the days of the Vanderburgh Historical and Biographical Society, a valuable historical paper, relating to early times and written by John B. Fickas, was read. The following is the paper which has never before been published, as it was presented to the society:

Evansville, Washington's Birthday.

Gentlemen of the Vanderburgh Historical and Biographical Society:

I do not know that I can commemorate the birthday of the Father of Our Country more acceptably than by complying with a promise long since made to your secretary, to give you a memorandum of my observations as one of the very early settlers of Southwestern Indiana.

I am a genuine descendant of Adam and Eve; that is to say, I am a son of Adam and Eve Fickas, who settled near Race creek in Henderson, Ky., in the winter of 1806, and removed from there to the Indiana bank of the Ohio river, opposite Three Mile Island, to the farm in Warrick county adjoining Vanderburgh county, for many years since occupied by Simon Lane. Here my father died and was buried in 1818. My brother who resides in Missouri, and myself are the only survivors of nine children, three sons and six daughters of my parents.

Our nearest neighbors were John Sprinkle, who lived on the site of Newburgh, which town he afterwards platted and sold. It was first called Sprinklesburgh. Above Newburgh were the settlements of William Briscoe, Solomon Vanada and Julius Wiggins, all of whom lived in the vicinity of Cypress creek.

The earliest tragedy in the thinly populated settlements along the river, that I remember, was the derangement of a Mrs. Peacoll, who

became crazy about the year 1810, and cut off the head of her infant child. There being no place of confinement where she could be secured nearer than the county seat, which was at Vincennes, (it being all Knox county in the southwestern part of Indiana at that time) the woman was sent to the Vincennes jail, where she died.

Daniel Noble settled below Newburgh, in the vicinity of Three Mile Island, and Daniel James, the uncle of Nathaniel J. and John James, still farther below him. Next came Samuel Lewis, on the place afterwards known as the homestead of General Joe Lane. All these persons made settlements between 1810 and 1812. Aenas McCallister, the progenitor of the well known family of that name, settled opposite the mouth of Green river about the time my father located on the Kentucky side. Our neighbors on the Kentucky side were Martin Vanada, Charles Winfrey, John Fuquay, John Vankirk, Samuel Miller, George Kincaid and Isaac Knight. Mr. Knight soon removed to the Indiana side, four miles above Evansville. In 1814 Elijah King settled on the point immediately opposite Evansville, where he lived until the time of his death about twenty-five years ago.

I was young when my father made his residence in the vicinity of the present city of Evansville, the date of my birth being October 30, 1804. I am a native of Green Briar County, Virginia, now part of West Virginia, but young as I was, I have a vivid recollection of the earthquake which upset the town of New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811, and caused the sinking of the earth in that locality to such an extent that a lake appeared where previously there had been dry land. The shock of the earthquake was sensibly felt through all our river settlements. In consequence, a religious fever suddenly seized upon the minds of the people, and they thought of little else except to attend religious worship. Many persons were fully convinced that the world was coming to an end. About this time James McGrady, who was the founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, appeared in this section and preached to the people. The result of his preaching was the formation of a church organization that has been a powerful element in the religious sentiment of this section of Indiana down to the present day. Finas Ewing and Hiram A. Hunter followed soon after McGrady, and under their inspiration the campmeeting system sprang into existence. A camp-ground was opened on the farm of Jessie McCallister, about three miles from Evansville, in 1815 or 1816. In about two years it was removed to the farm of Isaac Knight in the same neighborhood.

The next season the Baptists held a campmeeting in the upper

bayou settlement, at the farm of Jesse Lane. This system of religious service was kept up year after year, invariably in the autumn season, for a period of thirty or forty years. In after years the Cumberland Presbyterian church opened a camp-ground at New Salem, four miles north of Evansville, and near the mouth of Cypress creek, above Newburgh. They also had other camp-grounds in the adjoining counties of Posey and Gibson and in other quarters. For a long time camp-meetings continued to be annual popular assemblages of the people. There was a great crowd present at one of the Sunday services held in a log house, and during the sermon the floor gave way and the audience was precipitated to the earth, several feet below, as the house was built high above the ground, so as to be above the annual freshets which inundated the river bottom. Of course, the excitement was intense, while screams, groans and prayers were strangely commingled in the audience. But above the din and crashing of the falling house could be heard the deep voice of a very devout old colored woman crying, "Trust in de Lord, and not a hair on your head shall be hurt." Strange to say, beyond a few slight bruises, no person in the house was harmed.

I attended my first school when I was between nine and ten years old. James Patton opened a school about two miles and a half above Green river, in the year 1814. It was a comical assortment of school books that we used in that school house. An old English reader or two, one or two histories, a few testaments and elementary arithmetics, and Noah Webster's first edition of the spelling book made up the literary department of this seminary of learning. The school was made up by individual subscription, for there was no public school fund in those days. It was many years before our grand school system was devised and put into operation.

The settlers on both sides of the river had their grinding done at Anthony's mill on Pigeon creek, which afterwards became the property of David Negley and Joel Lambert, or they went to a mill built on Race creek, on the Kentucky side, a mile or two above Spottsville.

Very often we were unable to have our meal ground at all, and then we used home-made hominy as a substitute for bread. Before Anthony built his mill on Pigeon creek, my father had improvised a hand-mill, a kind of a rude corn crusher, which answered the purpose for pulverizing the corn, and this was in use among our neighbors, until the Anthony mill and the one on Race creek were built.

A man named Hayden, who lived at Bardstown, Ky., used to pass down the Ohio in the fall season of the year, and traded with the set-

tlers for their surplus corn and coon skins. Corn was worth 25 cents per bushel, delivered on the boat, and coon skins were a quarter apiece. In fact, the coon skin was the circulating medium, and it was freely passed back and forth in store-house transactions. The annual visit of Mr. Hayden was held by the neighborhood as an important event because from him was purchased ammunition and such necessary supplies as made mere living at all tolerable, or even possible. At very rare intervals a store boat passed down the river and its landing varied the monotony of commerce. There was also a trading post at the Red Banks, but the settlement was a small affair, the entire population not numbering as many as one hundred souls.

Our supply of salt at the beginning was home-made. The settlers repaired in squads to the Saline banks at Shawneetown, where they made salt and brought it home in sacks on horseback. My father owned the only wagon in the settlement which he had brought with him from Virginia. In the course of a few years, when the trading posts began to pass along the river, we were enabled to procure salt from them manufactured on the Kanawha.

Game of all kinds was so abundant as to be a nuisance. Most of the openings or plantations were very small, embracing only twenty or thirty acres of cleared land, and the settlers were obliged to go around their fields every day, armed with rifles—there were no shotguns in the vicinity—and at night made the same circuits accompanied by a pack of dogs, as a measure of protection against the incursions of all kinds of vermin—raccoons, minks, bears and indeed all kinds of game. When I was nine years old I handled a rifle, as I thought, with the percision of a veteran. One day I saw a large bear swimming across the Ohio. I watched till he scrambled up the bank, close to the house, when I gave him the contents of my gun, and killed the fellow at the first shot. Isaac Knight came along and dressed my bear for me.

My eldest brother, John Fickas—for many years a well known resident of Vanderburgh County—Tom Skillett, Sam Butler and Elisha Brumfield were drafted for the defense of New Orleans during the war of 1812. They went with "The Hunters of Kentucky," to swell the ranks of Jackson in his campaign against Pakenham. After Jackson's great victory at New Orleans, they were discharged from service and set out for home on foot. They walked all the way, sleeping in the woods and killing game for their support, on their long and wearisome journey. They brought with them the first intelligence received at Red Banks, or the Green river settlement, of the result of the battle of New Orleans.

I remember very well the circumstances of Absalom Dover, Isaac Strain and others, robbing the grave of an Indian warrior who died while passing through our neighborhood with a small remnant of his tribe. He was buried with his gun, accouterments and trappings placed at his side. It was the intention to procure these trophies that caused the grave to be violated. The gun was found to be the same that had been captured by the Indians when they made a prisoner of Isaac Knight some years before. It had the name of John Small, Vincennes, Ind., sunk on the barrel. I owned the gun after I was grown for a number of years.

The first steamboat that plied the waters of the Ohio was the wonder of the age. Word had been circulated along the river the season before that a real steamboat was being built at Pittsburgh, with the view of plying between that point and New Orleans. Everybody was on the lookout for the wonderful steamer. Finally she appeared, waking the silence of the forest with her voice, and attracting to the river side all the inhabitants along the shore. The boat was called "Robert Fulton." She had but one engine, and a single deck, the cabin being built immediately above the hull. She was a side-wheel, as were all the early steamboats. The next boats were the Aetna and the Washington, both of them fashioned like the Fulton. The time made by the early steamers was remarkable only for its exceeding slowness. On one occasion my brother John had gone down the river, and he started on foot and alone to walk home from Natchez. A steamboat started up the river, the same morning he set out on foot. When he reached the mouth of Green river the waves were yet dashing against the shore, waves made by the same steamboat which had just passed up the Ohio.

Notwithstanding the introduction of steam, the business of shipping continued to be done in a great measure by keel boats and barges, using sails for a motive power, when it was practicable, and resorting to the use of cordel, when the wind was adverse. The trips were long and tedious and the navigators dearly earned all the money they made.

I remember distinctly when George and Frederick Rapp, with their German socialists, passed down the Ohio, en route for their settlement at New Harmony. They landed at my father's house and were amazed to find here in the wild west a man who could speak the German language with fluency. I saw the town of Evansville the first two years of its existence. It was then a little hamlet composed of five or six log cabins, surrounded by a dense forest in its natural state. Where the public square was laid out, and the old court-house subsequently built, was a dense growth of timber yet untouched by the axe. From

such a beginning our beautiful city has grown. In its infancy and in its maturity I have watched its progress, and there are not many living who have watched the whole of its development as I have. For seventy-five years I have lived in the town, or within a dozen miles of it, and I am glad to know that before I close my eyes forever, the record is likely to be made up that will link the scenes of the past with the events of the present, in a firm, unbroken chain.

JOHN B. FICKAS.

EARLY TIMES AND CUSTOMS.

Many of the old Revolutionary soldiers, dissatisfied with the slavery of the south, settled on the banks of the Ohio at different points—near Green River Island, Red Banks (now Henderson) and other places. Abraham Vann settled just above Evansville in 1805. Later on David Knight, a shoemaker, settled on Lost Hill, now Oak Hill.

Many a log house then had but one clapboard door, with a latch-string lock and no window. There were the board roof, puncheon floor, and mud chimney. In the time of the great earthquake in 1811-12—continued shakes came every few days—the settlers, believing the last day had come, ran out of their homes and went about from house to house and held appealing prayer meetings to the Almighty. Some time after this seismic commotion a large hewed log came up out of Mr. Vann's spring and no one knew where it came from.

One day Mrs. Young, hearing her boys crying in great distress, went out to investigate, and discovered a big black bear in a pen nearby. She got the gun and in short order dispatched the too-bold bruin. The early settlers had a hard time to live. They had to pound their corn into coarse meal to make bread. Then came a man by the name of Knight and built a tread-mill for grinding corn, somewhere near where Lincoln avenue now is located in Knight township. A horse walked on a large inclined tread-wheel and turned the mill. This was superseded by a steam-mill erected by A. P. Hutchinson. Later on came better mills.

In those days knowledge was taught in night-schools for old and young. Mr. Whitney had the first and only mud house in this country; it was built by Henry Marker. Two men once quarreled with their wives and they settled the trouble by swapping wives, one paying fifty cents to boot. David Akin kept a wood-yard. A steam-boat after taking wood refused to pay. Akin waded into the water

and cut the boat's cable and triumphantly bore it ashore. Samuel Carlisle lived on the old Linxweiler farm on Pigeon creek. One Sunday morning the news came that Carlisle had shot his wife and then himself. In his funeral sermon the minister said it was not the husband that did it but a jug of whisky.

In the first days of the country many differences were settled with the fist instead of by law. Silas Parker and Clark Lewis, one sixty years of age and the other seventy, once fought to a finish, General Evans acting as referee. The author has heard these two men many a time crack jokes over how they once cracked heads.

Ira A. Fairchilds, Sr., son of Seth Fairchilds, was born in Otsego county, New York, January 29, 1814, and came to Evansville in 1818, and remembered that Devine McGary's and Lewis McGary's log cabins stood on the river bank. Lewis' being a double house. Mr. Fairchilds recollected that court was held in one of these rooms, while McGary lived in the other, all his furniture being removed to the one room. Judge Blackford, he also remembered, held the first court. This was perhaps while some construction was going on in Hugh McGary's two-story frame. Mr. Stinson's cabin stood then about where Sunset park is now. Seth Fairchilds' log cabin was near where the old Blue warehouse is now on Water street. The widow Sweezer kept a ferry across the mouth of Pigeon creek, then a wide stream. It was then two hundred and fifty yards from Water street to the top of the high river bluff. A field of corn was on the river bank. Mr. Fairchilds, before his death, (October, 1896) stated that Hugh McGary weighed about 170 or 180 pounds, was square built, six feet tall, dark complexioned, fiery, and strong. He commanded a company at the battle of Tippecanoe. He had three children, two girls and a boy. His wife was an old-fashioned, good-natured woman. Clarissa, one of McGary's daughters, taught Mr. Fairchilds how to swim. Their cornmeal mill consisted of a spring-pole with an iron wedge in one end and held in place by a band which also prevented its splitting. The wedge then beat the corn in the hominy-mortar. Old Mrs. Anthony, of Henderson, would tie her clothes on her head and swim the river. McGary was a trader, and after he built his frame-house established a grocery store in it. He bought up hides, meats, grain, &c., and made considerable money. The salt from the first saltwell would preserve meats; they bored deeper, and that which was found then would not preserve meats. So they got their salt from Illinois, back of Shawneetown. The first road through Vanderburgh county was an Indian trail from Red Bank (Henderson) to Vincennes. Sleds were used in

winter and ox-carts in summer. Mr. Fairchilds carried Judge Olmstead across Pigeon creek on his back many times. The Indians that came to the settlement in those days gambled in a singular manner. They put a silver picayune on the end of a stick and would shoot at it. Every time one of them hit it it became his who shot, and when he missed he would lament the loss of what might have been his by greater skill. In every hamlet the white people also indulged in the same game.

Mr. R. D. McGary, of Kent, Indiana, writes that Colonel Hugh McGary was, in a measure, responsible for the defeat at the battle of Blue Lick, August 19, 1782. The young officers would not wait for General Logan to come with his reinforcements, but contended there were enough brave men who would follow them, and they even hinted cowardice. So Colonels Boone and McGary joined in the advance the next day, and when they reached Licking river the Indians had already crossed over. Now when the young officers saw the great number of Indians, they began to talk of waiting for General Logan to come up. Mr. R. D. McGary writes: "Hugh McGary got mad and swore at them for seeing danger before they had got into it, and cursed them for being cowards. Then he rushed into the river and cried with an oath that all who were not d—d cowards should follow him or he would disgrace them forever. This is what my grandfather and my father have told me often. Colonel Hugh was a man of fiery temper, uncontrollable when mad. He was a very active man, about five feet ten inches tall, and weighed from 180 to 200 pounds. He never knew what fear was." He had a brother John, and they first lived at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Their wives were the first white women ever seen in that town. When Colonel Hugh McGary left Evansville, he went to Tennessee, where he died at a very old age. These brothers came originally from Ireland when boys.

EARLY THRESHING METHODS.

The first way the farmers had to thresh wheat was tramping with a horse, then flailing it out. They took the chaff out with a sheet. Then the tramp-mill came next.

Matthew Gilbe came from England, where he had a threshing machine. He was the father-in-law of Wm. Gore, who married Mary Ann Gilbe, and is now a resident of this city, living at 300 Mary street. Gilbe came here December 15, 1836. He located in this

country in the Hornbrook settlement, below Darmstadt. There was then not a threshing machine in the State of Indiana. He saw an advertisement in a Louisville paper of two threshing machines for sale, and he went there and purchased one of them for \$100. It was a four-horse power, with not a bit of wood about the power. He brought it to Evansville and had truck-wheels made at Stringtown and mounted his machine on them, and gave notice to the neighbors that the first man who engaged him to thresh he would thresh his wheat free of charge. People came for miles to see it work.

It was not the "ground hog thresher;" it was a four-house power. He threshed for \$5 a day, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or a Picayune, a bushel. Wheat was then \$1, pork \$6 per hundred—in 1839—while the canal was then being dug. Mr. Rowley, the miller, had the contract for excavating this section of the canal.

A threshing machine, made differently, came in that year late, but it did not prove a success. It broke the grain. The next was the Tinker, or "ground hog." Then came the big separator, built by Heilman, which was gradually perfected. They were shipped all over the west and south in later years, and they made the traction engines that went with them, and superseded the horse-power, and here is where Heilman finally made his great fortune.

After Mr. Gore married Miss Gilbe he went with his father-in-law and had an interest in the machine.

The farmers helped each other out. They raked up wheat and oats with a hand-rake. The improved threshing machines came before the reapers. Cradles then were used. If a man raised one hundred bushels of wheat in that early day he was counted a big farmer.

Tramping out wheat on the ground was an early method. No iron forks were in use then—all wooden forks. In harvest times whisky as a beverage was openly used, and set out where a harvester could get it when he wanted it. There were no more oxen then than horses. A stump-puller was a mere hook and chain. The first harrow was made of wood. The first plow was all wood, except the shear—wooden "mould-boards." The first iron plows were cast-iron; now they are steel. They were then made in blacksmith shops, now they are made in big factories.

There was a time when there was not a buggy in Evansville. There were some carts.

The first bakers who lived here used to carry bread around in baskets. The first bread cart was for one horse and was built by Frederick Wetzels, who owned a bakery.

CHAPTER V.

Vanderburgh County Formed out of Warrick County, Which Was Originally a Part of Knox County—The Part General Evans Took in Forming Evansville—First Town Election—First Census in 1819—Gradual Growth of the County—seat of the New County—Judge Henry Vanderburgh.

WARRICK County was created in 1813, out of that part of Knox County south of what is known as "Rector's Base Line," which was the first line run by government surveyors through the Southern Indiana territory and upon which all subsequent government surveys were based. Warrick County, which then comprised all the territory out of which Vanderburgh County was subsequently formed, extended from the Harrison County line to the Wabash river.

Colonel McGary, who owned the lower part of what subsequently became the location of the city of Evansville, laid out a number of lots and donated some of them to Warrick county, on condition that the contemplated court-house should be located on them. He had an eye to business and knew that the court-house would enhance the value of his property.

The territorial legislature, the following year (1814) divided the vast territory covered by Warrick county, creating Posey county out of the west portion and Perry county out of the east portion. This left the site of Evansville in the southwest corner of the remaining territory still known as Warrick county. The same legislature disappointed the hopes of Colonel McGary, by locating the seat of justice about four miles from Newburgh, on a tract of land owned by Nathaniel Ewing, which had been donated for that purpose. This location was known as "Darlington."

Nothing worthy of note, in its effect on the future of Evansville, occurred after that, until 1816 and 1817, at which period General Robert M. Evans, who was then a resident of New Harmony, and James W. Jones, both enterprising gentlemen, conceived the idea that there were the elements of a promising settlement here. They owned that portion of the site of Evansville north of what is now Main street, so they proposed to the indomitable McGary that the three re-plat the

town on a grand scale covering the whole territory. Soon after this combination the entire tract was re-platted.

McGary had sold some parts of the tract to other parties in the meantime, and further complications arose causing General Evans to make another survey. It seems that the survey took precedence, and the town was named Evansville in his honor. He was a learned man and endowed with wonderful executive ability. He now had plats of the enlarged town printed and sent broadcast over the country. These fell into the hands of citizens of Vincennes, which was then a government fort, and of New Harmony, which was then a prosperous settlement, and of other interior towns in the Wabash valley, and soon a large number of settlers was headed for Evansville.

In 1818, another important event occurred, which did much to further the interests of Evansville. The legislature of that year divided the territory of Warrick county and formed Vanderburgh county from the western portion of it, naming it in honor of Judge Henry Vanderburgh, a territorial judge of Indiana. This act was approved January 7, 1818. This was the opportunity for General Evans and Robert McGary, and they were not slow to act. The same legislature appointed a board of commissioners to fix the seat of justice for the new county of Vanderburgh, and through the intercession of General Evans and Colonel McGary they offered one hundred lots and \$500 in cash if the state's commissioners would locate the court-house in Evansville, and the following report was made to the county commissioners, viz:

"In consideration of the local advantages of Evansville, and a liberal donation by the proprietors of 100 lots and \$500 in cash, or such material as will suit in the erection of the public buildings, we, the commissioners appointed by the legislature, have established and fixed the permanent seat of justice of Vanderburgh county, at Evansville."

FIRST TOWN ELECTION.

This was the beginning of the first prosperous era for the town of Evansville, and in August of that year (1818) the first election was held and the following trustees were elected:

Hugh McGary, Isaac Fairchild, Everton Kinnerly, Alfred O. Warner and Francis J. Bentley. Hugh McGary was elected president of the town board, Elisha Harrison was chosen secretary and lister (now called assessor) of taxable property, John Connor was chosen treas-

urer, and Alphonse Fairchild collector and marshal. The first levy of taxes made was twenty cents on the dollar of real property and a special tax on various kinds of personal property ; but as valuations were very low the tax amounted to very little, turning into the treasury the first year the magnificent sum of \$191.28. It is a significant fact that the first meeting of the town trustees was not held until the 29th of March, 1819, nearly nine months after they had been elected. But as there were no spoils to deal out to ward-healers in those days as there are now, there was no inducement for the town trustees to be in a hurry about getting together.

The census of the town was taken during this year (1819), and showed one hundred and one inhabitants. The only public building in the town at that time, (as the court-house had not as yet been completed), was an inn or tavern kept by Ansel Wood, Esq., which was situated on what is now known as Main street, then called the state road. This was known as the Bull's Head tavern in later years. The first grocery store, and the only store, was located in a hut built by Hugh McGary, fronting on Water and Main. This store was started in this building by Wm. McKnitt, whose daughter was Mrs. James Steele and who still resides here. Mrs. Steele's mother, Mrs. McKnitt, was a sister of Benona and John B. Stinson, who settled on a farm below town in 1812, on or about McGary's time.

The second store that opened in the town of Evansville, which could properly be called a store, was located on the river bank and was opened by a Frenchman who sold out to a Mr. Armstrong in a few months, and the latter was succeeded by the Lewis Bros. Very little money passed over the counters of the stores in those days, everything being given in exchange for coon skins, bear skins, wolf skins, wood and the few products of the earth that were raised. These were turned into money by the storekeeper, who floated them down the river, even as far as New Orleans.

Amos Clark, the first lawyer of the town, located here in this year, and was at once appointed prosecuting attorney.

The first postmaster the town could boast of was Daniel Warner, who was appointed by President James Monroe in this same year (1819.)

The first town board of trustees succeeded in doing very little for the good of the town, but doubtless their opportunities for usefulness were limited ; and in 1820 John M. Dunham, Daniel F. Goldsmith, Prestley Pritchett, William Mills, Jr., and John A. Chandler were elected trustees, which, it will be noticed, was an entirely new board.

James A. Boiss was appointed secretary, and Alanson Warner, treasurer.

EVANSVILLE'S PROGRESS.

Prominent citizens from the surrounding towns and even from a great distance now began to turn their eyes toward Evansville. The circuit rider was gradually being displaced by the resident minister. The country about Evansville showed evidences of the advance guard of husbandry, and artisans of various kinds, with their tools were already on the ground. When General Evans moved from New Harmony to Evansville, which was in 1824, and took up his active residence here, bringing with him some of the very best men of the Rapp-Owen community of colonists, the wheels of progress began to turn, slowly, it is true, and propelled as yet by manual, animal, wind or water power, but the signs all pointed nevertheless, to the beginning of the end of want and privation for the sturdy pioneers. About this period in the history of Evansville, the town government began to assume shape and system; churches were organized; flatboating on the river assumed respectable proportions and steamboats passed up and down the Ohio. In other words society had begun to organize itself. Every phase of life and activity, in all directions, began to show evidences of vigorous energy and systematic co-operation. I shall, therefore, from this time on, through the future pages of this work, treat of these things as I found them and as they have been handed down through tradition, in classified form as nearly as it is possible to do so; and instead of making this work a mere chronology of events, following dates in succession, I shall attempt to give the reader an intelligent, and comprehensive history, devoid of a tedious recital of statistics, etc., in detail.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

I lay before the readers what I consider the foundation of Indiana territory, a document in which for the first time the name of Vanderburgh county is made a record of in any way whatever—a name given in memory and honor of the great jurist, General Vanderburgh. This is taken from the records made in 1787 to 1799. In accordance with an ordinance made in 1787, ten persons were nominated, out of whom

the president of the United States was authorized to select five as members of the legislative council of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. From the ten nominees named, President Adams selected Jacob Burnett, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance, who were nominated as the legislative council of the northwestern territory and confirmed by the senate of the United States. The first meeting of the territorial legislature occurred in Cincinnati, September 16, 1799. On the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vanderburgh being elected president of the council, William C. Schenck, secretary, and Abner Cany, sergeant at arms. On the 7th of May, 1800, the president of the United States approved an act of Congress entitled "An act to divide the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio into two separate governments." On the division of the territory pursuant to this act, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remained in force in the territory of Indiana.

The seat of government for the territory was located at Vincennes. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor; John Gibson, secretary; William Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin, territorial judges. At this time the population of the Indiana territory was only 4,875. On January 10, 1801, Governor Harrison issued a proclamation convening the judges at the seat of government at Vincennes, on Monday, January 12, 1801, where they remained in session two weeks, having adopted and published seven laws and three resolutions. The first session of the general court of the territory was held at Vincennes, beginning March 3, 1801. There was no legislature in the Indiana territory until after the separation of Michigan, June 30, 1805, pursuant to an act of Congress January 11th, preceding.

On September 11, 1804 a vote was taken, and a majority of 138 of the freeholders of the territory voted in favor of organizing a General Assembly. Whereupon Governor Harrison issued a proclamation calling for election of members for a house of representatives, to be held on January 3, 1805, and citing the members to meet at Vincennes on the 1st of February to take measures for the organization of a territorial council.

The first General Assembly of the territory convened at Vincennes July 29, 1805. On July 30th Governor Harrison delivered his message, and soon after the council and house of representatives by joint ballot elected Benjamin Parke the first delegate to Congress from Indiana territory.

ORGANIZATION OF VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

Knox county was organized during the summer of 1790. Its boundary included the states of Indiana and Michigan. By the year 1798 Wayne county had been formed with Detroit as the county seat, and embraced the greater part of the state of Michigan and some of northern Indiana.

By the year 1802 Clark and Randolph counties had been formed, and in 1805 Dearborn county was added. In June, 1805, Michigan was made a separate territory, and Illinois in March, 1809. There were at this time four counties: Knox, Clark, Dearborn and Harrison in Indiana territory.

In 1810 Jefferson, Franklin and Wayne counties were formed, and in 1813 Gibson and Warrick were organized from territory belonging to Knox. The limits of Warrick county at the time of its organization were all that territory which lies south of a line at a point on the Wabash river at the southwest corner of Gibson county, and running east to the western line of Harrison county, thence south to the Ohio river. It included the present counties of Vanderburgh, Posey, Spencer, Perry and a portion of Crawford. Evansville was made the county seat. In 1818 the state legislature passed an act creating Vanderburgh and Spencer counties from the territory belonging to Warrick. Vanderburgh county is bounded on the north by Gibson, on the east by Warrick, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the west by Posey county.

It was named in honor of Henry Vanderburgh, who served as a captain in the Revolution, was a member of the legislative council of the Northwest territory, and a judge of the first court organized in the Indiana territory. The county was organized by an act of the legislature in 1818, and has an area of two hundred and forty square miles. The principal streams are Pigeon, Blue Grass, Wagon, Big Pond, and Locust creeks. The soil, for the most part, is a sandy loam and well adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, barley and small garden products. In the river bottoms corn is the only grain that can be raised with profit. A large part of this land, and especially that of Union township, is subject to an annual overflow in the spring, thus preventing the raising of any grain, excepting that which can be raised and harvested in one season. The soil is composed of the deposits of the river for ages, and being annually added to, its richness cannot be exhausted.

JUDGE HENRY VANDERBURGH.

The county in which Evansville is situated was called after Judge Henry Vanderburgh, though he was never a citizen of the county. In Troy, New York, he was born in 1760. When only sixteen years old he was appointed a lieutenant in the Fifth New York regiment of Continental troops, and commissioned as such by John Jay. John Hancock reappointed him, and later he was commissioned captain in the Second regiment. He served till the close of the war in 1783, and not long afterward located at Vincennes in the Northwest territory, where he was married in February, 1790, to Miss Frances Cornoyer, a French damsel of Post Vincennes. Gen. St. Clair, in 1791, appointed him justice of the peace and judge of the probate court in Knox county. The first legislature which the people of the Northwest territory had any part in electing met in Cincinnati in 1799. From the nominations, Gen. St. Clair, the territorial governor, selected Judge Vanderburgh as one of the five who constituted the legislative council, and by his colleagues he was chosen president of the council. On the organization of Indiana territory he was selected as one of the territorial judges, a position he was occupying at the time of his death, April 12, 1812. He became a member of the board of trustees of the Vincennes University in 1807. His remains were interred with Masonic honors on a farm east of the Old Post.



CHAPTER VI.

EVANSVILLE.

Town Corporation Rights Granted Evansville by the State Legislature—List of the Trustees of the Town Board from the First up to the Time When City Rights Were Granted..

In the years 1816 and 1817 I find that this county was a part of Warrick county; and was represented in the legislature by Charles McJohnson, Sr., a well-known citizen living at that time in what is now Center township, Vanderburgh county.

He had but very recently emigrated from Ireland to Warrick county. It afterwards developed that he was a man with broad ideas as to the future. He brought with him a large family to seek homes in this far-distant country. His sons were Arthur, Charles and Kinlock, named in the order of their ages, and there were also several daughters who became the wives of Blue Grass farmers. The descendants of this celebrated man can now be numbered by the hundreds in this section of the country.

-Mr. McJohnson that winter introduced a bill in the legislature at Corydon, Indiana, the capital of the state in that early day, to form Vanderburgh county from a part of Warrick. The resolution was laid over and did not become a law until the next session of the legislature, at which time Gen. Elisha Harrison, who was a second cousin of the great Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, was elected representative from this town. Mr. McJohnson represented Vanderburgh county again in 1827. He returned home from the legislature and died the same year from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Harrison succeeded in having Vanderburgh county set aside as a separate county. Mr. Elisha Harrison also had a law passed to locate the boundaries of the townships in the new county. They are named as follows: Pigeon, Knight, Scott, Armstrong and Union townships. And he also, in the same act of the legislature, secured charter rights to make Evansville a town corporation. The town at that time numbered about 100 inhabitants. The citizens then accepted the charter rights and elected

the following named persons as trustees of the town, as will appear in the first meeting of the board.

About the year 1818 Vanderburgh county was represented by Elisha Harrison as the first legislator from the said county. The state legislature met at the town of Corydon, Ind., which was at that time the seat of government of the state, and at this session of the legislature Mr. Harrison procured a charter for the town of Evansville. The first meeting of the trustees of the town of Evansville was held on Saturday, March 20, 1819, and the board of trustees consisted of the following names, to-wit: Hugh McGary, president; Isaac Fairchild, Everton Kennerley, Alanson Warner, Francis J. Bentley, Elisha Harrison, secretary and lister or tax gatherer; John Connor, treasurer; Alpheus Fairchild, collector. Amount of taxes assessed for 1819 was on realty and personalty valued at \$19,128. An extract from the records of March 20th, 1819, reads: "Ordered that the following property be and the same is hereby considered subject to taxation for coporation purposes, and the lister of the said corporation is hereby required to make a list and return of the same to this board within forty days, to-wit: Real property in said corporation, qualified voters for trustees in said corporation, taverns, stores, groceries, grog-shops, warehouses, drays, wagons, carriages of two wheels and upwards, carts, horses, ferries, and bound or hired servants of color."

Referring to the records we find the following for 1820, March 14: "Trustees, John M. Dunham, president; Daniel E. Goldsmith, Presley Pritchett, William Mills, Jr., and John J. Chandler. James A. Bass, secretary, Alanson Warner, treasurer, and George W. Lindsey, collector."

There was no record kept from June 13th, 1820, until March 13th, 1822.

March 13th, 1822: Trustees, Robert M. Evans, president; Robert Armstrong, James Newman, Joshua V. Robinson and Amos Clark. John W. Shaw, secretary; Alanson Warner, collector; Daniel Avery, Jr. treasurer. Amount of taxes assessed, from 1822, was on realty and personalty valued at \$23,827. The clerk's salary was \$20, the treasurer's \$5, the assessor's \$3.

March 18th, 1823: Trustees, Robert M. Evans, President; John W. Shaw, Wm. W. Vernon, Amos Clark and Joshua V. Robinson; Daniel Chute, secretary; Daniel Avery, treasurer; Nathan Rowley, collector. Amount of taxes assessed for 1823, was on property valued at \$24,681.

Extract from the record of July 11th, 1823: "Ordered that the ordinance prohibiting the firing of guns in the town of Evansville be suspended for thirty days; provided that nothing herein shall justify anyone in shooting, except at dogs."

March 20th, 1824: Trustees, Amos Clark, president; Charles I. Battell, Harley B. Chandler, Nathan Rowley and Joshua V. Robinson. Joshua V. Robinson, secretary; John Connor, collector. Valuation of real estate for 1824: Original plan, \$21,681; donation enlargement, \$2,115; upper enlargement, \$2,690; lower enlargement, \$848.

From March 12th, 1825, until January 28th, 1828, there was but one meeting of the board of trustees viz: on the 14th of November, 1825.

March 20th, 1828: Trustees, John Shanklin, president; John Connor, Alanson Warner, Jay Moorehouse and William Lewis. Jay Moorehouse, secretary; John Connor, treasurer; John B. Stinson, collector; Horace Dunham, lister. Amount of taxes assessed in 1828, \$10,728.

June 8th, 1829: Trustees, John Shanklin, president; John Connor, William Lewis, Alanson Warner and Jay Moorehouse. Jay Moorehouse, secretary; A. M. Phelps, collector. Taxes were assessed in 1829 on property valued at \$14,970.

April 1st, 1830: Trustees, John Shanklin, president; Alexandria Johnson, John B. Stinson, William Lewis and John Connor. Nathan Rowley, secretary; Alexandria Johnson, treasurer; Alexandria M. Barnes, collector. Taxes assessed for 1830, on property valued at \$15,515.

May 16th, 1831: Trustees, Alanson Warner, president; Alexandria Johnson, Silas Stephens and Nathan Rowley, (one vacancy;) Nathan Rowley, secretary; Edward Hopkins, collector; Alexandria Johnson, treasurer. Taxes assessed in 1831 on a valuation of \$11,627.

June 4th, 1832: Trustees, Alanson Warner, president; Alexandria Johnson, Silas Stephens, John Mitchell and W. T. T. Jones. W. T. T. Jones, secretary; Alanson Warner, treasurer; Edward Hopkins, collector; Richard Jenkins, harbor master.

March 16th, 1833: Trustees, Nathan Rowley, president; Silas Stephens, Francis Amory, John M. Lockwood and Marcus Sherwood. Francis Amory, secretary; John M. Lockwood, treasurer; Edward Hopkins, collector. Taxes were assessed in 1833 on \$17,932 of real estate and personal property.

March 19th, 1834: Trustees, John M. Lockwood, president; William Traftan, John Mitchell, A. P. Hutchinson and Francis Amory.

Francis Amory, secretary; Horace Dunham, treasurer; Joseph Neely, collector.

May 23, 1835: Trustees, Amos Clark, president; Alanson Warner, James Carson, Wm. M. Walker and Marcus Sherwood. James Carson, clerk; Nathan Rowley, treasurer; Thomas Ham, collector; James Lockhart, surveyor. Amount of taxes assessed for 1835 on property, valued at \$47,167.

June 10, 1836: Trustees, Amos Clark, president; first ward, Wm. McKnitt; second ward, James Lockhart; third ward, John M. Lockwood; fourth ward, Edward Hopkins; fifth ward, Amos Clark. James Lockhart, clerk; Nathan Rowley, treasurer; Isaac Hutchinson, collector. Amount of taxes assessed for 1836 on property, valued at \$120,880.

June 7th, 1837: Trustees, Robert M. Evans, president; first ward, James Lockhart; second ward, Edward Hopkins; third ward, William Walker; fourth ward, Robert M. Evans; fifth ward, Abraham B. Coleman. Joseph Bowles, clerk; James Carson, treasurer; John S. Hopkins, collector; Amos Clark, attorney. Value of real and personal property assessed in 1837, \$863,675.

Amount of taxes assessed in 1837 was on property valued as follows: General levy, \$226,143; special, \$100,443; total, \$326,586.

August 15, 1836, A. P. Hutchinson was appointed, vice J. M. Lockwood, resigned.

April 7th, 1837, John Douglas was appointed, vice Wm. Walker, resigned.

(This is the year in which the author first made his appearance in the town of Evansville.)

April 10, 1838, Thomas F. Stockwell was appointed, vice A. B. Coleman, resigned. Joseph Bowles, clerk, until October; Joseph Bowles, assessor; Joseph Bowles, collector. Amount of taxes for the year of 1838, assessed on property valued at \$883,495. Number of white, males, 567; females, 621; number of colored, males, 24; number of colored, females, 16; total population, 1,228.

June 5, 1839: Trustees, Alanson Warner, president; first ward, Abram B. Coleman; second ward, Alanson Warner; third ward, John Douglas; fourth ward, W. C. Gwathmey; fifth ward, G. B. Walker. Ben F. Dupey, clerk; James Carson, treasurer; Mason O. Newman, collector; resigned, Evan Hopkins appointed in his place. Value of real estate in 1839, \$654,829; value of personals, \$185,225; total, \$839,954.

June 2, 1840: Trustees, John Mitchell, president; first ward, Mar-

cus Sherwood; third ward, John Mitchell; fourth ward, Fred E. Goodsell; fifth ward, Nathan Rowley. Benjamin F. Dupey, clerk; James Carson, treasurer; Benjamin F. Dupey, collector and assessor; Wm. T. T. Jones, attorney; Thomas Gidney, marshal. Valuation of real estate, \$599,496. Valuation of personal property, \$245,310. Total amount, \$844,606. Number of inhabitants, 2,121.

June 11th, 1841: Nathan Rowley, president; first ward, Wm. M. Walker; second ward, Willard Carpenter; third ward, C. M. Griffith; fourth ward, Fred. E. Goodsell; fifth ward, Nathan Rowley. F. E. Goodsell, clerk; Nathan Rowley, treasurer; Thomas Gidney, marshal; Ben E. Dupey, assessor; Wm. M. Walker, surveyor. Value of real estate, \$501,675. Value of personal property, \$164,900. Total, \$726,108.

June 11, 1842: Trustees chosen for this year, Wm. M. Walker, president; first ward, Wm. M. Walker; second ward, Jacob Hunnel; third ward, Thos. F. Stockwell; fourth ward Samuel Orr; fifth ward, J. M. Stockwell; John M. Stockwell, chosen as clerk; Benjamin F. Dupey, collector; James T. Walker, assessor; Wm. M. Walker, surveyor; Conrad Baker, attorney. The value of real and personal property, \$542,811.

June 4, 1843: Trustees, William M. Walker, president; first ward, Wm. M. Walker; second ward, Jacob Hunnel; third ward, Thomas F. Stockwell; fourth ward, Samuel Orr; fifth ward, John M. Stockwell; officers, John M. Stockwell, clerk; Conrad Baker, attorney; Benjamin Dupey, assessor; Wm. M. Walker, surveyor; James T. Walker, collector. The valuation of real and personal property assessed \$552,000.

June 4, 1844: Trustees, Samuel Orr, president; first ward, William M. Walker; second ward, Jacob Hunnel; third ward, Varney Satterlee; fourth ward, Stephen Childs; fifth ward, Jos. P. Elliott; sixth ward, Samuel Orr; officers appointed, John M. Stockwell, clerk; Morris Dunham, assessor; Thomas Archer, collector; Thomas M. Archer, marshal; Wm. M. Walker, surveyor. Value of real estate and personals, \$555,200.

June 3, 1845: Trustees, James Laughlin, president; first ward, John M. Stockwell; second ward, Jacob Hunnel; third ward, John Mitchell; fourth ward, John J. Chandler; fifth ward, Louis Howes; sixth ward, James Laughlin, Jr.; officers appointed, John Kerkendall, clerk; Zack Aydlett, assessor; George W. Amory, collector; George W. Amory, marshal; William M. Walker, surveyor. Value of real estate, \$387,882.

June 3, 1846: Trustees, John M. Stockwell, president; first ward,

John M. Stockwell; second ward, James G. Jones; third ward, Joseph P. Elliott; fourth ward, John J. Chandler; fifth ward, Louis Howes; sixth ward, Zack Aydlett; officers appointed, John J. Chandler, clerk; Samuel Orr, treasurer; Thomas E. Garvin, assessor; Thomas M. Archer, collector; Wm. M. Walker, surveyor. Value of real estate in 1846, \$547,476,

Note: This is the year that ended the existence of the town corporation of Evansville, which was organized in the year 1819. The mayor of the city, James G. Jones, and the council accepted and took charge of the newly made City of Evansville, on the 12th day of April, 1847. This city, however, was incorporated on January 27, 1847, by special legislative enactment.

On the 12th day of April, 1847, the first meeting of Mayor James G. Jones and the first session of the common council of the city was held.

Councilmen from the different wards were: First ward, L. L. Laycock; second ward, Silas Stephens; third ward, Willard Carpenter; fourth ward, C. M. Griffith; fifth ward, Louis Howes; sixth ward, John Hewson. Officers chosen: John J. Chandler, clerk; Samuel Orr, treasurer; Wm. Bell, assessor, collector and marshal; Wm. M. Walker, surveyor; James E. Blythe, attorney. Value of real estate and personal property, \$555,200.

On July 24th 1847, Thomas Scantlin was elected councilman in the fourth ward, in stead of C. M. Griffith, resigned.

Mr. Jones served as mayor up to 1853, when he was succeeded by John S. Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins served one term, which was three years, under the old charter. This charter was displaced by the present one in 1893.

In 1856 John Hewson took the administration of the city government into his hands, and served a term of three years as mayor. William Baker, the brother of the distinguished Conrad Baker, became mayor in 1859 and he served long and faithfully, surrendering his office in 1868 to his successor, Wm. H. Walker. On the death of Mr. Walker in 1870, E. G. Van Riper was appointed by the council, mayor *ad interim*, and served until November 12th, 1870, when William Baker was elected at a special election. On his death Charles H. Butterfield was elected mayor, June 8th, 1872, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Butterfield was succeeded in 1874 by John J. Kleiner, who served two terms. He was succeeded in 1880 by Thomas C. Bridwell, who also served two terms. John J. Dannettell was elected in 1886, serving one term. In 1889 he was defeated for the office by N. M. Goodlett

who was the Democratic candidate. A. C. Hawkins, a Republican, was elected in 1892 and re-elected in 1895. During his administration the present charter was adopted. This charter, by special act of the state legislature, went into effect March 3rd, 1893. It was amended March 11th, 1895. This charter makes the mayor responsible for the administration of city affairs, by obliging him to appoint the heads of the different departments, who are responsible to him. At the election in April, 1897, William M. Akin, Democrat, defeated Charles F. Jean, Republican, for the mayoralty.

During the first year of Mayor Jones' administration, the councilmen, who first met April 8th, 1848, were as follows; First ward, J. M. Stockwell; (six days later James Steele was elected in this ward as the successor of Stockwell, resigned;) second ward, S. Stephens; third ward, W. Carpenter; fourth ward, M. W. Foster; fifth ward, I. Hutchinson; sixth ward, S. Childs. On January 13th, 1849, Childs resigned and John Hewson was elected to fill his place. The city officers were: J. J. Chandler, clerk and attorney; Samuel Orr, treasurer; Wm. Bell, assessor, collector and marshal; W. M. Walker, surveyor; W. H. Chandler, chief director of the fire department; P. G. O'Riley, wharfmaster.

The council that assembled April 7th, 1849, was composed as follows: First ward, James Steele; second ward, Conrad Baker; third ward, Joseph P. Elliott; fourth ward, Philip Decker; fifth ward, Crawford Bell; sixth ward, John Hewson. The city officers of the previous year were retained in office.

The following councilmen with Mayor Jones, assembled April 6th. 1850: First ward, R. B. Hart; second ward, J. B. Hannah, on whose resignation James Parvin was elected December 7th, 1850; third ward, Wm. Hunnel; fourth ward, J. P. Elliott, who resigned and was succeeded by Thomas E. Garvin; fifth ward, Philip Decker; sixth ward, J. T. Walker; seventh ward, John Hewson; eighth ward, Bayless Bennett. J. J. Chandler was still city clerk and attorney; Soren Sorenson, treasurer; Wm. Bell assessor and collector; J. S. Garvin, marshal; W. M. Walker, surveyor, (till June 22nd, 1850, when P. H. Woodward succeeded him) P. G. O'Riley, as wharfmaster was succeeded by J. E. Taylor on January 1st, 1851.

The council of 1851 first met April 12, and their names were: First ward, Crawford Bell, who on resignation, was succeeded by Joseph P. Elliott on August 30, 1851; second ward, Thomas Scantlin, who resigned and was succeeded by J. M. App, September 27, 1851; third ward, Silas Stephens; fourth ward, A. C. Hallock; fifth ward, M. Gav-

isk; sixth ward, M. Stahlhoefer; seventh ward, John Hewson; eighth ward, C. Harrington. The same clerk, treasurer, attorney, assessor, collector, surveyor and wharfmaster were retained, who served the previous years. G. W. Glover succeeded J. F. Sherwood as marshal after August 30, 1851. Nathan Rowley, recorder, was succeeded by G. H. Todd, August 17, 1851. Within three months Joseph P. Elliott resigned as councilman of the first ward and John S. Hopkins was elected November 22, 1851, in his stead.

The last council under Mayor Jones' administration assembled April 10, 1852, and their names were: First ward, John S. Hopkins; second ward, J. M. App; third ward, Silas Stephens; fourth ward, E. H. DeGarmo; fifth ward, R. Raleigh; sixth ward, M. Stahlhoefer, who resigned and was succeeded by Philip Decker, July 30, 1852; seventh ward, John Hewson; eighth ward, Wm. Heilman. The city officers were: J. J. Chandler, clerk; S. Sorenson, treasurer; J. J. Chandler, attorney; P. H. Woodward, surveyor; G. W. Glover, assessor; Wm. Hughes, collector; G. W. Glover, marshal; J. E. Taylor, wharfmaster; John F. Crisp, recorder.

John S. Hopkins having succeeded Mayor Jones, his first council met April 9, 1853, and was composed of the following men: First ward, A. C. Hallock; second ward, F. A. Linck; third ward, James Laughlin, Jr.; fourth ward, E. H. DeGarmo; fifth ward, R. Raleigh, whose place on resignation, was filled by the election of Dr. D. A. Farnsley, November 26, 1853; sixth ward, Philip Decker; seventh ward, John Hewson; eighth ward, B. Bullock; ninth ward, John Farrell, whose resignation caused the election of R. B. Hart, on September 24, 1853, to fill his place; tenth ward, W. Hunnel. The city officers were: G. H. Todd, clerk; S. Sorenson, treasurer; Conrad Baker, attorney; P. H. Woodward, surveyor; G. W. Glover, assessor; Wm. Bell, collector; John Ward, marshal; J. E. Taylor, wharfmaster (who was succeeded September 1, 1853, by P. G. O'Riley); John F. Crisp, recorder.

Mayor Hopkins' second council first met on April 8, 1854, and was composed as follows: First ward, James Steele; second ward, F. A. Linck, whose death occasioned the election of James Scantlin, Jr., on September 13, 1854; third ward, Silas Stephens; fourth ward, J. P. Elliott; fifth ward, H. J. Hart; sixth ward, P. Decker; seventh ward, J. Roquet; eighth ward, H. D. Allis; ninth ward, R. Raleigh; tenth ward, W. Hunnel; eleventh ward, Michael Muentzer. The only change in the city officials was in the offices of assessor and collector, John J. Marlett filling the former and John Farrell the latter place.

The council that assembled April 6, 1855, was as follows: First ward, James Steele; second ward, James Scantlin; third ward, Silas Stephens; fourth ward, J. P. Elliott; fifth ward, C. Hedderich; sixth ward, Jacob Kron; seventh ward, James Roquet; eighth ward, C. Kratz; ninth ward, A. C. Pushee; tenth ward, W. Hunnel; eleventh ward, Michael Muentzer. The city officers were: W. H. Walker, clerk; S. Sorenson, treasurer; C. Baker, attorney; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; James Spaulding, assessor; J. Farrell, collector; P. Burke marshal; P. G. O'Riley, wharfmaster; J. F. Crisp, recorder.

The councilmen who first assembled, April 12, 1856, under Mayor Hewson, were as follows: First ward, M. W. Foster; second ward, James Scantlin, Jr.; third ward, G. W. Rathbone; fourth ward, V. Satterlee; fifth ward, F. W. Cook; sixth ward, Samuel Orr; seventh ward, Joseph Setchell; eighth ward, G. Venneman; ninth ward, F. Johnson; tenth ward, W. Hunnel; eleventh ward, Dennis Kinney. Most of the city officers remained unchanged—the changes being J. W. Hughes, collector; J. B. Evans, marshal; Brackett Mills, recorder.

Nineteen councilmen represented the city in the second year under Mayor Hewson's administration. They first assembled April 9, 1857. First ward, M. W. Foster; who resigned and was succeeded by John S. Hopkins who was elected November 10, 1857; second ward, J. Scantlin, Jr.; third ward, W. E. French; fourth ward, J. P. Elliott; fifth ward, C. Hedderich; sixth ward, M. McInnerney; seventh ward, Joseph Setchell; eighth ward, Wm. Inwood; ninth ward, Bernard Nurre; tenth ward, W. Hunnel; eleventh ward, M. Muentzer; twelfth ward, F. D. Allen; thirteenth ward, M. Muhlhausen; fourteenth ward, H. Schmutte; fifteenth ward, Victor Bisch; sixteenth ward, Wm. Warren; seventeenth ward, Peter Sharpe; eighteenth ward, A. G. Sullivan; nineteenth ward, Thomas Redmond, in whose stead Pat Dolan was elected August 8, 1857. The only changes in the city officers were as follows: Patrick Burke, assessor; George Wolfen, collector; Edward S. Martin, marshal.

The last council under Mayor Hewson first assembled on April 10, 1858, the names of which are as follows: First ward, J. S. Hopkins; second ward, Dr. H. Ronalds; third ward, Wm. Hubbell; fourth ward, J. P. Elliott; fifth ward, Wm. Emery; sixth ward, Thomas Redmond; seventh ward, Jos. Setchell; eighth ward, Christian Miller; ninth ward, R. B. Hart; tenth ward, Wm. Hunnel; eleventh ward, M. Muentzer; twelfth ward, J. S. Gavitt; thirteenth ward, J. A. Reitz; fourteenth ward, H. Schmutte; fifteenth ward, A. J. Hutchinson; sixteenth ward, Barney Cody; seventeenth ward, Peter Sharpe; eighteenth ward, A. G.

Sullivan; nineteenth ward, Herman Wayland. The only change in the city officials was in the displacement of W. H. Walker by August Lemecke as clerk.

The list of councilmen who assembled April 9, 1859, under Mayor Wm. Baker is as follows: First ward, Z. H. Cook; second ward, J. P. Elliott; third ward, Samuel Orr; fourth ward, J. S. Gavitt; fifth ward, George Wolflin; sixth ward, A. J. Hutchinson; seventh ward, A. G. Sullivan; eighth ward, Thomas Redmond; ninth ward, John Iverson. J. S. Gavitt resigned in the fourth ward, and in his stead August Koltenberg was elected September 17, 1859. Thomas Redmond resigned and his place was filled by the election of J. H. Roelker for the eighth ward October 15, 1859. In the ninth ward Iverson resigned and Wm. Mills was elected February 13, 1860. The city officials were Patrick Burke, clerk; S. Sorenson, treasurer; Baker & Foster, attorneys; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; Thomas McAvoy, assessor; Peter Schmuck, collector; Ed. S. Martin, marshal; P. G. O'Riley, wharfmaster; John Smith, street commissioner; H. Q. Wheeler, Wm. Hughes, P. Hornbrook, school trustees; James Fitzwilliams, market-master upper market; Francis Schneider, market-master lower market.

The second council under Mayor Baker met April 7, 1860, the roll being as follows: First ward, Z. H. Cook; second ward, J. J. Chandler; third ward, Philip Decker; fourth ward, J. G. Sauer; fifth ward, John Bischman; sixth ward, J. J. Reitz; seventh ward, H. L. Dannettell; eighth ward, J. H. Roelker; ninth ward, George Foster. Patrick Burke was city clerk; S. Sorenson, treasurer; J. W. Hewson, Marcus Sherwood and Wm. Dean, assessors; Christ Hedderich, collector; C. Baker, attorney; E. S. Martin, marshal; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; P. G. O'Riley, wharfmaster; J. Smith, street commissioner; H. Q. Wheeler, Phil Hornbrook, Carl Schmidt, school trustees.

The list of councilmen for April 6, 1861, is as follows: First ward, Wm. Hunnel; second ward, J. J. Chandler; third ward, Robert Ferguson; fourth ward, E. Q. Smith; fifth ward, John Hedderich; sixth ward, Chris. Miller; seventh ward, W. H. Klusman; eighth ward, J. A. Haney; ninth ward, M. Muentzer. The city officers were: Patrick Burke, clerk; S. Sorenson, treasurer; William Dean, Adrian Young and Marcus Sherwood, assessors; C. Hedderich, collector; Ed S. Martin, marshal; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; J. Smith, street commissioner; Z. H. Cook and Chester O. Davis, wharfmasters; H. Q. Wheeler, school trustee; Wm. Baker, superintendent of public schools.

During Mayor Baker's second term the first council met April 12, 1862, and was enrolled as follows: First ward, William Hunnel; second

ward, Joseph P. Elliott ; third ward, Robert Fergus ; fourth ward J. Newman ; fifth ward, J. Hedderich ; sixth ward, Rudolph Kehr ; seventh ward, M. L. Johnson ; eighth ward, J. H. Roelker ; ninth ward, William Mills. The changes in the city officers were as follows : Jos. J. Reitz, collector ; H. Mursinna, surveyor ; Anthony Behm, treasurer ; John Vogle, street commissioner ; William Dean, M. Sherwood and Z. M. P. Carter, assessors ; J. T. Cox and F. M. Humphrey, wharfmasters.

The roll of councilmen who met on April 11, 1863, was as given below : First ward, William Dean ; second ward, Joseph P. Elliott ; third ward, J. A. Birkenbush, fourth ward, J. Newman ; fifth ward, Henry Schmutte ; sixth ward, Joseph Overell ; seventh ward, A Hoelscher ; eighth ward, F. W. Cook ; ninth ward, Wm. Mills. The city officials were : Adolph Pfafflin, clerk ; James Davidson, treasurer ; William G. Boepple, collector ; Hiram Nelson, marshal ; J. D. Saunders, surveyor ; H. Q. Wheeler, school trustee ; John Vogel, street commissioner ; Chester O. Davis and A. Ten Voorde, wharfmasters ; William Baker, superintendent of public schools.

The next year under Mayor Baker the names of the councilmen who assembled April 8, 1864, were : First ward, William Dean ; second ward, S. M. Archer ; third ward, G. H. Schmits ; fourth ward, W. Carpenter ; fifth ward, J. Hedderich ; sixth ward, J. J. Reitz ; seventh ward, A. G. Sullivan ; eighth ward, F. W. Cook ; ninth ward, William Mills. In the eighth ward Cook resigned and his place was filled by the election of John H. Roelker on January 2, 1865. A. T. Whittlesey had become surveyor, vice Saunders ; A. Ten Voorde became marshal, vice Nelson ; A. Kirkpatrick, street commissioner, vice Vogel. The assessors were John Schubert, J. G. Paine and William Warren, Jr. The wharfmasters were Jonathan Newman and Frank Morris. The other officers remained the same.

The next new council under Mayor Baker met April 11, 1865, and was listed as follows: First ward, Wm. Dean ; second ward, I. Casselberry ; third ward, Samuel Orr ; fourth ward, Wm. Heilman ; fifth ward, Anton Hebling ; sixth ward, Jacob Showener ; seventh ward, H. Feldhacker ; eighth ward, W. G. Boepple ; ninth ward, Wm. J. P. Mills. The city officers were: Alfred M. McGriff, clerk ; James Davidson, treasurer ; John Schubert, collector ; A. Ten Voorde, marshal ; A. T. Whittlesey, surveyor ; A. Kirkpatrick, street commissioner ; Henry Habenicht, Herman Junker and Philip Euler, Jr., assessors ; Wm. Green and Philip Klein, wharfmasters ; Asa Iglehart, Isaac Casselberry and Emil Bischof, trustees ; E. J. Rice, superintendent of public schools.

The following is a list of city officials who assembled April 9, 1866. Councilmen: First ward, Wm. Hunnel; second ward, Wm. Dean; third ward, Wm. J. P. Mills; fourth ward, John C. Smith; fifth ward, Wm. Heilman; sixth ward, Jos. J. Reitz; seventh ward, John Miller; eighth ward, J. W. Wiltshire; ninth ward, John Torrance. The city officials were: A. M. McGriff, clerk; S. K. Leavitt, treasurer; John Schubert, collector; A. Ten Voorde, marshal; A. T. Whittlesey, surveyor; Hiram Nelson, recorder; Philip Euler, Jr., Wm. Warren, Jr., and Jas. L. Dunning, assessors; Wm. Green and Philip Klein, wharf-masters; Asa Iglehart, Emil Bischof and Isaac Casselberry, school trustees; C. H. Butterfield, superintendent of public schools. The board of health consisted of George B. Walker, M. D., president; Isaac Casselberry, M. D., secretary; Madison J. Bray, M. D., Oscar Kress, M. D., and Wm. Baker, ex-officio.

The councilmen who met in the last year of Mayor Baker's third term—his ninth year as mayor—were as follows: First ward, Jacob H. Miller; second ward, Wm. Dean; third ward, M. Muhlhausen; fourth ward, Fred W. Cook; fifth ward, Wm. Heilman; sixth ward, Jos. J. Reitz; seventh ward, Wm. Kolle; eighth ward, James Wiltshire; ninth ward, John Kraft. The city officers were: A. M. McGriff, clerk; S. K. Leavitt, treasurer; Wm. G. Hazelrigg, collector; Philip Klein, marshal; Charles B. Bateman, surveyor; Hiram Nelson, recorder; Robert Rowland, Philip Euler, Jr., and Samuel Wittenbach, assessors; William A. Daugherty and William H. Williams, wharf-masters; Asa Iglehart, John W. Foster and I. Esslinger, school trustees; A. M. Gow, superintendent of public schools. The number of polls in 1867 was—Evansville, 2,558; Lamasco, 1,790; total, 4,348.

The first council that met under Mayor William H. Walker, on April 15, 1868, was composed of the following persons: First ward, H. E. Blemker; second ward, James Steele; third ward, Samuel L. Jones; fourth ward, H. Stockfleth; fifth ward, H. Schriber; sixth ward, J. A. Reitz; seventh ward, Wm. Kolle; eighth ward, J. H. Roelker; ninth ward, Henry Mesker. The city officers were: A. M. McGriff, clerk; T. J. Gavisk, collector; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; John D. Roche, treasurer; Nathan Willard, recorder; E. S. Martin, marshal; Paul Dennison, Thomas McKeever, Jonathan Newman; assessors. The school trustees and superintendent remained unchanged.

The names of the councilmen who met April 12, 1869, were: First ward, Al. Steinback; second ward, J. S. Hopkins; third ward, Peter Semonin; fourth ward, Samuel Orr; fifth ward, Michael Stumpf; sixth ward, John Hodson; seventh ward, R. W. Steineker; eighth ward,

James Wiltshire; ninth ward, Charles W. Dougherty. The list of city officers was as follows: A. M. McGriff, clerk; S. B. Sansom, treasurer; John Greek, collector, Nathan Willard, recorder; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; Christ Wunderlich, marshal; Samuel Wittenbach, Otto Pfafflin, John W. Collins, assessors; Samuel P. Havlin and Phy D. Viets, wharfmasters; C. F. Lauenstein, W. F. Parrett, H. W. Cloud, school trustees; A. M. Gow, superintendent of public schools.

The list of councilmen who met April 11, 1870, is as follows: First ward, August Elles; second ward, E. G. Van Riper; third ward, M. Muhlhausen; fourth ward, Henry Richardt; fifth ward, W. Carpenter; sixth ward, Charles Schaum; seventh ward, Thomas Kerth; eighth ward, Wm. Heilman, whose resignation was followed by the election of Wm. Rahm, Jr., in his stead, January 10, 1871; ninth ward, Chas. W. Dougherty. Wm. Helder was clerk; Samuel Bacharach, treasurer; Wm. Maynard, collector; Nathan Willard, recorder; James D. Saunders, surveyor; Christ Wunderlich, marshal; H. W. Elmendorf, Otto Pfafflin, C. C. Schreeder, assessors; John O'Meara and James England, wharfmasters; C. F. Lauenstein, W. F. Parrett and H. W. Cloud, school trustees; A. M. Gow, superintendent of public schools; Charles W. Dougherty, superintendent of water works. On the death of Mayor Walker, E. G. Van Riper was appointed by the council mayor *ad interim*, and served till November 12, 1870, when Wm. Baker was elected by special election.

On April 6, 1871, the councilmen who met under Mayor Baker were: First ward, J. W. Knight; second ward, A. H. Foster; third ward, E. G. Van Riper; fourth ward H. H. Uhlhorn; fifth ward, John H. Roelker; sixth ward, J. J. Reitz; seventh ward, Peter Hess; eighth ward, Wm. Heilman; ninth ward, John Scheuing; tenth ward, Philip Klein; eleventh ward, Wm. Hunnel. The following were the city officers: Wm. Helder, clerk; Charles Ohning, treasurer; Wm. Koch, collector; Christ Wunderlich, marshal; C. A. McCutchan, recorder; C. B. Bateman, surveyor; Morris Hanff, D. W. Darling and Louis Koehler, assessors, Reuben B. Hart and John Greek, wharfmasters; Chas. F. Lauenstein, Wm. F. Parrett and H. W. Cloud, school trustees; A. M. Gow, superintendent of public schools.

On April 8, 1872, the roll of councilmen read as follows: First ward, J. W. Knight; second ward, Wm. Dean; third ward, H. Gumberts; fourth ward, H. H. Uhlhorn; fifth ward, J. H. Roelker; sixth ward, John Hedderich; seventh ward, Charles Schulte; eighth ward, H. V. Bennighof; ninth ward, Wm. Rahm, Jr., tenth ward, Philip Klein; eleventh ward, Charles W. Dougherty. The city officials were:

C. C. Schreeder, clerk; Charles Ohning, treasurer; Wm. Koch, collector; C. A. McCutchan, recorder; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; Christ Wunderlich, marshal; D. W. Darling, M. Hanff and Louis Koehler, assessors; Phy D. Viets and Henry Scott, wharfmasters; H. W. Cloud, C. F. Lauenstein and Wm. F. Parrett, school trustees; A. M. Gow, superintendent of public schools. Charles H. Butterfield was elected mayor on the eighth day of June, 1872, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. Baker.

The following councilmen, two from each ward now, met on April 14, 1873, under Mayor Butterfield: First ward, Nicholas Elles and Ebenezer Cross; second ward, Matthew Henning and Charles Schmidt; third ward, John Dannettell and Thomas Seifritz; fourth ward, H. V. Bennighof and Peter Hess; fifth ward, Wm. Rahm, Jr., and Cassimer Kroener; sixth ward, Philip Klein and John J. Kleiner. The city clerk was Fred. Heakes; treasurer, Charles Ohning; collector, Wm. Koch; surveyor, James D. Saunders; marshal, C. Wunderlich; recorder, C. A. McCutchan; health officer, Dr. H. G. Jones; auditor and secretary of the water works, H. C. Gwathmey; assessors, Louis Koehler, Joseph Prince and F. L. Elmendorf; wharfmasters, Nicholas Schorle and M. H. Long; school trustees, H. W. Cloud, J. H. Polsdorfer and S. R. Hornbrook; superintendent of public schools, A. M. Gow.

When John J. Kleiner became mayor, the following councilmen assembled at their first meeting on April 13, 1874: First ward, Ebenezer Cross and Joseph B. Parrett; second ward, Charles Schmidt and Alex H. Foster; third ward, John Dannettell and Thomas Seifritz; fourth ward, Peter Hess and Conrad Muth; fifth ward, William Rahm, Jr. and Ed Boetticher; sixth ward, Philip Klein and Jacob Eichel. The city officials were: J. F. Vaughn, clerk; Charles Ohning, treasurer; Saunders Sansom, collector; I. D. Saunders, surveyor; J. S. Gavitt; marshal; Wm. B. Menifee, recorder; H. C. Gwathmey, auditor and secretary of the water works; Jacob Froelich and Hiram C. Nanney, wharfmasters; Morris Hanff, Louis Koehler and Joseph Prince, assessors; H. W. Cloud, J. H. Polsdorfer and Luke Wood, trustees; A. M. Gow, superintendent of public schools.

Following is the roll of councilmen who assembled on April 12, 1875: First ward, Joseph B. Parrett and Ebenezer Cross; second ward, A. H. Foster and M. Muhlhausen; third ward, Thomas Seifritz and Henry Gumberts; fourth ward, Conrad Muth and Adam Helfrich; fifth ward, Edward Boetticher and William Rahm, Jr.; sixth ward, Jacob Eichel and Charles W. Dougherty. The clerk, treasurer, sur-

veyor and recorder remained the same as the year before. F. H. Brennecke was marshal; John McDonagh, auditor; Fred Lunkenheimer, assessor; L. W. Heberd, secretary of the water works; E. H. E. Wright and B. Wilming, wharfmasters; Luke Wood, T. C. Bridwell and S. I. Loewenstein, school trustees; J. M. Bloss, superintendent of public schools.

On April 10, 1876, the following councilmen assembled under Kleiner, who was serving his third year as mayor: First ward, Eb Cross and William Bedford Jr.; second ward, M. Muhlhausen and J. S. Hopkins, Sr.; third ward, H. Gumberts and Franz R. Caden; fourth ward, A. Helfrich and Conrad Muth; fifth ward, William Rahm Jr., and Daniel Heilman; sixth ward, C. W. Dougherty and August Uhl. The city officials were: A. J. Colburn, clerk; J. A. Lemecke, treasurer, F. H. Brennecke, marshal; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; William B. Menifee, recorder; John McDonagh, auditor; Fred Lunkenheimer, assessor; L. W. Heberd, secretary of water works; John B. Hall and Henry Reuter, wharfmasters; Luke Wood, T. C. Bridwell and Adolph Pfafflin, school trustees; J. M. Bloss, superintendent of public schools.

The roster of councilmen on April 6, 1877, the beginning of Mayor Kleiner's second term of office, was as follows: First ward, William Bedford, Jr., and Henry S. Bennett; second ward, J. S. Hopkins and Thomas Bullen; third ward, F. R. Caden and H. Gumberts; fourth ward, Conrad Muth and George Wund; fifth ward, Daniel Heilman and F. J. Scholz; sixth ward, August Uhl and Green B. Taylor. The city officials were: A. J. Colburn, clerk; Soren Sorenson, treasurer; F. H. Brennecke, marshal; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; James D. Riggs, recorder; John McDonagh, auditor; Ed P. Elliott, secretary of water works; John J. Marlett, assessor; Frank S. Schu and John Curry, wharfmasters; T. C. Bridwell, Adolph Pfafflin and J. W. Wartmann, school trustees; J. M. Bloss, superintendent of public schools.

The following is a list of councilmen who met April 8, 1878: First ward, H. S. Bennett and L. M. Baird; second ward, Thomas Bullen and George A. Bitrolff; third ward, H. Gumberts and G. I. Williams; fourth ward, George Wund and Frederick Kiechle; fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and J. J. Hoffherr; sixth ward, George B. Taylor and August Uhl. The city officials were: A. J. Colburn, clerk; James K. Minor, treasurer; Henry Ayers, marshal; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; J. D. Riggs, recorder; John McDonagh, auditor; W. G. Whittlesey, secretary of water works; F. Lunkenheimer, assessor; Jacob Wagner and

Wm. Faunt Le Roy, wharfmasters; Adolph Pfafflin, J. W. Wartmann and T. C. Bridwell, school trustees; J. M. Bloss, superintendent of public schools; R. D. Richardson, city attorney.

The list of the names of the councilmen during the last year of Mayor Kleiner's second term, who first assembled on April 14, 1879, is as follows: First ward, L. M. Baird and H. S. Bennett; second ward, George A. Bittrolff and Thomas Bullen; third ward, George I. Williams and Henry Koch; fourth ward, George Wund and Ed. L. Cody; fifth ward, John J. Hoffher and F. J. Scholz; sixth ward, G. B. Taylor and Philip C. Helder. The city officials were: A. J. Colburn, clerk; J. J. Marlett, treasurer; Louis Langolf, marshal; C. C. Genung, surveyor; J. D. Riggs, recorder; John McDonagh, auditor; Edward P. Elliott, secretary of water works; James Steele, assessor; John Pelz and Robert Ruston, wharfmasters; J. W. Wartmann, Thomas C. Bridwell and Adolph Pfafflin, school trustees; J. M. Bloss, superintendent of public schools; D. B. Kumler, city attorney. On Adolph Pfafflin's death John W. Roelker was selected to fill the vacant trusteeship.

On April 12, 1880, the following is a list of councilmen, under Mayor Thomas C. Bridwell: First ward, H. S. Bennett and Alex Lemeke, on whose resignation Albert Steinbach was elected to fill the unexpired term; second ward, Thomas Bullen and G. A. Bittrolff; third ward, Henry Koch and G. I. Williams; fourth ward, Edward L. Cody and John Nugent; fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and Nicholas Elles; sixth ward, Phil C. Helder and Wm. Saunders. A. J. Colburn was city clerk; J. J. Marlett, treasurer; G. W. Newitt, marshal; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; James D. Riggs, recorder; John McDonagh, auditor; Edward P. Elliott, secretary of the water works; James Steele, assessor; John Pelz and Clark Cody, wharfmasters; J. W. Wartmann, John W. Roelker and L. M. Baird, school trustees, (Mr. Baird was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bridwell having been elected mayor;) J. M. Bloss, superintendent of public schools; D. B. Kumler, city attorney.

The following roll shows the councilmen who assembled April 11, 1881: First ward, Albert Steinbach and H. S. Bennett; second ward, G. A. Bittrolff and John C. Fares; third ward, G. I. Williams and Henry Wimberg; fourth ward, John Nugent and Alex Wood; fifth ward, Nicholas Elles and F. J. Scholz; sixth ward, Fred Fenchler and Wm. Saunders. The city officers were: A. J. Colburn, city clerk; Saunders B. Sansom, treasurer; Louis Langolf, marshal; John McDonagh, auditor; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; Edward P. Elliott, secretary of the water works; James Steele, assessor; J. C. Scheuing and

Clark Cody, wharfmasters; J. W. Wartmann, J. W. Roelker and Alex Gilchrist, school trustees; John Cooper, superintendent of public schools; D. B. Kumler, city attorney.

On April 10, 1882, the following councilmen met: First ward, H. S. Bennett and A. L. Robinson; second ward, John C. Fares and Madison J. Bray, Jr.; third ward, Henry Wimberg and G. I. Williams; fourth ward, Alex Wood and Fred Kiechle; fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and Wm. Tornatta; sixth ward, Wm. Saunders and Philip Klein. The list of city officers was as here given: A. J. Colburn, clerk; S. B. Sansom, treasurer; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; John McDonagh, auditor; Charles Newman, secretary of the water works; John M. Grebb, assessor; George Wolff and Charles Boekenkroeger, wharfmasters; J. W. Wartmann, Alex Gilchrist and R. F. Schor, school trustees; John Cooper, superintendent of public schools; Peter Maier, city attorney.

At the beginning of Mayor Bridwell's second term, the following councilmen assembled April 9, 1883: First ward, H. S. Bennett and Wm. H. Caldwell; second ward, M. J. Bray, Jr., and August Brentano; third ward, Henry Wimberg and G. I. Williams; fourth ward, Fred Kiechle and John M. Geddes; fifth ward, Wm. Tornatta and Otto Brandley; sixth ward, Phil Klein and George Herman. The following were the city officials: A. J. Colburn, clerk; N. M. Goodlett, treasurer; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; John McDonagh, auditor; Charles Newman, secretary of water works; J. J. Reitz, assessor; Jay B. Streeby, wharfmaster; Alex Gilchrist, R. Schor and E. Linthicum, school trustees; John Cooper, superintendent of public schools; J. B. Rucker, city attorney.

On April 14, 1884, the following councilmen assembled: First ward, H. S. Bennett and Wm. H. Caldwell; second ward, August Brentano and John W. Bingham; third ward, Henry Wimberg and Ferdinand Holtz; fourth ward, J. M. Geddes and Fred Kiechle; fifth ward, Otto Brandley and J. H. Dannettell; sixth ward, George Herman and H. H. Haynie. The city officials were: James R. Ferguson, clerk; N. M. Goodlett, treasurer; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; John McDonagh, auditor; Charles Newman, secretary of the water works; J. J. Reitz, assessor; Jay B. Streeby, wharfmaster; R. F. Schor, E. Linthicum and James T. Walker, school trustees; John Cooper, superintendent of public schools; James B. Rucker, city attorney.

The last council under Mayor Bridwell held its first meeting on April 6, 1885. Its members consisted of: First ward, John B. Uphaus and Wm. R. Cummings (elected in place of Wm. H. Caldwell, resigned); second ward, August Brentano and J. W. Bingham; third

ward, Henry Wimberg and Ferdinand Holtz; fourth ward, Fred Kiechle and John M. Geddes; fifth ward, Otto Brandley and John H. Dannettell; sixth ward, Henry H. Haynie and Andrew J. Feay. The city officers were: James R. Ferguson, clerk; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; John McDonagh, auditor; N. M. Goodlett, treasurer; Charles Newman, secretary of water works; Joseph J. Reitz, assessor; Jay B. Streeby, wharfmaster; Edward Linthicum, James T. Walker and Chas. Kehr, school trustees; John Cooper, superintendent of public schools; John A. Haney, Michael Moran and Wm. Baker, water works trustees; J. B. Rucker, city attorney.

The first meeting of the first council under Mayor John H. Dannettell was held on April 5, 1886, and the roll was made up as follows: First ward, Joseph Bellamy and John B. Uphaus; second ward, Thomas J. Groves and August Brentano; third ward, Martin Koepke and Henry Wimberg; fourth ward, Fred Kiechle and John M. Geddes; fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and Otto Brandley; sixth ward, Albert Johann and Andrew J. Feay. The city officers were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; N. M. Goodlett, treasurer; William G. Kerth, deputy treasurer; James H. Foster, auditor; James B. Rucker, city attorney; Michael Moran, Fred Baker and James Taylor, water works trustees, of which Charles Newman was clerk; James D. Saunders, surveyor; Conrad Muth, assessor; E. E. Law, M. Muhlhausen and J. A. Lemcke, police commissioners. The police commissioners were organized as follows: Thomas E. Garvin, Jr., secretary; F. Pritchett, superintendent; G. W. Newitt, Charles Wunderlich, captains; John Resing, detective. The school trustees were; James T. Walker, Charles J. Kehr and Dr. Isaac T. White. J. W. Lane was the successor of Prof. Cooper, as superintendent of the city schools.

The councilmen who convened April 11, 1887, were: First ward, Joseph Bellamy and H. S. Bennett; second ward, T. J. Groves and John Ingle; third ward, Martin Koepke and William Koelling; fourth ward, Fred Kiechle and George Koch; fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and Albert C. Rosencranz; sixth ward, Albert Johann and William W. Ross. The city officials were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; N. M. Goodlett, treasurer; J. H. Foster, auditor; H. A. Mattison, city attorney; M. Moran, Fred Baker and James Taylor, water works trustees, and Charles Newman their clerk; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; J. J. Marlett, assessor; John Dannettell, wharfmaster; Charles Kehr, I. T. White and J. E. Iglehart, school trustees; J. W. Layne, superintendent of public schools; George Hodson, M. D., health officer; Ed E. Law, M. Muhlhausen and Adolph Goeke, police commissioners.

The hold-over members (the first named in each ward) and the new members of the council met together for the first time on April 9, 1888, Mayor Dannettell still officiating. The list of councilmen is as follows: First ward, H. S. Bennett and John B. Uphaus; second ward, John Ingle and Thomas J. Groves; third ward, Wm. Koelling and Henry Stockfleth; fourth ward, Georges Koch and Wm. Heynes; fifth ward, A. C. Rosencranz and F. J. Scholz; sixth ward, Wm. W. Ross and Albert Johann. The city officials were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; G. N. Wells, treasurer; James H. Foster, auditor; Fred Baker, James Taylor and Henry Froelich, water works trustees; M. C. McCutchan, surveyor; I. T. White, J. E. Iglehart and John W. Roelker, school trustees; J. W. Layne, superintendent of public schools. The council re-appointed the old officers to the positions of assessor, city attorney, auditor, wharfmaster and board of health. Fred Blend, C. J. Kehr and James Nugent, police commissioners; C. J. Kehr, secretary.

Mayor J. H. Dannettell was defeated at the election in 1889 by N. M. Goodlett. The first session of council under the new mayor was held April 8, 1889, and the members were: First ward, John B. Uphaus and Mark Grant; second ward, T. J. Groves and Wm. H. Ruston; third ward, Henry Stockfleth and Aaron M. Weil; fourth ward, Wm. Heynes and Phil Hahn; fifth ward, F. J. Scholz and Michael W. Breger; sixth ward, Albert Johann and Wm. Schelhorn. The city officials elected by the people were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; John McDonagh, treasurer; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; Henry Froelich, Alex Jack and Fred Baker, water works trustees; James H. Foster, auditor; John Brownlee, city attorney; Frank P. Byrnes, assessor; Charles Long, wharfmaster; J. E. Iglehart, John W. Roelker and August Brentano, school trustees; J. W. Layne, superintendent of public schools. The police commissioners were: Charles J. Kehr (for four years), Fred Blend (for three years), and James Nugent (for two years). Of this board Fred Blend was president and C. J. Kehr, secretary, and their appointments were: George W. Newitt, superintendent; John Resing and Charles Wunderlich, captains; George L. Covey and Wm. Wilson, detectives.

The council that met April 14, 1890, was composed of the following members: First ward, Mark Grant and J. B. Uphaus; second ward, W. H. Ruston and Thomas J. Groves; third ward, A. M. Weil and Henry Stockfleth; fourth ward, Philip Hahn and Wm. Heynes; fifth ward, M. W. Breger and J. H. Fink; sixth ward, Wm. Schelhorn and Wm. Kreipke. The city officers were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; John McDonagh, treasurer; Alex Jack, Fred Baker and M. Moran, water

works trustees; J. D. Saunders, surveyor; W. G. Kerth, auditor; John Brownlee, attorney; Frank P. Byrnes, assessor; Charles Long, wharfmaster; Dr W. S. Pollard was re-appointed as a member of the board of health for five years; J. W. Roelker, August Brentano and Wm. M. Akin, Jr., school trustees; J. W. Layne, superintendent of public schools. The police commissioners were: Adolph Goeke, Sr., Ed. E. Law and Alex H. Foster; George W. Newitt, superintendent of police; John Resing and Charles Wunderlich, captains; Wm. Wilson and George L. Covey, detectives.

The list of councilmen who met April 13, 1891, is as follows: First ward, J. B. Uphaus and Max Runge; second ward, T. J. Groves and David Kronenberger; third ward, Henry Stockfleth and Joseph Schaefer; fourth ward, Wm. Heynes and F. M. Walker; fifth ward, J. H. Fink and M. W. Breger; sixth ward, Wm. Kreipke and Peter Herrmann. The city officers were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; John McDonagh, treasurer; Fred Baker, M. Moran and Ferdinand Grote, water works trustees; W. M. Madden, James Scarborough and Moses Stinchfield, board of public works; August Pfafflin, surveyor; W. G. Kerth, auditor; John Brownlee, city attorney; Frank P. Byrnes, assessor; Charles Long, wharfmaster; August Brentano, Wm. M. Akin, Jr., and J. W. Roelker, school trustees; J. W. Layne, superintendent of public schools. The police commissioners were: W. H. Ruston, Fred Blend and Henry Wimberg; G. W. Newitt, superintendent; John Resing and Charles Wunderlich, captains; Wm. Wilson, G. L. Covey, T. H. Hutchens and W. D. Crain; Fred H. Brennecke, chief of detectives; Michael Cahill, humane officer.

Council assembled in April, 1892, under Anthony C. Hawkins, the new mayor elected in place of Mayor Goodlett. The names of the councilmen were: First ward, Max W. Runge and B. F. Von Behren; second ward, D. Kronenberger and C. W. Saberton; third ward, Joseph Schaefer and Wm. Koelling; fourth ward, Francis M. Walker and Jacob Kramer; fifth ward, W. M. Breger and John B. Mills; sixth ward, Peter Herman and David S. Halbrooks; seventh ward, John M. Clarke, Sr., and Jackson Powell. The city officers were: J. R. Ferguson, clerk; John McDonagh, treasurer; August Pfafflin, surveyor; Fred Geiger, Jr., auditor; G. A. Cunningham, attorney; Henry A. Henn, wharfmaster; Wm. M. Madden, James Scarborough and Moses Stinchfield, board of public works; Fred Blend, Henry Wimberg and Andrew J. Clark, police commissioners. G. W. Newitt, superintendent of police; John Resing and G. L. Covey, captains; F. H. Brennecke, chief of detectives. Michael Moran, Fred Grote and George

W. Goodge, water works trustees. The trustees of the public schools were: Wm. M. Akin, Jr., J. W. Roelker and Newton Kelsay. J. W. Layne was superintendent of the city public schools

The new city charter had now been adopted and the new council that met in April, 1893, was composed as follows: Councilmen-at-large: M. W. Runge, J. R. Goodwin, G. W. Varner and Christian Kratz, Jr.; first ward, B. F. Von Behren; second ward, C. W. Saberton and Edwin Walker; third ward, Wm. Koelling and Joseph Schaefer; fourth ward, Jacob Kramer and F. M. Walker, fifth ward, John B. Mills, Jr., and Joseph J. Hoffmann; sixth ward, D. S. Halbrooks and Charles Kroener; seventh ward, John N. Clark and Charles S. Woods. The following is a list of the city officers; Fred Geiger, Jr., city clerk and clerk of the police court; Wm. Warren, city comptroller; G. A. Cunningham, city attorney; James Scarborough, Moses Stinchfield and J. D. Saunders, department of public works; Charles T. Jenkins, treasurer; A. J. Clark, Richard Hartloff and Henry Wimbberg, department of public safety; Dr. W. S. Pollard, Dr. Ludson Worsham and Dr. John F. Glover, department of public health and charities; Fred Grote, G. W. Goodge and Peter Herrmann, department of water works; H. A. Henn, wharfmaster; Charles H. Butterfield, judge of police court and Fred Geiger, Jr., clerk; G. L. Covey, superintendent of police, John Resing and Christ Wunderlich, captains and F. H. Brennecke, chief of detectives; Fred Grote, G. W. Goodge and Peter Hermann, water works trustees; J. W. Roelker, Newton Kelsay and William M. Akin, Jr., board of school trustees; J. W. Layne, superintendent of public schools.

The council that met in April, 1894, was composed of the following members: Max W. Runge, James R. Goodwin, G. W. Varner and Christian Kratz, Jr., councilmen-at-large; first ward, B. F. Von Behren; second ward, Dr. Edwin Walker; third ward, Joseph Schaefer; fourth ward, Francis M. Walker; fifth ward, Joseph J. Hoffman; sixth ward, Charles Kroener; seventh ward, Charles S. Woods; Fred Geiger, Jr., city clerk; Wm. Warren, comptroller; George A. Cunningham, attorney; Moses Stinchfield, James Scarborough and J. D. Saunders, board of public works; Charles T. Jenkins, treasurer; A. J. Clark, Richard Hartloff and John C. Gutenberger, board of public safety; G. W. Goodge, Peter Herrmann and Fred Baker, water works trustees; Charles H. Butterfield, police judge; George L. Covey, superintendent of police; police officers of previous year retained; board of health remained unchanged; Newton Kelsay, Wm. M. Akin,

Jr., and Wm. Koelling, school trustees; W. A. Hester, superintendent of public schools.

The list of councilmen for 1895, whose first meeting was held the first Monday in April, after the election is as follows: M. W. Runge, Ed Miller, Jr., J. F. Schlundt, councilmen-at-large; first ward, Ludson Worsham; second ward, Robert M. Nickels; third ward, Henry Schminke; fourth ward, Joseph Eble; fifth ward, Ed Jurgensmeier; sixth ward, Thomas E. Powell; seventh ward, John C. Selzer. The city officials, elective and appointive, were: Fred Geiger, city clerk; Simeon Jaseph, comptroller; George A. Cunningham, attorney; J. D. Saunders, James Scarborough and Moses Stinchfield, department of public works; Wm. Warren, treasurer; Richard Hartloff, J. C. Gutenberg and Henry S. Bennett, department of public safety; Fred Baker, D. Kronenberger and Louis Lechner, water works trustees; Charles H. Butterfield, police judge; police officers were the same as in 1894; Wm. M. Akin, Jr., Wm. Koelling and Charles E. Scoville, school trustees; W. A. Hester, superintendent of public schools. The board of health was organized as follows: Richard Hartloff, M. D., president, John F. Glover, M. D., secretary and health officer; W. S. Pollard, M. D.; Dr. F. M. Jones, food and milk inspector; Louis N. Massey, sanitary officer.

The council that assembled in April, 1896, was composed of the following members: Wm. H. Ruston, Ed Miller, Jr. John F. Schlundt, and Christian Kratz, Jr., councilmen-at-large; first ward, Ludson Worsham; second ward, Robert M. Nickels; third ward, Henry Schminke; fourth ward, Joseph Eble; fifth ward, Ed Jurgensmeier; sixth ward, Thomas E. Powell; seventh ward, J. C. Selzer. The other city officers were: Fred Geiger, Jr., clerk; Simeon Jaseph, comptroller; George A. Cunningham, city attorney; Moses Stinchfield, James Scarborough and James D. Saunders, department of public works; Wm. Warren, treasurer; Richard Hartloff, John C. Gutenberg and Henry S. Bennett, department of public safety; John E. Owen, M. D., W. S. Pollard, M. D., and J. E. Glover, M. D., department of public health; David Kronenberger, Fred Baker and Louis Lechner, water works trustees; Charles H. Butterfield, Judge of police court; G. L. Covey, superintendent of police; F. H. Brennecke, lieutenant of police force; John Resing and Christ. Wunderlich; captains of police; Wm. Koelling, Charles E. Scoville and Wm. M. Akin, Jr., board of trustees of public schools; W. A. Hester, superintendent of public schools.

It is said that Lieutenant Brennecke has arrested more murderers in

the city in the last few years, than any other man on the detective force.

BUSINESS INDUSTRIES.

The business industries of Evansville, as classified at the present time, may be summed up as follows :

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| Three abstractors of titles. | Five boiler manufacturers. |
| One academy. | Five book binderies. |
| One adamant plaster manufacturer. | Six book sellers and dealers. |
| Three advertising agencies. | Thirty-six boot and shoe dealers. |
| Ten dealers in and manufacturers of agricultural implements. | Seventy-nine boot and shoe makers and cobblers. |
| One apiary. | Two wholesale boot and shoe stores. |
| Six architect firms. | Two manufacturers of boot and shoe uppers. |
| Four architectural iron works. | Four bowling alleys. |
| One artificial stone manufactory. | One box factory. |
| Two makers of artificial stone pavements. | Three brass foundries. |
| Seven artists in crayon and oil painting. | Three breweries. |
| Two dealers in artists materials. | Three brewery and distilling works. |
| Eighty-six attorneys at law. | Seventeen bricklaying contractors. |
| Three auctioneers. | Twelve brick manufacturers. |
| Two dealers and manufacturers of awnings, tents, etc. | Two brokers in stocks and bonds. |
| One axle grease manufacturer. | Five broom factories. |
| Thirty-eight bakeries. | Two dealers in building materials. |
| One bakery and cracker factory. | One cab line. |
| Six bakers of fancy cakes, etc. | Eleven candy manufacturers. |
| Five baking powder manufacturers. | One canning factory. |
| Six banks. | Fifty-seven carpenters and builders. |
| Three dealers in bar or saloon fixtures. | Four carpet cleaning concerns. |
| Seventy-seven barber shops. | Eleven dealers in carpets and oil cloths. |
| One dealer in barber supplies. | Eleven carpet weavers. |
| Three basket makers. | Ten carriage dealers and builders. |
| Five bath houses. | One dealer in carriage goods. |
| Four bedstead manufacturers. | One dealer in carriage springs. |
| Two beer bottling concerns. | Four dealers in wood work for carriages. |
| Three depots. | Eight chair factories. |
| One bell hanger. | Four dealers in fine cheese. |
| One bellows maker. | One analytical chemist. |
| Three manufacturers of belting, etc. | Two manufacturing chemists. |
| Two manufacturers of bent wood, etc. | One chewing gum factory. |
| Twelve dealers in bicycles. | Eight dealers in children's carriages. |
| One bicycle delivery wagon manufacturer. | One chimney sweep. |
| One bill poster. | Five dealers in china, glassware, etc. |
| Ten billiard rooms. | One cigar box factory. |
| Five dealers in reapers and mowers. | Twenty-four cigar manufacturers. |
| One bird dealer. | Five cistern builders. |
| Thirty-six blacksmiths. | Twenty-two cigar dealers. |
| Two dealers in blacksmith supplies. | Three civil engineers. |
| Six blank book manufacturers. | Four clairvoyants. |
| One bluing manufactory. | Sixty-one clergymen. |
| One board of underwriters. | Seventeen clothing dealers. |
| Seventy-nine boarding houses. | Four boys' and youths' clothing (a specialty). |
| Two boat supply stores. | Four clothing renovators. |
| | Four wholesale clothing stores. |

- Eight social club houses.
- Twenty-two coal dealers.
- Six dealers in coal oil (a specialty).
- Five coffee roasting concerns.
- Four coffee and spice mills.
- Four dealers in coffees, teas, etc.
- One coffin factory.
- Two cold storage warehouses.
- Five collection agencies.
- Three commercial colleges.
- Twenty-four commission merchants.
- Thirty confectioners.
- Five wholesale confectioners.
- Twenty-eight general contractors.
- Two manufacturers and contractors
- iron house fronts.
- Two sewer building contractors.
- Two side walk building contractors.
- Three street paving contracting
- firms.
- One street sprinkling and sweeping
- firm.
- Twelve cooper shops
- Six coppersmiths.
- Five corn dealers.
- Four corn meal mills.
- One cotton mill.
- Seventy-eight daily fresh meat mar-
- kets.
- Sixteen milk dairies.
- Two dancing teachers.
- One dealer in decorative art needle
- work.
- Fifteen dentists.
- One directory publishing firm.
- One contracting drayman.
- One hundred and seven dress makers.
- Fifty-three drug stores.
- Two wholesale drug stores.
- Twenty-nine dry goods dealers.
- Three wholesale dry goods stores.
- One wholesale fancy dry goods store.
- Three dye houses.
- Two edge tool factories.
- One egg case manufacturer.
- Two electric light and power com-
- panies.
- Five dealers in electric light fixtures.
- One dealer in electric belts and ap-
- pliances.
- Two contracting electricians.
- Two electro platers.
- Four elevator builders.
- One manufacturer of fine embroid-
- ery.
- Three employment agencies.
- Three dealers in engineer's supplies.
- Four engravers (by all method).
- Two excelsior works.
- Four express companies.
- Two extension table factories.
- One manufacturer of flavoring ex-
- tracts, etc.
- Six dealers in fancy goods.
- Seven fast freight lines.
- One feather duster factory.
- Two feather renovating concerns.
- Fifty-six feed stores and dealers.
- One fertilizing factory.
- One file maker.
- Three dealers in fire brick, clay, etc.
- One dealer in fire and burglar proof
- safes.
- Four fish markets.
- One dealer in fishing tackle (a spec-
- ialty).
- Ten florists.
- Six dealers in flour. (a specialty).
- Ten flour mills.
- Three flower pot manufacturers.
- Two dealers in flue pipes.
- One foreign exchange.
- Seven dealers in foreign and domes-
- tic fruits.
- Five funeral directors and underta-
- kers.
- Twenty-seven furniture manufactur-
- ers and dealers.
- Four furniture repairing shops.
- Nine galvanized iron works.
- One gas and electric light company.
- Nine gas fitters and dealers in fix-
- tures.
- Five gasoline dealers (a specialty).
- Three ginger ale manufacturers.
- Ten grain dealers (a specialty).
- Four grain elevators, separate from
- flour mills.
- Two dealers in gravel, broken stone,
- etc.
- Three knife grinders and repairers.
- Two hundred and fifteen retail gro-
- ceries.
- Eleven wholesale groceries.
- Two wholesale fancy groceries.
- Two dealers in gun powder (whole-
- sale).
- Five dealers in guns and pistols.
- Five gunsmiths.
- Three dealers in hair works. and
- goods.
- Eleven hardware merchants.
- Three hardware and saddlery dealers.
- One hat bleachery.

BOOK TWO.

BOOK TWO.

CHAPTER VII.

MANUFACTURERS.

Early Manufacturers—Rivalry Between Stringtown and Newburgh—Negley's Grist Mill an Important Enterprise—A Place Where Men Met and Discussed Politics—Trysting Place for Farm Lads and Lassies—Some Liked Their Toddy—List of Patrons of the Grist Mill.

UP to 1837, with a voting population of 540 in Pigeon township, Vanderburgh county, there was no propelling power employed in any factory in Evansville, save animal, water and human hands. However, three and a half miles from Evansville, in what is still called Stringtown, there was a large cabinet-making establishment, owned and conducted by an Englishman named Thomas Smith, in which factory John Ingle, Jr., the father of our present John, David, Robert and George Ingle, learned his trade and became an efficient cabinet-maker. Smith's establishment continued to run several years, and was finally compelled to shut down on account of the strong and increasing competition in Evansville. There were several other manufacturing enterprises in Stringtown at that time, among them being blacksmith shops, shoe shops, wagon-making and repairing shops, a tailor shop, and two large tanneries. At this time there was not a factory of any kind in Evansville propelled by steam, except a saw-mill owned by Silas Stephens, which had just started up.

There was, just before 1837, a lively competition between Stringtown and Newburgh, with the balance of trade in favor of the latter village, until Stringtown went her one better by building a blacksmith shop. The advent of a new manufacturing establishment, even though it was only a blacksmith shop, was watched with as much interest by

the inhabitants of the villages then as the construction of Blount's plow works on outer Main street was in later years.

The most important industry, however, claimed by the public spirited citizens of Stringtown, was David Negley's grist mill, which, by the way, was the first flouring mill ever built in this county. It was located on Pigeon creek, about 300 yards above the bridge that spans the creek on the Stringtown road.

The dam of this old mill obstructed the free flow of the stream for years after the mill proper had disappeared, and indeed up to the last nine or ten years. The farmers up the creek complained bitterly about the dam causing their low lands to overflow, and they finally brought suit in the county court to have it abated as a nuisance. They failed in that suit, however, as the obstruction had been in the creek over twenty years, undisturbed, and its owners had acquired a title by right of easement. The dam afterwards broke down and was finally removed.

Quite a little village sprang up on the bank of the creek opposite the mill, but the buildings have all since disappeared, with the exception of one or two, Evansville having attracted the villagers in later years. Negley's mill in those days was a regular Mecca, or rather a Jerusalem of trade and exchange, in flour, meal, bran and grain of all kinds, embracing the patronage from a territory of thirty or forty miles around. The farmers, on certain days of the week (called grinding days at the mill), could be seen with their horses and wagons and ox-teams, like a caravan crossing the plains, all headed for Negley's mill. The wagons contained, in addition to the grain being taken to the mill, meats, vegetables, butter, and eggs for the Evansville market. At intervals the traveler on the old Stringtown road would meet the characteristic barefooted boy astride of old "Suse" or old "Bess," seated on the top of a sack of wheat or corn, going to the mill to have it ground.

To such huge proportions grew the patronage of Negley's mill that it soon became necessary to run it every day in the week except Sunday, which was more of a sacred day of rest in those times than it is now. The work of grinding grain into flour and corn-meal in the primitive days between two huge revolving stones called burrs, was a slow process, and reminded one of that passage of George Herbert that will always live in literature: "God's mill grinds slow, but sure."

The forest on the bank of the creek, reaching back hundreds of yards around the old mill, was a regular camping ground for the farmers who brought their grain to the mill. A regular record of their names was kept in the books of the mill, with the time of their arrival for

their grist entered therein, so that no dispute might arise as to who came next. It was from this custom, practiced at the old grist mills of primitive days, in the west, that the expression arose: "It is like going to mill; first come, first served." This was, of course, the rule at Negley's mill, but notwithstanding the precautions taken, every now and then the boys from the rural districts would raise the question of priority of rights to get their grist and "pull out" for home, and not infrequently a fight would ensue, and, as the heathen rule of "might is right" prevailed to a great extent, the fellow who came out best in the fight got his grist first.

Politics in those days was a favorite theme for discussions, and every farmer was a born politician, and ready to back up his arguments with a wager, covering all of his earthly possessions, even to his land claim entered in the government land office. If that did not silence his antagonist and end the argument, he was ready to substantiate his assertions and political opinions with a test of physical powers. These great questions of state were frequently settled by the farmers, camped about the old mill, while they waited hours and days for their grist. Games, too, such as pitching horse shoes and quoits, running foot-races, jumping, wrestling, boxing, etc., were resorted to, to pass away the tedious hours. Some men engaged in preparing meals of corn-crackers, griddle-cakes, corn-bread, and "side meat," while others, whose appetites were more delicate and who craved sweetmeats, would stroll out into the adjoining woods to hunt with their old trusty flint-lock rifles. In less than an hour they would bring into camp from ten to twenty squirrels, while a hunter to-day would consider himself lucky to bring home half a dozen of the pretty, bushy-tail tribe in a day's hunt.

Deer and wild turkeys were plentiful in those days, and it was a very common thing to see a farmer with a deer or two and half a dozen wild turkeys in his wagon. The expression, "You always see game when you haven't got a gun," was little used in those days among the country people, because they made it a business to take their guns with them, not only to shoot game, but to use in self-defense.

Rabbits and quails were not so plentiful then as now. They cannot thrive without grain and that was a scarce product. The only hunting that was really called sport was bear, deer, fox and turkey hunting, Fishing was, however, quite a desirable sport, as there were plenty of the finny tribe, and fine game fish too, and a fisherman could throw them out on the bank as fast as a small boy could bait his hook. This kind of sport is likewise a thing of the past in this section, and the

weary fisherman is glad if he gets a "nibble" in a whole day so that he may not come home with the proverbial fisherman's luck.

Negley's mill was, too, a sort of trysting place for the farm lads and lassies, for the girls frequently accompanied their papas and big brothers to the mill, and many's the little courtship and little scandal that grew out of these meetings of country lovers. Every now and then some of the older heads would catch the infection and become turned, so the saying goes, and a married man couldn't talk secretly or a little to one side with his neighbor's wife without setting the tongues of the gossips going, which in course of time would stir up feelings of jealousy where there existed no real cause. 'Many happy matches were made there, and many of the descendants of those who did their love making at Negley's mill are now dwelling in this county.

Some of the country folks liked their toddy, and some of the women folks had no prejudice against and would occasionally take a "drop" just to guard against the weather and rheumatism. But it was pure unadulterated liquor and did not contain poisonous ingredients (such as poisonous berries) as are now put in liquors to make them more intoxicating. It was not like the "coffin nails" of the present time, and when a man felt that he needed a drink for his health, he did not imagine that he was driving a nail into his coffin. It was the good old peach brandy, and apple-jack that our forefathers distilled, which have since been dubbed "moonshines" by the laws of the government. This legislation has forced up the price of liquor and indirectly caused its adulteration.

LIST OF PATRONS.

The following are the names of parties who lived in this and adjoining townships, who patronized David Negley's mill and had their grain ground there: Anthony, Angel, Akin, Alsap, Atchison, Alleon, Aydelott, Alexander, Blackburn, Barnett, Brown, Bosley, Barker, Burns, Brayfield, Brody, Bryant, Bowen, Begley, Beal, Brown, Brownlee, Browning, Bennett, Bingham, Brandis, Barnett, Barnes, Bolus, Burns, Beharrel, Berridge, Bowles, Barton, Burton, Benner, Baker, Cochran, Cox, Coker, Cody, Collins, Clark, Catlett, Calvert, Craig, Conners, Crisp, Christ, Cannon, Carson, Conway, Duncan, Dixon, Damon, Dean, Detroy, Darling, Donahue, Dougherty, Deters, Davenport, Dunlap, Davis, Davidson, Donnelly, Dunk, Erskine, Featherstone, Fickas, Fairchild, Fitzgerald, Ferlings, Farquhar, Fisher, Felstead, Fender, Forsythe, Granger, Grimm, Grigsby, Goldsmith, Gib-

son, Gerard, Greathouse, Garrett, Garish, Garnett, Garvey, Goman, Gifford, Grant, Graff, Gilbert, Graves, Groves, Hasse, Hickingbottom, Harrison, Hancock, Hennessee, Hooker, Hull Hayhurst, Hopkins, Hornby, Hilliard, Hampton, Hubbard, Haynie, Hensley, Hardin, Hawes, Harrington, Hitchcock, Hogan, Holloway, Hornbrook, Holman, Hughes, Holcomb, Harwood, Hodson, Holbrooks, Hawkins, Iglehart, Ingle, Jackson, Jones, Johnson, Jennings, Jenkins, Jerold, Kirkpatrick, Kelsey, Keegan, Kungler, Kingsbury, Koker, Knowles, King, Lane, Lilleston, Lauer, Linxweiler, Lawrence, Langford, Lyons, Lockhart, Lang, Miller, Murphy, McJohnson, Mausley, Morgan, Morton, Marshall, McGhee, McGee, Martin, Matheny, McCracken, Moffitt, McAleston, Marcus, McIntyre, Moohey, McDowell, Maxwell, Murfitt, Nelson, Nightingale, Negley, Neal, Newman, Oldes, O'Connor, O'Neal, Onyett, Oglesby, Phelps, Peck, Pruitt, Paul, Perry, Parvin, Powell, Pritchett, Patton, Perrigo, Ruston, Rankin, Rose, Roquett, Ritter, Rogers, Reynolds, Runcie, Rich, Stacer, Stephens, Shives, Scull, Stratton, Stinchfield, Spillman, Shelton, Sutton, Stanfield, Sullivan, Snyder, Stinson, Shook, Stroud, Storms, Schaffner, Sickles, Smythe, Sturtevant, Turnock, Tupman, Taylor, Talbot, Thurston, Tribble, Terry, VanDusen, Vincent, Vann, Van Bibber, Vanseller, Walker, Wilson, Williams, Williamson, Whetstone, Wyatt, Weatherspoon, Woods, Warner, Whitehead, Wheeler, Ward, Wilkinson, Wellborn, Wallers, Weaver, Younglove, Young.



CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION.

Means of Transportation in Primitive Days—Difficulties in the Way—The River the Great Thoroughfare—Farmers Bought in Louisville and Vincennes—Peddling Wagons Sprang into Existence—Wabash and Erie Canal—History of Its Grant and Construction—Legislative Enactments—Terminus of the Canal where the Present Court-House Stands—First Tow out of Town and First Trip up the Canal—The Canal a Failure—Suits for the Property—Decision of the Supreme Court.

The means of transportation in this section of the country, in the days of the early settlements, were not such as to inspire a spirit of enterprise and competition, and the tiresome and discouraging delays of supplies from the eastern market was a great deal like the people in the olden times on the coast waiting for the return to port of a merchant sailing vessel, that did not return sometimes for a period of six months or a year. The early merchants in this section experienced great difficulty in obtaining their goods, especially articles such as clothes, calico and hardware, which included such things as nails, axes, hatchets, blacksmith supplies, etc., etc. These things could be obtained by river from Pittsburg, but there was no telling when it would get here, as the steamboat facilities were very poor, and generally, as a matter of economy, it was brought down on flat-boats. Articles of wearing apparel, cloth, cutlery, etc., had to be purchased in such markets as Baltimore and Philadelphia, and hauled over the mountains to Pittsburg in wagons, and from there boated down to the villages along the Ohio river. These eastern-made articles were so expensive, however, that the early settlers were indifferent about whether they ever arrived here or not. Nails, for instance, ran as high as 25 and 30 cents a pound, so that few of them were used in the construction of the log cabins, log stables, etc., or in any emergency on the farm. About the only artisans who had any use for them were the wagon-maker and blacksmith. Not more than two or three pounds of nails were con-

sumed in the building of a wagon bed, and the blacksmith actually made his own horse-shoe nails.

Calico ran up as high as 30 cents a yard and the production of the family loom was therefore the principal article worn. A woman in those days felt as proud to be the happy possessor of a new calico dress, as she would to-day in a handsomely trimmed rich silk gown. And the typical mother of the land looked forward with high expectations to the day when she could see the last weave of "lindsey woolsey" taken off the great loom, that had become an heirloom of the family. Out of this cloth the winter dresses for all the female members of the family were to be made.

The arrival of the boat with the merchants' consignment of calico concerned only the town folks, and this was about the extent of the distinction between the dresses of the town women and the country women.

PEDDLING WAGONS.

Louisville and Vincennes were great markets, furnishing supplies for this entire section, and with canal and river transportation, the farmers, as well as the town people, made regular trips to those places to get their tea, coffee, sugar, clothing, etc. In later years the farmers in this section hauled their bacon, wheat, corn, etc., to Vincennes and Louisville, where they sold them or left them in exchange for these articles. In former years they had been compelled to pay cash for everything needed in the family, which they could not themselves produce. Out of this overland system of transportation in wagons sprang up a regular peddling business, and enterprising merchants and traders of the east started peddling wagons all through this section. These wagons contained all sorts of supplies that were sold to the farmers for cash or traded for eggs, chickens, turkeys, feathers, butter, and even bacon. In fact these peddlers would take anything that they could dispose of in the eastern markets in exchange for their goods. The pack-peddlers also followed the country roads and were merchants in their small way. In the early history of the settlements of this section, the pack-peddlers were mostly Irishmen and Scotchmen—now they are Polish Jews, Italians and Grecians.

The tramp artisan was also a means of transportation, but he only carried small supplies, with which repairs of tinware, etc., were made. Pack-horses and donkies were not infrequently seen on the highway,

ridden or led by dirty, begrimed individuals, men who had the appearance of being anything but honest men.

Evansville had its own peddlers who used to run over the country and pick up produce, chickens, butter, eggs, coon skins and hides. These peddlers had small stores or places in which to keep these articles in the town, and would either sell them to merchants there, ship them down to New Orleans, or haul them overland to Vincennes, Terre Haute or Louisville—the last named place was considered the best market. Among those early peddlers were such men as the late Asa Bement, Reuben Hart, Willard Carpenter, and many others, who afterwards became distinguished citizens and prosperous merchants. The peddling business was in those days one of the principal industries in this section and a large number followed it. The idea finally dawned upon the farmers, however, that they could do away with this middle man, the peddler, and they began to take these things to the markets themselves.

THE CANAL

When, in 1824, Congress made a donation of public lands to the state of Indiana for the purpose of building the Wabash and Erie canal from the Wabash to the Maumee, the people of this section began to see the dawn of a new era in the means and facilities of transportation.

But it seemed, as time wore on, that their fondest hopes in this direction would never be realized. Congress was soon heard from again, and as the donation was not considered sufficient, that body, on the 2d of March, 1827, made another grant, consisting of each alternate section of the public lands within five miles of the proposed line of the canal, upon condition that the work should be commenced within five and completed within twenty years. This grant was accepted by the state. The route was surveyed and the canal located. The lands granted were surveyed and claimed. The route of this canal was as follows :

It commenced on the Wabash, near Lafayette, and continued along the bank of that river up to the mouth of Little river; thence up the Little river to the mouth of the Abaite river; thence across that stream and up another branch of the Little river to its source; thence across the summit, seven miles, to the junction of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne. The water needed on the summit level was supplied by a feeder, fourteen miles long, from St. Joseph's.

From Fort Wayne the canal descended along the Maumee to the town of Maumee, at the lower end of the rapids of that river. The Miami Canal in Ohio was then continued to the Maumee to intersect the Wabash and Erie canal near Fort Defiance on the Maumee, about fifty miles above the rapids.

The expense of making that part of the canal within the limits of Indiana, including locks and feeders, was estimated by the United States engineer at \$1,081,970 for 127 miles, or \$9,000 per mile. This, however, proved to be a low estimate. The amount of land granted by congress for the purpose of building the canal was 355,200 acres; of these 264,000 acres were set apart by the state, and 41,000 acres were sold for \$71,000. The public lands granted to this state for that purpose was at that time valued at \$756,750. The remainder of the sum needed to construct this grand medium of transportation was raised by loans secured by lands.

THE ENABLING ACT.

April 19th, 1816, congress passed what was called the "enabling act," organizing the state of Indiana out of what was known as the Indiana territory. This act provided that five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within said territory shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state under the direction of the legislature.

The Constitutional Convention of Indiana of 1816, accepted this condition, and preparations were made to begin the work of internal improvement, in anticipation of the receipts that would accrue to the three per cent fund; \$100,000 was appropriated in 1821 by the legislature, of the so-called three per cent fund for the construction of state roads named in the appropriation act; simultaneously the office of "Agent of the three per cent fund" was created, and various commissioners appointed to supervise the books. *(See laws 1822, p—152.) An appropriation was made by the legislature out of this fund in 1824, for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river. (Special acts, 1824, p—82.)

The construction of the Wabash and Miami (afterward called the Wabash and Erie canal), was authorized in 1828. (See laws 1828, p—10). There was further enabling legislation passed in 1829 respecting the duties of the agent of the three per cent fund and state roads. (See laws 1829, p—98).

The New Albany and Vincennes turnpike road, which affords connection with improved facilities for wagon transportation between New Albany and Louisville and Vincennes, was incorporated in 1830. (See laws 1830, p—60), and the state treasurer was by said act authorized to subscribe for 100 shares of stock in the name of the state of Indiana. In 1831 a board of commissioners was appointed for the construction of a portion of the Michigan road, which gave an outlet for produce, etc., to the north by way of Terre Haute. (See special acts 1836, p—119). A scheme was begun about this time for the purpose of obtaining some further appropriations from the United States government by the anticipated division of the surplus revenue in the treasury. This was suggested by the public servants representing the state of Indiana in the halls of congress. The division was afterward made (1836) and various new acts were passed for the construction of canals, railroads and other public works; out of this movement grew the creation of the office of

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Finally in 1836 by act 7, Jan. 27, (see law 1836, p—6), a vast and comprehensive scheme for internal improvements was formulated and the people of this section began to see the dawn of a new era in the improvement of their facilities for transportation. This last act referred to was known as the "Internal Improvement Act," and provided for the construction of the following public improvements; and authorized an immediate survey of routes, and the furnishing by the engineer, of estimates, etc., viz: White Water canal and a connection with Central canal, by canal, if possible, otherwise by railroad; the construction of "Central canal;" an extension of the Wabash and Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute, and from there forming a connection with the Central canal; a railroad from Madison, by way of Indianapolis to Lafayette, (which was afterward built); a macadamized turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes; a railroad from Jeffersonville, by way of New Albany and Salem to Crawfordsville, if considered practicable; if not, the same route to be traversed by a macadamized road. (The railroad was afterward built). The removal of obstructions to navigation in the Wabash river, between its mouth and Vincennes, was also provided for in this act; also the construction of the Erie and Michigan canal or railroad.

Our public-spirited Hoosiers were desirous of seeing these improvements brought to a finish, and the board was authorized to contract at

once for the construction of that part of the Wabash and Erie canal lying between the Tippecanoe river and the Ohio state line. Provision was simultaneously made for the issuing of state bonds to aid in the construction of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad, (which was also completed).

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This same act of the legislature contained a provision for the appointment of six persons, who, with the three canal commissioners, previously appointed, should constitute the "Board of Internal Improvement." This act also created "a fund for internal improvement," and entailed additional duties upon the canal fund commissioners.

The board of canal commissioners was found to be too cumbersome and by an act of the legislature, passed February 9, 1837, amending the former act, the board of canal fund commissioners was reduced to one person. (See laws 1837, p. 66.)

Surveys were now ordered for the purpose of extending the "Erie and Michigan" canal and constructing the "East Fork Canal." (See laws 1837, pp. 73 and 74.)

In 1837 (see acts February 8, 1837, p. 3), a further step in the direction of economy and efficiency was taken, by the reduction of the "Board of Internal Improvements" to three members. Disappointment followed disappointment, and the system of internal improvements was really a sinecure for a lot of politicians. Its usefulness was ended; and by act of January 28, 1842, (see laws 1842, p. 3, sec. 65) the "Board of Internal Improvements" and the office of "Fund Commissioners" and "Chief Engineer" were abolished.

This repealing act, however, provided for the continuance of the construction of several of the public works already begun by private corporations, and also provided for a commissioner to take charge of the Wabash and Erie canal east of Lafayette. (Provisions had previously been made for the completion of the canal west of Lafayette, and the Erie and Michigan canal.

This vast system of transportation overland, by means of macadamized roads, canals, railroads, and the clearing of navigable streams, threw the state heavily in debt. In order to settle with its creditors who held its bonds, issued on account of these public improvements, and to complete the Wabash and Erie canal to Evansville, the acts of

January 19, 1846 (laws 1846, p. 3,) and January 27, 1847, (laws 1847, p. 3,) were passed. The first of these acts, (known as the Butler bill, offered by Brown Butler, of Evansville) provided for the funded debt of the state and for a "board of trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal," and for its completion to Evansville.

The citizens of the little town of Evansville, as it then was, had watched with much concern the progress of the system of canals, etc., going on in the upper portion of the state, and had almost given up all hope of any connection with it, but they began at this time to have renewed courage.

The position of Charles Butler, Esq., who represented the bondholders, will be found in the "Documentary Journal of the Indiana legislature of the 30th session (1845-6)." Upon this proposition the so-called Brown Butler bill was passed.

THE REMAINDER OF THE THREE PER CENT FUND.

Miraculous as it may appear, after all the expense and loss of money at the various stages of the foregoing public improvements, there still remained a surplus of "three per cent fund," which, by the act of May 20, 1852, (I. R. S. 1852, p—304), was turned over to the state treasurer. What remained of this fund was ordered to be distributed to the counties, by act of April 8, 1881, (law 1881, p—700).

A CANAL AT LAST.

A graveyard was removed from the tract of land where now our magnificent new court house stands. A large basin was excavated and in this basin the work of building canal boats was begun. The canal had been surveyed and was to pass through this square. A stock company of enterprising business men of Evansville was formed for the purpose of building canal boats, and experienced workmen were brought here from the east to build the boats. The capital stock of the company was limited to \$1,500, and thirty shares of stock were sold at \$50 a share. The first boat built by the company, of which the author was a member, was named the "Rowley" in honor of our efficient superintendent of construction. The second boat built was called the "Evansville."

The reader can easily imagine with what anxiety and solicitude we awaited the coming down of the water that was to float these boats in

the canal. The arrival of the first water will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. All the people came rushing to the scene at the first signal, and they made it a day of great rejoicing.

As the water swelled in the channel and gradually lifted our little canal boats in the basin, the breasts of the people were filled with emotion and the vast multitude gave way to their feelings by sending up cheer after cheer.

The first run of our boats was made as far as White river. The launching of the first boat and when she started with the team of mules at the end of the rope, was another incident of surpassing interest. The first man in the community to mount a mule and start off with a tow was Mace Newman. There was considerable contention as to who was to take the first tow out of town, and Mace Newman, always on hand and well up in the front where there was any excitement or public demonstration, settled the question by usurping the honor. It was the proudest moment of his life and he doubtless felt himself as great an individual as President Garfield, who was then a boy, riding a mule on the towpath of the same canal in the state of Ohio, that connected with the Wabash and Erie.

Among the members of the canal boat stock company were John Hewson, who was afterward the third mayor of the city, and Nathan Rowley, Robert Barnes, Stephen Hopkins, John Mitchell, John Douglas, A.B. Carpenter, Thomas Scantlin, John M. Lockwood, (now a banker in Mt. Vernon, Ind.) Marcus Sherwood and your humble servant.

The first trip up the canal was an eventful one. We took no freight of course, our whole tow consisting of our guests. It was a day of rejoicing, and was celebrated by everyone. The people took their guns and fishing tackle with them and made a regular picnic excursion of the trip. It is needless to say we brought back deer, turkey and all sorts of game, as it was plentiful in this section in those days.

The story of the Wabash and Erie canal only deserves perpetuating for the sake of writing history as it was made by the enterprising men of this community, and of illustrating the determination of the early settlers to improve their condition through increased and advanced means of transportation. As a matter of fact, none of the men who were active in pushing this great enterprise to completion could to-day say that they were proud of their work, save in a sense of public spirit. Of course they were proud of it in the days of its construction and operation, but they were prouder of the day when the canal bed was filled up.

THE CANAL A FAILURE.

The canal did not prove a profitable investment nor a successful means of transportation. Paralleling the Wabash, and, we may say the Ohio river, in its course, as navigation on those two rivers was improved and steamboating business built up, there was no hope for the canal. And to add to this dilemma, railroad syndicates were already sending out advance corps of surveying companies that began staking off projected lines of railroads, and blazing the trees through the forests. But at that time the smartest and farthest-seeing of the early settlers little dreamed that one of these embryo railroads would at some future day occupy the very bed of their pet scheme, the Wabash and Erie canal. But it did, and that is the present Straight Line road.

The canal property, in none of its branches, ever paid the projectors a cent. In fact it proved a most disastrous enterprise to many, and became an object of speculation. Schemes sprang up everywhere and as the bonds that had been issued had a national reputation there was a constant struggle to get possession of them as well as of the canal lands themselves later along for a merely nominal price. But it was in the end a very unprofitable business for all of the landowners. Public property sharks were in those days even more numerous than they are now; and they promoted a regular "Credit Mobilier" combination of schemes on a smaller scale.

These schemes were practiced in the dark and attempts in some instances were made clandestinely to obtain legal titles to the canal property by colluding with public, state and federal officers and advertising public sales of these properties in the eastern newspapers, and then on the day of sale buying them in. These spurious public sales gave the purchasers a color of title that threw the residents of this section on the defensive and opened legal fights along the line of the canal after it had been abandoned, covering a period of more than twenty years.

TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.

Many of the early settlers in this section, and also here in Evansville itself, acquired a title to these canal lands by right of easement or, as it is called, adverse possession for a period of twenty years or longer. Suits to get possession and to quiet title followed, some of

which were remarkable legal battles and engaged the brightest legal talent in the country.

One of the first of these suits was filed by John Shanklin against the city of Evansville, in the October term of the Vanderburgh circuit court on the 7th day of November, 1871. The complaint in this suit sets forth "that on the 18th day of October, 1837, he (John Shanklin) was the owner in full of all that real estate embraced within the limits of the eastern enlargement of said city of Evansville." He gave a part of this enlargement to the use of the public as the bed of the Wabash and Erie canal and other canals connecting therewith.

The canal extended from Eighth to Second streets along what is now known as the Boulevard or Canal street. It passed down Fifth street to the basin, thence through Lamasco and finally boiled over into Pigeon creek, where an overshot wheel was built for a mill.

Water remained in the canal from 1838 till the year 1859, "when the same ceased to be used as a canal and was wholly abandoned for that purpose," the complaint of Mr. Shanklin says, "and therefore the defendant (the city of Evansville) without law, forcibly, and without right entered on said premises, (the canal bed) and caused the same to be filled up with drift and other material, in which condition it remains to this day. By reason of the aforesaid facts, the plaintiff says that said real estate set apart for said canal reverts to him, and asks that his title may be quieted and the defendant (the city of Evansville) be perpetually enjoined from setting up any claim thereto."

The city answered the complaint of Mr. Shanklin, admitting his original ownership but claiming that the city became the owner of the canal bed and filled it up at her own expense, graded and established it as a street and used it as a street, etc.

The plaintiff was represented by Judge Azro Dyer, and by his son, George Shanklin, as attorneys, and the city was represented by Judge Asa Iglehart & Son.

Judge D. L. Laird, before whom the case was tried, found the following decree, to-wit:

First, that prior to the 16th day of October, 1837, the plaintiff was the owner of the tract of land in controversy; second, that on that day plaintiff, with Robert M. Evans and other adjoining proprietors, laid off by proper metes and bounds the eastern enlargement of the city of Evansville, which included the tract of land claimed by the plaintiff in this suit, in town lots and streets and alleys, and platted and recorded the same, etc. That since recording said plat, etc., the plaintiff has sold one-half of said lots so platted and still owns the

other half; third, that the plat of land in controversy, known as Canal street, was soon after it was platted and recorded, with the consent of the defendant used and occupied by the Wabash and Erie canal, as the southern terminus of said canal in Evansville. That the canal was abandoned, and about the year 1854, the defendant (the city of Evansville) commenced filling up the same, and continued from year to year thereafter filling until it was completed from Second street to Eighth street, about the time or shortly before the commencement of this suit (Nov. 7, 1871), and that a number of the purchasers of said lots on said Canal street have erected buildings, including a valuable public school house fronting on said Canal street, and this said Canal street has, since the defendant commenced filling up the same, been kept open and improved by the defendant as a public street, and been used and treated by the public as such; and I find as a conclusion of law upon the facts above found, that there was a dedication by the plaintiff to the public of the real estate in the plaintiff's complaint mentioned as a public street and that the defendant is entitled to the possession of the same to be kept open, improved and maintained as a public street. I find for the defendant.

The case was at once appealed to the supreme court of the state, and the decision of Judge Laird was sustained.

MORE LITIGATION.

The building of the new county court-house precipitated another suit to settle the question of title. This was the famous case of Collett vs. the board of commissioners of Vanderburgh county. It is reported in 119 Indiana supreme court reports, page 27. In rendering his decision in this case, Justice Mitchell says:

"This is an appeal from a judgment rendered against Josephus Collett, in an action of ejectment brought by him against the board of commissioners of Vanderburgh county. The real estate in controversy consists of four lots in the city of Evansville, upon which the board of commissioners were proceeding to erect a court-house, and comprises what was formerly the property acquired by the state, upon which to locate and construct a canal. Prior to 1847, under various acts of the legislature, the state engaged in the construction and operation to some extent of a water way, called the Wabash and Erie canal; the design of which was to connect the waters of Lake Erie, at Toledo, Ohio, with those of the Ohio river at Evansville, Indiana. After the

project had been carried to practical completion by the state, for reasons that need not be repeated here, provision was made by an act of the general assembly, approved January 19, 1846, for the organization of a corporation known as 'The Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal,' to which corporation the governor on the 31st day of July, 1847, pursuant to authority, conferred by the above mentioned act, conveyed all the right, title, and interest of the state in and to the canal and all its appurtenances."

The canal extended through the city of Evansville, a distance of a mile and a half. Commencing in 1865 the authorities proceeded to fill up the canal at the various street crossings and as early as 1867 it was filled at all, or nearly all, of the crossings, and the canal was thus obliterated at those points.

Water collected and became stagnant in the intermediate portions, which resulted to the enactment of an ordinance by the city, requiring the owners of the lots to fill up the canal, which threatened the public health. At the May term, 1866, this court decided that the state acquired only an easement or servitude in the lands upon which the canal was constructed, and that the fee continued in the former owners. (*Edgerton vs. Huff* 26—35). Thereupon those who seemed to be the owners of the fee of the lands in controversy proceeded to fill up the canal, completing the filling at a cost of about \$2,000 in the year 1867. Thereafter the lots were regularly assessed for taxation against the several owners, until the year 1873, when the county of Vanderburgh acquired the title by regular conveyance, from those in possession and who had title as above.

Having related all the facts connected with the history of the canal, the judgment of the appellate court, may be stated briefly, which was to the effect that the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, with costs, which meant that the county owned the land purchased from the citizens of Evansville, who acted in good faith and conscience—land that Mr. Collett, of Terre Haute, attempted to wrest from them. The principal of the law upon which the higher court reached this conclusion is stated in the syllabus, of the decision, which is quoted as follows:

"When a canal, instituted by the state and afterwards conveyed by it to a corporation known as the board of trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, for public purposes, who abandoned as a highway, and possession was afterward taken by abutting lot owners, who filled up the channel and rescued the property at great expense and in good faith, from becoming a public nuisance, and retained exclusive and contin-

uous possession for twenty years, they acquired title by prescription as against one asserting a mere proprietary interest in the land formerly occupied by the canal."

The decision was in favor of the public-spirited citizens of Evansville, who had spent their time and money in filling up the microbe-breeding pool or ditch, that the canal company had left as a legacy to the inhabitants of Evansville for the consideration they had shown and the interest they had taken in the building of that waterway.



CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TAX REVENUES.

Early Method of Levying and Collecting Revenue—First Tax Collected was less than One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—Financial Depression—Coonskins and Other Articles Collected by the Tax-gatherer—Favorable Location for Evansville's Great Prosperity—Class of People who Settled in Vanderburgh County—Expenditures of Public Money.

Julius Gibson was the first assessor of the county. The order for his appointment was made at the first session of the first board of county commissioners, March 10, 1818, and reads as follows: "Ordered that Julius Gibson be appointed the assessor for the county of Vanderburgh." After the assessment of property the tax levy was made by the commissioners. The tax books or duplicates were prepared by the clerk, and placed in the hands of the sheriff for collection. When the sheriff settled in November, 1818, he was charged with \$146.75, and in the next year he collected \$430.96. The sale of the lots donated by the proprietors of Evansville had in November, 1818, amounted to \$4,142. Of this amount ten per cent was by law set apart as a seminary fund, and the greater portion of the remainder was represented by promisory notes of purchasers. At this settlement in 1819, the treasurer reported that the county, after exhausting its own funds, had drawn on those set apart for seminaries to the amount of \$132. From that time on for many years the county was never out of debt. The building of a court house had been undertaken, and all moneys coming into the treasury were directed to be applied on this account as rapidly as received.

Major Alanson Warner, a man well and favorably known in every branch of the county's early history, advanced small amounts of cash for the county's use, once \$28 and again \$75. In May, 1824, the treasurer settled for the whole period of his service, and there was due him \$11.33. In 1824, the taxes collected amounted to \$377.96; in 1825, to \$347.31; in 1827, \$501.15; in 1828, \$503.16; in 1829, \$610.64.

During this period the licenses issued to various business men

added to the revenue and the receipts from this source in each of the latter years named amounted to a little more than \$100.

Judge John Law, the first prosecuting attorney for the county, and for many years an able and eminent lawyer, brought suit and recovered judgment against the county in 1822, and nine years later the county treasurer recovered a judgment against Daniel Miller, then collector and previously county agent. Credits on the former judgment and on the orders issued in building the court house were received as the basis for equal credits on the judgment against Miller.

HARD TIMES.

In this manner many of the transactions in behalf of the county were effected without the exchange of money, which at that time began to be exceedingly scarce. During the first part of the decade, commencing with 1820, hard times generally prevailed. Lands, town lots, and produce rapidly decreased in price. Widespread and disastrous sickness checked and almost stopped immigration. The suspension of specie-payment by the government, the failure of western banks founded on a fictitious basis, and the circulation of a depreciated and often worthless currency, totally deranged all values. These were the principal causes conspiring to produce the greatest stagnation of business experienced in this locality up to that time. The county, as well as individuals suffered. Tax-gatherers were compelled to take coon skins or other articles in "trade" in satisfaction of the law's demand. Recovery from this condition was at first slow, but before the end of the decade good health prevailed, immigrants came in, and the settlers having learned to accommodate themselves to the trying times, with energy and industry, brought back prosperity. Nevertheless, in 1832 the receipts of taxes were only about \$600, though from licenses and other sources the total amount realized was \$1,006. The expenses of the county were in 1832, \$983.81; in 1833, \$1,402.80, and in 1834, \$1,093.41.

A PROSPEROUS PERIOD.

Soon after this commenced a period of prosperity that was unchecked, until the failure of the state's credit in the downfall of the internal improvement elsewhere adverted to. Improvement was rapid, not-

withstanding a rather serious but temporary, check in 1838. Settlers and speculators from the eastern states and from the countries across the ocean poured into the county in great numbers, Englishmen, Germans and Irishmen. The public lands were soon taken. Capital was freely invested in all sorts of enterprises. The country's natural resources, its unbounded wealth of coal and timber, its magnificent transportation facilities, its favorable location as the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, and near the mouths of several rivers whose improvement seemed only a question of a few years, gave unhesitating confidence and faith in its future greatness. Investigating adventurers pushed on to Chicago and other localities, but returned to the land of greater promise. For a time their expectations were realized. They knew little of the richness of the country beyond the Mississippi and even less of all that would be achieved by the railroads, those potent factors of later years. By 1850 the annual exports from Evansville amounted in round numbers to 600,000 bushels of corn; 100,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 tons of hay, and 1,500,000 pounds of pork and bacon—though all this was not produced by Vanderburgh county. In that year the expenses of the county were \$35,645.07. This was exclusive of revenues paid to the state, and to the townships for roads, schools and other local purposes. The total receipts at the treasury in round numbers were in 1850, \$38,800; and in 1858, 57,900. The expenses here referred to include such items as the construction and repair of public buildings, highways, bridges, charities, books, stationery, advertising, county officers, courts, interest on indebtedness, and some miscellaneous items. These expenses in 1870 were \$169,284.90; from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, \$1,377,480.69; in 1880 they were \$154,416.00. The amount of taxes received at the treasury in 1862 was \$74,505.00; in 1870, \$199,521.00; and in 1879, \$142,240.00.

Nothing can refute figures except falsehood. The county's growth and prosperity are eloquently portrayed in these figures: For the year ending May, 1882, the receipts were \$521,993.48; the expenditures were \$484,856.80. In 1885 the receipts were \$390,956.95; the expenditures were \$386,901.54. In 1890 the receipts were \$658,605.07; the expenditures were \$663,766.40. The total receipts for 1891-2-3-4-5 were \$3,740,216.52; the total expenditures for the same period were \$3,722,640.46. The auditor's records shows for 1896 the total receipts to be \$690,475.96, and the total expenditures to be \$697,381.27. No comment, as to the wonderful growth of the county, is needed here. Nothing can be more expressive than these very significant figures.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

In early days, when the revenue was limited, the receipts seldom equalled the expenses, and the incurrence of debt was a necessary sequence. In borrowing great caution was at first observed. In 1835 Nathan Rowley, who faithfully served the public in many positions of trust, was appointed to negotiate a loan of \$280.00, to be used in building a bridge across Pigeon creek near Negley's mill, and was authorized to borrow from the Evansville branch of the State Bank, the county solemnly pledging its faith for the payment of the loan when due. In 1841 Willard Carpenter, John Burbank and A. B. Carpenter held \$2,068.92 of the county's orders issued in payment of its debts for the building of bridges, etc., which they had bought from various individuals, no doubt at considerable discount, for the orders of the county have at times sold for less than one-half their face value. New orders were issued, to secure the payment of which the agent was instructed to mortgage a number of town lots and all personal property belonging to the county. In 1858 the orders unpaid and drawing interest, amounted to \$21,471.24; in 1871 the total indebtedness, including bonds and outstanding orders was \$128,799.67, and in 1875 was \$197,683.75. The total indebtedness of this county at the end of the year 1890, amounted to \$595,000.00. Ample provisions have been made to redeem her bonds and pay all of the outstanding claims against the civil corporation. This splendid showing, considering the amount of its public works, the condition of its roads and public institutions, clearly and eloquently testifies to the wise management of the commissioners, the county's financiers.



CHAPTER X.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Civil Townships—Formation, Description and Names—First Voting Places in Each—List of Taxpayers in 1837.

At its first meeting, March 10, 1818, the first Board of County Commissioners established Armstrong township with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northwest corner of Vanderburgh county, at the range line dividing ranges 11 and 12, thence south with said line to the township line dividing townships 5 and 6, thence east with said line to the old Redbanks road, thence north with the meanders thereof to the line dividing Vanderburgh and Gibson counties, thence west of said line to the place of beginning. The county board then ordered that the remainder of the county be known and designated as Pigeon township. The house of Zadock McNew was designated as the polling place in Armstrong township, with Patrick Calvert as inspector, and that of Hugh McGary in Pigeon township, with Julius Gibson as inspector.

Union township, organized May 10, 1819, includes all of the southwest part of the county bounded on the north by the "big bayou," and on the other side by the Ohio river. The house of Frederick Stacer was named as the first polling place, with Joseph M. McDowell as inspector. The original order for the formation of the township is as follows: "That a new township be laid off and established; to include all the inhabitants of the south end of Vanderburgh county, included inside of and bounded by the Big Bayou, and that said township be known by the name of Union township."

Scott township organized August 13, 1821, was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the county line, dividing the counties of Warrick and Vanderburgh (where the same intersects the line dividing the townships 5 and 6 in range 11 west), running north as far as the corner of Vanderburgh extends, thence west on the county line of Vanderburgh seven miles, thence south to the line dividing townships 5 and 6 in range 11 west, thence east one mile on said range west, dividing 10th and 11th; thence east across township No. 11 west to the place of

beginning. The township was named in honor of Samuel Scott, at whose house the first election was held, Joseph Baldwin being the inspector.

Perry township was organized September 10, 1840, out of the west end of Pigeon township, with bounds as follows: Commencing on the Ohio river at the line dividing fractional sections 25 and 26, in township 6, south of range 11 west, running thence north to the line dividing Congressional townships 5 and 6, thence west to Posey county, thence south with the line of Posey county to the Ohio river, thence up said river to the bayou, thence up said bayou to where it again intersects the Ohio river, thence up said river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning. The residence of Lewis B. Stinson was designated as the polling place, and David Grimes was appointed inspector. May 14, 1880, a change was made in the township boundary lines by which the following described territory was taken from Perry and added to Pigeon township; commencing at the northeast corner of section 26, township 6, south of range 11 west, and running thence due west along the line dividing sections 26 and 23 in said township and range to the north and south half-section line of said section 26; thence south along said half-section line and the half-section line of section 35 in said township and range, to the Ohio river; thence north and northwest up said river to a point where the east line of said section 26 strikes said river, and thence north along said east line of said section 26 to the place of beginning; the territory embraced being the east fractional half-sections of sections 26 and 35, in township 6, south of range 11 west. On the question of making this change Commissioners Wunderlich and King voted "aye" and Commissioner Bower voted "no."

Knight township was organized September 10, 1840, out of the east end of Pigeon township, with meets and bounds as follows: "Beginning on the Ohio river at the line dividing fractional sections 8 and 9, in township 7, south of range 10 west; running thence north to the line dividing Congressional townships 5 and 6; thence east with said township line to Warrick county; thence south with the line of Warrick county to the Ohio river; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning—which new township shall be and the same is hereby designated as Knight township."

On September 6, 1843, a new township was carved out of Pigeon, Knight and Scott townships, as follows: "Beginning at the junction of Locust with Pigeon creek, and running along said Pigeon creek to the Warrick county line; thence due north with said Warrick county

line to the northeast corner of section No. 24, township 5, south of range No. 10 west; thence due west to the east line of Armstrong township; thence with said township line south to the east line of Perry township; thence south along said Perry township line to Locust creek; thence along the said Locust creek to the place of beginning—which said township shall be known and is hereby designated as Center township."

On September 2, 1845, German township was established, with bounds as follows: "Commencing at the northeast corner of section No. 24, in township 5, south of range 11 west, running thence west to the northwest corner of section No. 15, same township and range; thence south to the southwest corner of the last named section; thence west to the northwest corner of section No. 19, same township and range; thence south to the southwest corner of section No. 7, in township 6, south, range 11 west, thence east to the southeast corner of section No. 11, in township and range last named above; thence north to the place of beginning. And said township shall be known and designated as German township."

EARLY TAXPAYERS OF PIGEON TOWNSHIP.

Below will be found in alphabetical order the names of the business men, professional men, and taxpayers including the leading men and taxpayers of Evansville, Indiana, Pigeon township, in the years of 1837 and 1838:

Aydelotte, Zachariah, a prominent business man, an official, taxed at \$400.

Amory, Frank & George W., constitute the firm, sterling business men, taxed in the town at \$1,500; total amount of taxes, \$650.

Amory, Francis, Jr., one of said firm, taxed at \$2,500, other property included \$47,000.

Amory, George W., \$500, and other property, making in all, \$3,500.

Armstrong, John, active business man, taxed at \$218.

Ashley, Robert, \$200.

Armstrong, Kirby, \$612.

Archer, Thomas, good business man, afterwards known as one of the first engineers on the E. & T. H. R. R., \$1,100.

Anthony, William, well known as the owner of ferry opposite Hen-

derson, taxed in town at \$3,880; whole amount of taxes in the county, \$17,103.

Angel, Joseph, farmer, \$450.

Aiken, David, farmer just above town, \$3,173; total taxables, \$14,033.

Alsop, Thomas & Son, traders, \$2,520.

Butler & Coleman, merchants, \$19,300.

Barker, W. H., carpenter and builder, \$300.

Barnett, Joseph, farmer near town, \$1,000.

Bray, Dr. M. J., leading physician and surgeon in 1836, now living in the city.

Brown, John, trader, \$2,000.

Browning, Richard, farmer and miller, Scott township, \$2,585.

Burtis, Jesse, farmer, \$600.

Burtis, Steven, farmer.

Boardman, Sylvester, county commissioner, \$200.

Barnes, Robert, a merchant with great peculiarities, \$28,000.

Barnes, Neriah, brother Robert Barnes, \$700.

Bourne, Charles D., clerk of court.

Burbank, John, capital, \$13,000.

Clark, Amos, very prominent lawyer and representative in the legislature.

Clement, Charles, \$2,500.

Carpenter, A. B. & Co., the company was composed of Williard Carpenter, A. B. Carpenter and John Burbank.

Caldwell, Wm., \$3,100.

Chute, Daniel, then the leading school teacher of the town, afterwards postmaster, succeeding Benjamin F. Dupuy, known as one of the most accommodating and efficient men in the country round.

Cody, Barney, prominent farmer, \$200.

Coffits, William, an old German soldier who was in the battle of Waterloo, very old man at this date, \$200.

Calvert, James, chief clerk of the dry goods store carried on by Butler & Coleman.

Cawson, James, retired merchant, \$5,500.

Dunham, Horace, one of the original settlers and a man of learning, \$2,500.

Horace Dunham's brother, \$12,000; and then the leading Episcopalian of our city.

Dunk, Charles, florist, \$800.

Douglas & Mitchell, merchants, \$10,800.

- Duncan, Thomas, brother-in-law of Robert Barnes, \$233.
Decamp, Abraham, farmer near town, \$600.
Deming, Charles, river trader, \$400.
Damon Reuben, farmer in bayou, \$1,200.
Dupuy, Benjamin F. succeeded to postmastership in 1838.
Douglas, John, a wealthy old bachelor, and first cashier of what is now known as the Old National Bank, \$8,900.
Daleran, Edward, trader in stock, \$4,500.
Erskine, Andrew, Blue-grass farmer, taxed in town at \$494.
Erskine John, brother of the above, \$600.
Elliott, Wm. N., \$400.
Elliott, Joseph P., \$150.
Elliott W. M. & Jos. P. Elliott, saddler merchants, \$2,000.
Ewing, John A., trader, \$500.
Eaton, Allen H., prominent carpenter, died not very long ago.
Edmonds, George, farmer below town.
Edmonds, William, farmer below town.
Edmonds, John, farmer below town, \$546.
Edmonds, Thomas, farmer below town, \$200.
Erwin, Camellius, farmer above town.
Fickas, John, farmer above town, \$1,736.
Fickas, John, farmer above town, \$3,500.
Fairchild, Seth, Stringtown, \$1,400.
Fairchild, Ira, \$1,400.
Fairchild, Sherman, \$800.
Fairchild, Zera, \$1,000.
Fitzgerald, Thomas, farmer near town, \$1,340.
French, Ira, \$450.
Granger, Ira P., farmer above town, of great notoriety at that time, \$336.
Gillman, John, hatter and fur trader, \$400.
Gibson, Robert, farmer, \$2,200.
Goldsmith, Daniel, county commissioner, \$2,500.
Goodsell, Fred E., merchant, \$19,850; postmaster in 1837.
Gerard, Hamilton, Andrew, William and Eli, farmers, \$2,655, \$1,000, \$1,000 and \$300, respectively.
Greek, Katherine, mother of John Greek, now living in this city, \$2,000.
Griffith, C. M., a very prominent hardware merchant, stock taxed at \$3,000

Goodlett, R. E., known as Judge Goodlett, father of Ex-Mayor Goodlett, of this city, \$1,000.

Hutchinson, Abraham P., grandfather of the present Dr. Hutchinson, dentist, \$2,110.

Hutchinson, Abraham P., Jr., father of Dr. Hutchinson, dentist, \$2,500.

Hull, Emanuel, prominent farmer, \$12,600.

Hugo, John, steamboatman, \$70.

Harrington, Erin, tobacco merchant and afterward a jeweler prominent in business, \$800.

Haus, Ira.

Hopkins, Hiram, farmer close to town, \$1,400.

Ham, Thomas, Sr., father-in-law of John J. Chandler, Sr., and grandfather of the present John J. Chandler.

Hutchinson, Isaac, physician.

Hazard, Wm., composing the firm of Hazard & Hibbard, dry goods merchants, stock taxed at \$5,000.

Harrington, C. B., \$2,100.

Humphrey, Noah, trader and peddler, \$2,000.

Hugo, Jenkins, river captain, \$500.

Hopkins, Stephen, merchant, \$4,400.

Hornby, Henry, farmer, \$270.

Hornby, Wm. \$527.

Hilliard, James, \$1,350.

Hilliard, Wm., \$1,450.

Hilliard, Alexander, \$1,400; all brothers and Blue-grass farmers.

Hayhurst, James, father of the present Dr. Hayhurst.

Hooker, Thomas, Sr., and Thomas Hooker, Jr., prominent Blue grass farmers; also Levi Hooker.

Hornbrook, Saunders, wholesale and retail merchant in Armstrong township, \$7,900.

Hornbrook, Philip, \$500.

Hopkins, Lorenzo, farmer near town and a man of sterling worth, \$100.

Ingle, James, farmer, \$515.

Inwood, William, \$13,749.

Ingle, John, postmaster of what is known as Inglefield and postmaster under President Monroe, held the office until his death. He was the father of the present John Ingle, Jr.

Ikeby, Jacob,

Jones, Charles, trader in merchandise, \$1,725.

Jones, Michael P., carpenter and builder. He built what is now known as the Old National Bank Building of this city; relatives living in the surrounding country taxed at \$5,200.

Jerauld, Sylvester, merchant, afterwards moved to Princeton, \$4,500.

Jones, James, G., prominent attorney and colonel of the Forty-second Indiana of the late war and first mayor of Evansville, Indiana.

Jones W. L. and James G., firm of prominent attorneys, \$600.

Johnson, Charles, groceryman, \$1,500.

Jerard, John, \$1,715.

Kelsey, Broser, farmer near town, \$2,274.

Knight, Isaac, farmer near town for whom Knight township was named, \$3,700.

Knowles, Charles, prominent farmer, Blue grass, \$1,675.

Keegan, Patrick, \$800.

Kennerley, Eberton, county commissioner of this county at that time, \$400.

Kirkpatrick; James, farmer, \$280.

King, Robert, farmer, \$2,000.

King, John, bayou farmer, \$3,050.

King, Jeremiah, bayou farmer, \$2,785.

Lilliston, J. W., associate judge, \$500.

Lister & Shanklin, \$1,300.

Lewis, Mrs. Octavia, widow of James Lewis, deceased, of the large business firm of James and Wm. Lewis, were the leading merchants for years, left a large estate which was well managed by the late Mrs. Octavia Lewis.

Livingston, William, prominent clerk, \$500.

Lyon & Wilcox, merchants, \$9,600.

Lamb, Jesse, prominent contractor, the man who built Williard Carpenter's residence, the finest house in Evansville at that time.

Lane, Dr. Daniel, prominent physician in town and county.

Lamphear, Jerome, merchant, father of DeWitt Lamphear of our city.

Lockwood, John M., merchant on small scale, but now the leading banker of Mt. Vernon.

Lacy, Wm., merchant, relative of the Lewises of this city, moved to Cynthiana and died.

Lister, Samuel, \$6,300.

Lyon, Patrick, farmer below town, \$3,250.

Laughlin, Alex & Co., represented by Samuel Orr, at that time manager in the iron business and pork packer, \$3,000.

Long, Simon, bayou farmer, \$3,150.

Lofton, Siner, colored, \$1,050; servant of General Robert M. Evans, who gave her a full lot, corner Third and Walnut, as a gift for kind services rendered during his life.

Lewis, Wm. and James, leading merchants and property holders.

Maidlow, E., \$1,968 ; leading farmer in Scott township.

Maidlow, John S., \$1,038 ; also farmer.

McGill, John H., leading merchant, \$5,000.

Malone, Samuel, river captain, \$607.

Malone, S. & S., \$5,000.

Mathena, Morris, river pilot, \$1,374.

Mitchell, John, first president of the Old National bank, \$22,000.

McCallister, Wm. E., \$2,050.

McCallister, John C., \$3,100.

Mills, Brackett, for many years a contractor and carpenter, but having met with a severe accident, a fall, while building Carpenter's block, he was elected magistrate during the remainder of his life.

Miller, Daniel, sheriff of county, father of Calhoun Miller, river pilot at the present time.

Mansell, Samuel, owned large portion city wharf at that time, afterwards sold to Dr. L. Bray and others; has many relatives now living.

McCallister, Clar, \$4,240.

Morrison, Wm., merchant tailor, prominent business man, \$370.

McKnitt, Wm., then sexton at cemetery.

Newman, Jonathan, \$1,000.

Nightingale, Robert, \$1,000; Jesse Nightingale, his brother, prominent business men.

Nelson, Hiram, prominent merchant and auctioneer, \$600.

Negley, David, then owned the Negley mill, a great place of resort for grain men.

Olmstead, Samuel, associated judge, \$2,900.

Onyet, William, prominent farmer, moved to California.

Onyet, Thomas and John, prominent farmers.

Parrett, Robert, father of Judge Parrett and others, proprietor of Parrett's addition to the city of Evansville, Ind.; prominent Methodist divine, preached throughout the country.

Rowley & Sherwood, merchants, \$3,000.

Royston, Barney, then treasurer of Vanderburgh county and merchant, \$8,000 ; grandfather of the present Barney Royston.

Shanklin, John, leading merchant, father of the present editor of the Courier, \$54,305.

Sherwood, Marcus, prominent hotel man and real estate owner, father of the present Wm. Sherwood, \$16,200.

Stinson, John M., very large property holder, once owner of what is now known as the southern enlargement of Evansville, Ind.

Stinson, Thomas, lately deceased.

Stinson, Wm. H. brother of Thomas Stinson.

Sinzieh, Jacob, father of all the Sinziehs that have left the city; his wife was founder of the present orphan's asylum.

Scantlin, James, father of Thomas and James Scantlin, now of this city, tinner by trade, \$1,000.

Scantlin, Thomas, now of this city.

Scott, Grandel, farmer near town, \$1,300.

Satterlee, Varney, wagon and carriage maker; he built for the present Thomas Scantlin the first buggy ever built in this city.

Stevens, Joshua, an extensive farmer of Stringtown; removed to California early in the forties and died.

Stevens, Silas, son-in-law of General Evans, father of the present Mrs. James Scantlin, of this city. He was the first saddle manufacturer of Evansville, Ind.

Townsend, Leander, \$2,000.

Thorn, Clinton, one of the Journal's attaches, \$6,620.

Thurston, Wm. & Co., dry goods merchant, moved to Cincinnati, was the original proprietor of the Burnett house.

Trafton, Dr., one of the leading physicians of this country.

Tupman, James, farmer near town, \$1,200.

Vann, John A. and Jesse L. The present 'Squire Vann is a descendant of one of these brothers and occupies the same old farm in Knight township.

Voorhees, Charles, civil engineer, laid out the Wabash and Erie canal, completed in 1837, \$2,696.

Viele, Charles, of our city, a young man then, clerk for A. B. Carpenter & Co.

Wood, Luke, prominent farmer near city, \$9,975.

Warner, Alanson, stage contractor from Evansville to Vincennes, at that time a very prominent man in the undertakings for the prosperity of Evansville, afterwards composed the firm of Setchell & Warner, livery stable men.

BOOK THREE.

BOOK THREE.

CHAPTER XI.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County Offices—Complete List of County Officials—Work of the First Meeting of the First Board of County Commissioners—Justices of the Peace as County Commissioners—County Agent—State Representatives and Senators.

Recurring to the period of the formation of Vanderburgh county under the act of the legislature passed January 7, 1818, a condensed history of the various county offices and the list of all the county officials to date is here presented.

The first board of commissioners for Vanderburgh county met for the first time March 9, 1818, and consisted of James Anthony, David Brumfield and George Surkles. All that was done at that meeting was to organize the board.

They met the following day and divided the county into two townships. Pigeon township of Warrick county had previously contained all of that territory of the new county of Vanderburgh. The commissioners at this meeting also passed an order for the election of two justices of the peace, and declared Hugh McGary's warehouse a public warehouse, and inspectors for the same were appointed. Overseers of the poor, superintendents of school districts, and tax assessors were also appointed.

The opening of the first public highway into the country under the law was provided for by the appointment of Mathias Whetstone, Patrick Calvert and James Patton as road viewers. Some of the commissioners, viz., Arthur Harbison, John Stephenson and John Allen, appointed by the legislature to fix the seat of justice of the new county, failing to arrive at this meeting, the vacancies occasioned thereby were

filled by the county commissioners appointing the following named gentlemen: Thomas E. Casselberry, Wilson Bullett and Elias Barker. These three acted in conjunction with Archibald Scott and Wm. Hargrove, the latter two also having been appointed by the legislature.

The following day, March 11, these state officials came before the board of county commissioners and located the seat of justice, as elsewhere described. At this meeting the county commissioners proceeded to appoint a county agent and treasurer, and made the following allowances, viz., Archibald Scott, \$21.00; Wm. Hargrove, \$15.00; Wilson Bullett, \$9.00; Elias Barker, \$9.00; Thomas E. Casselberry \$6.00. The board then adjourned until May 11, 1818.

These gentlemen served as county commissioners until the legislature of 1823-24, passed a law providing that the justices of the peace in the county should organize and perform the duties of county commissioners. Before this law went into operation in Vanderburgh county, however, the following gentlemen served as county commissioners, viz., Benjamin McNew, Wm. Olmstead, Jay Moorehouse, D. F. Goldsmith Kirby Armstrong.

The first meeting of the board of justices to transact county business was held on the second Monday in September, 1824, at the courthouse. The members of board were as follows:

John Connor, president; Daniel Miller, Leon F. Ragon, Benjamin F. Parker, Eli Sherwood, William Bingham and James Kirkpatrick.

This board continued unchanged in its personnel until the next election, in September, 1828, when Nathan Rowley was elected in the place of John Connor, whose term of office had expired. At the end of a year's service Esquire Rowley was succeeded by James Ross, Esq., who in return was succeeded in 1830 by Esquire Rowley.

The legislature soon saw the impracticability of trying to do the business of the county in this manner, the justices of the peace having their court duties to attend to. Therefore in 1831, provision was made by law for the return to the plan of having a regular board of county commissioners in the state, and on the first Monday in September, 1831, the following were appointed county commissioners under the act of the legislature, viz.: James Ross, John B. Stinson and Amos Clark. They adopted a scroll as a seal and proceeded to business.

Those who have since served as commissioners of the county are as follows: C. D. Bourne, J. B. Stinson, Wm. R. Barker, Everton Kennerley, D. D. Grimes, Edmund Maidlow, Ezekial Saunders, John Burtis, Leroy Calvert, Alanson Warner, Alexander Maddux, Vicissimus

K. Phar, Edward Hopkins, Thomas F. Stockwell, Simpson Ritchie, Willard Carpenter, Everton Kennerley, Ira P. Grainger, Michael P. Jones, Simeon Long, Jr., Edward Maidlow, Cassimer Schlamp, (appointed in 1853 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alanson Warner.)

William Pruitt, John Rheinlander, Michael Mentzer, James Neal, (appointed in 1855 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. Rheinlander.)

Robert Parrett, John Hogue, (appointed in 1860 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Parrett.)

M. W. Foster, John Hogue, Charles Knowles, Philip Decker, Henry W. Hawkins, John Brunb, Bernard Nurre, Joseph B. Parrett, Thomas Bower, Samuel Barker, (appointed in 1869 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. W. Hawkins.)

James Erskine, Clark Cody, George Peva, A. A. Swope, Samuel Barker, James D. Fair, Benjamin Young, Christian Hedderich, Jacob Bennighof, John Laval, Wm. Dean, (appointed in 1882, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Laval.)

Henry Brommelhouse, Henry Mesker, Christian Wunderlich, Jas. L. King, Herman Klammer, Samuel McDonald, William Elliott, Joseph Gibson, Wm. E. Bower, J. F. Saunders, Wm. Bower, Henry Boeke, Simon Hartig, Charles Lindenschmidt, John G. Paine.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The first treasurer of the county was George W. Jacobs, who was appointed by the county commissioners, March 10, 1818. His bondsmen were General Robert M. Evans and Luke Wood. He was re-appointed regularly, serving until his death. He was succeeded by Major Alanson Warner, who was appointed January 21, 1829. Warner served one year and was succeeded by Alexander Johnson, who served during 1830, but in the following year Major Warner was again appointed, and served until 1841, except during the four years from 1833 to 1839, inclusive, when John M. Lockwood held the office. It should be borne in mind that there were no salaries of any consequence attached to the offices in those days, and it was a common occurrence for citizens voluntarily to quit and ask to be relieved from duty, and it was equally voluntary on the part of those who readily consented to fill their places out of pure public spirit.

B. Royston, by appointment and election, served from September,

1841, to March, 1845. From this time on the county treasurer began to receive some remuneration for his services, and great interest was taken in the elections. The following citizens served in succession: Robert W. Dunbar, 1845 to 1854; Theodore Vennemann, 1854 to 1858; Leroy Calvert, 1862 to 1874; John Rheinlander, 1864 to 1866; F. Lunkenheimer, 1866 to 1871; Wm. Warren, Jr., 1871 to 1875; Emil Rahm, 1875 to 1879; Thomas P. Britton, 1879 to 1883; John Y. Hayes, 1883 to 1887; August Leich, 1887 to 1891; James F. Saunders, 1891 to 1895; Charles F. H. Laval, 1895 to 1899.

The death of Mr. Britton in July, 1883, caused a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of his deputy, Martin Mann, Jr., who served until the next election.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The first auditor of Vanderburgh county was James McJohnson. He was appointed in August, 1841, and resigned in January, 1843. His successor was H. C. Gwathmey, who also resigned in June following his appointment. Wm. H. Walker was appointed in 1842 and was elected the following year, his own successor. He continued to hold the office until March, 1862, since which time it has been held by the following gentlemen: Victor Bisch, from 1862 to 1870; Philip Decker, from 1870 to 1874; Joseph J. Reitz, from 1874 to 1878; Wm. Warren, Jr., from 1878 to 1882; Charles F. Yeager, from 1882 to 1886; James D. Parvin, from 1886 to 1894; Louis D. Legler, from 1894 to 1898.

It will be noticed by comparison of dates that this office is of more recent origin than the other county offices, and the fact that several of the first auditors of the county resigned before the expiration of their terms would indicate that the pay was but small in those days. Wm. H. Walker must have made a living in the office as he held it for a period of about nineteen years. Victor Bisch made perhaps more money out of the office, or at least through its medium, than any of his predecessors. Like all places of public trust, in later years it grew to be an office that paid the incumbent very well, as the emoluments increased, through the system of professional politics.

However, under an act of the legislature of 1895, which regulated the salary of auditors, it was regarded as doubtful whether it would prove a position that would be sought after by politicians. The legislatures of 1891 and 1893 also passed acts affecting the salary of

the office more or less. These acts, it may now be said, have not materially endangered the emoluments derived from the office.

COUNTY AGENT.

This is an office that was created in March, 1818, and may have served a temporary purpose but the people became convinced that it was a sinecure and it was abolished in 1852. In an early day the business of "County Agent" was to sell property belonging to the county, make purchases for the use of the county, execute papers in its behalf, etc., and report his doings to the county commissioners. In other words, he did practically all of the work for the board of county commissioners, a goodly portion of which the county auditor has performed since the office of "County Agent" was abolished. The first "County Agent" was Daniel Miller, who was appointed March 10, 1818. His bondsmen were Wm. Wagnon and Wm. R. McGary. His successors in their order were: Harley B. Chandler, Amos Clark, James Lockhart, Jacob Zimmerman, Levi Price, Jay Moorehouse, and others who were lured to do duty temporarily. The last to hold the position regularly was the Hon. Thomas E. Garvin, who made his final report and surrendered his trust in December, 1852, the legislature having abolished the office in the month of May preceeding. When the new state constitution was adopted, the duties of the office, by that act of the legislature, were merged into the auditor's office.

COUNTY RECORDER.

The list of the citizens who have held this office is as follows, in the order named: Hugh McGary, 1818 to 1821; W. M. Lewis, 1821 to 1832; W. T. Jones, 1832 to 1836; C. D. Bourne, 1836 to 1843; S. T. Jenkins, 1843 to 1852; George H. Todd, May to November, 1852; Christian Bippus, 1852 to 1856; John Farrell, 1856 to 1860; F. Lunkenheimer, 1860 to 1864; C. Tombemelt, 1864 to 1872; S. B. Sansom, 1872 to 1880; Charles T. Jenkins, 1880 to 1884; Louis Sihler, 1884 to 1890; Otto Durre, January to November, 1890; (appointed on the death of Mr. Sihler;) Paul DeKress, 1890 to 1894; Ed H. Rasch, 1894 to 1898.

COUNTY CLERK.

The office of county clerk was held by Hugh McGary the same years that he acted as county recorder, viz., from 1818 to 1821, inclusive. The clerks then came in the following order: James W. Jones, 1822 to 1836; C. D. Bourne, 1836 to 1843; Samuel T. Jenkins, 1843 to 1852; Ben Stinson, May to November, 1852; Jacob Lunkenheimer, 1852 to 1857; Louis Richter, 1857 to 1864; Blythe Hynes, 1864 to 1868; Soren Sorenson, 1868 to 1876; Jesse W. Walker, 1876, to 1892; Charles F. Boepple, 1892 to 1896; Charles Sihler, 1896 to 1900.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

The sheriffs in the county in their order were as follows: John B. Stinson, 1818; Hazael Putnam, August 24th, 1818; Alanson Warner, 1822; James Newman, 1824; Alanson Warner, February, 1827; Daniel Miller, September, 1827, (Warner having been elected and having turned the office of sheriff over to Daniel Miller); Levi Price, 1831; Edward Hopkins, 1834; Daniel Miller, 1835; Thomas F. Stockwell, 1839; Wm. W. Walker, 1843; John Echols, 1847; John S. Terry, 1849; John S. Gavitt, 1853; John B. Hall, 1857; John S. Gavitt, 1859; Geo. Wolflin, 1863; Robert Early, August, 1865; Alex Darling, October, 1865; Jacob H. Miller, 1867; Adolph Pfafflin, 1870; Christ Wunderlich, 1874; J. A. Lemecke, 1878; Thomas Kerth, 1880; Charles Schaum, 1884; Frank Pritchett, 1888; Andrew Richardt, 1892; Charles G. Covert, 1894 to 1898.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The records of this office have been poorly kept. The first we find on record is Joseph M. McDowell, June 17th, 1819. Then there is a jump of many years, during which time it seems that everybody did their own surveying, or occasionally employed a surveyor to run lines or drive stakes. It seems that there was not a competent surveyor in the country until the time of George G. Olmstead, who served until 1853. Azariah Whittlesey, 1855; James W. Saunders, 1856; J. R. Frick, 1860; James D. Saunders, 1862; S. C. Rogers, 1864; Charles B. Bateman, 1870; August Pfafflin, 1872; James D. Saunders, 1876;


Robert S. Cowan, 1880; George W. Rank, 1882; George W. Saunders, 1884; Franklin Sauers, 1886; August Pfafflin, 1888; Ira A. Fairchilds, 1890; C. C. Genung, 1892; Fred. R. Puder, 1896.

COUNTY CORONERS.

Here is a list of the coroners of the county: Lewis Tackett, August 24th, 1818; Alanson Warner, September, 1819; Daniel Avery, 1822; Jesse C. Doom, 1824; Alanson Warner, 1825; John Shaver, 1827; David H. Stevens, 1829; Seth Fairchild, 1831; Z. B. Aydelott, 1836; Adrain Young, 1838; Seth Fairchild, 1842; Lewis Howes, 1844; John Cupples, 1847; Allen C. Hallock, 1849; John Frible, 1851; James G. Hatchett, 1857; John Wayman, 1859; George A. Fairchild, 1862; John Beschman, 1864; Samuel P. Havlin, 1866; George F. Sauer, 1868; Robert Smith, 1872; George F. Sauer, 1874; Fred Watsjer, 1878; John B. Hermeling, 1880; Dr. Elijah E. Carter, 1882; Fred Wahnsiedler, 1884; Alfred Andrews, 1888; Charles P. Beard, 1892; Charles Johann, 1894 to 1898.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Below is a complete list of our representatives in the state legislature: Hugh M. Donague, 1821; Joseph Lane, 1822; Robert M. Evans, 1823; John McCrary, 1825; Thomas Fitzgerald, 1825; Charles M. McJohnson, 1827; William Trafton, 1828; Robert M. Evans, 1829; Joseph Lane, 1830; John A. Breckenridge, 1833; Christopher C. Graham, 1835; Wm. T. T. Jones, 1836; Joseph Lane, 1838; Wm. B. Butler, 1839; Amos Clark, 1841; W. B. Butler, 1842; Daniel Miller, 1843; James T. Walker, 1844; Conrad Baker, 1845; Charles I. Battell, 1846; James E. Blythe, 1847; Nathaniel J. James, 1848; Wm. R. Greathouse, 1849; Isaac Hutchins, 1850; Willard Carpenter, 1851; John M. Stockwell, 1853; Grampel W. Hardin, 1855; Charles Denby, 1857; Ben Stinson, 1859; Jas. E. Blythe, 1859; Joseph F. Edson, 1861; Jno. S. Hopkins, 1861; T. E. Garvin, 1863; Jno. A. Reitz, 1863; E. F. Sullivan, 1865; Fred W. Cook, 1865; Emil Bischoff, 1867; Jno. S. Hopkins, 1867; Leroy Calvert, 1869; Jos. F. Welborn, 1869; Robt. P. Hooker, 1871; Wm. Heilman, 1871; James D. Riggs, 1873; Geo. Wolfli, 1873; Adolph Pfafflin, 1875; Wm. H. Miller, 1875; John Whitehead, 1877; John Dannettell, 1877; John S. Hopkins, 1870; Jacob W. Messick;



1870; John H. Roelker, 1881; John F. Pruitt, 1883; James W. Spain, 1883; John F. Pruitt, 1885; Christopher J. Murphy, 1885; Philip Klein, 1887; Robert L. Mackey, 1887; Jacob Covert, 1887; Jacob Covert, 1889; John J. Nolan, 1889; John K. Nugent, 1889; James Calvert, 1891; John J. Nolan, 1891; M. J. Niblack, 1891; John Foster, 1893; Albert Kamp, 1893; Fred Holloway, 1895; Albert Kamp, 1895; B. M. Willoughby, 1895; H. J. Peckinpaugh, 1897; Christ Kratz, Jr., 1897; B. M. Willoughby, 1897.

STATE SENATORS

The state senators have been representative men, socially and intellectually. The list to 1897 is as follows : Ratliff Boone, 1818; Elisha Harrison, 1819; Thomas Given, 1825; Charles I. Battell, 1833; William Casey, 1835; Joseph Lane, 1839; Gaines H. Roberts, 1840; John Pitcher, 1841; Joseph Lane, 1844; Wm. H. Stockwell, 1846; Euoch R. James, 1847; Wm. R. Greathouse, 1853, Cyrus K. Drew, 1855; Mangus T. Carnahan, 1859; George M. Finch, 1863; Thomas C. Jacques, 1867; Daniel Morgan, 1869; Henry Morgan, 1860; Henry C. Gooding, 1873; William Heilman, 1887; Wm. Rahm, Jr., 1881; Thos. Kerth, 1889; A. J. McCutchan, 1893 to 1895; August Leich, 1897 to 1899.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

This office was created by the legislature in 1891. After the act went into effect, the county commissioners appointed William Dean to fill the new office until his successor could be elected and qualified. He served from 1891 to 1892. Henry Haynie succeeded him in 1892 and served until 1896. His successor was William Diedrich, whose official term expires in 1900.

CHAPTER XII.

JUDGES OF COURTS.

Judges of Courts—First Session of the Circuit Court—Associate Judges—Characteristics of Some of Them—District Judges—Old Legal Forms of Procedure—Antiquated Legal Language Dragged Along Down from the Medieval Ages—The Fixity of Legal Principles Necessarily Operate Against Progress in Codes of Practice—Court Houses and Court Cases—Different Law Courts and the Judges.

The first session of the circuit court of Vanderburgh county was held in the residence of Hugh McGary, in the town of Evansville, on Monday, the 23rd day of February, 1818. This day was appointed by the legislature for the first court ever held in this county, under and by provision of the laws.

David Hart was the first presiding judge of the fourth judicial district of the state of Indiana, which embraced Vanderburgh county in its scope, and when he opened the court he appointed Hugh McGary clerk of the same, out of consideration for the use of his house as a court-house.

The first associate judges of this circuit were elected in 1818. They were John McCrary and William Wagon, both residents of Vanderburgh county. McCrary was a native of North Carolina, and had been here as early as 1813, when the rude hut of Hugh McGary was the only dwelling on the ground now covered by Evansville. McCrary was a preacher and a conscientious man, in strong contrast with his associate justice, Wagon, of whom we shall have more to say in these pages. Neither of these associate justices had ever studied law, and it is doubtful if they ever looked into a law book before their election to the bench, but in those days associate judges were expected only to arrange the preliminaries and get cases at issue, in order that they might be tried with dispatch by the regular circuit judge in term time. The principle prevailed in their selection, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." It was perhaps well for the litigants that the early

associate justices knew nothing about the law, and all that was requisite to make them competent and efficient was good judgment and conscientious scruples. It is needless to say that some of them proved to have neither, and being men of strong prejudices, perpetrated many a wrong against the state and individuals, deliberately. Judge William Wagon was a typical, uncouth, backwoodsman, whose principal characteristics were illiteracy and egotism—a true type of the immoral and profane elements of those times—a dangerous combination, especially in a judge. He was moreover unscrupulous, and his selection as associate judge was only out of compliment to him as a man of some means, and in consideration of his liberality in entertaining his political associates. He himself had frequently violated the laws that he was called upon to enforce, and continued to violate them with impunity after he assumed the duties of a judge. He sold whisky to the Indians, contrary to the law. He had been prosecuted for adultery. He abandoned his wife for another woman, and a divorce followed. He had been fined for fighting, and was regarded as a man who had no use for the truth in a business transaction of any sort.

In 1820, James R. E. Goodlett, the father of ex-Mayor N. M. Goodlett, succeeded to the position of presiding judge. He was born in Culpepper county in Old Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1816 and settled at Corydon, Harrison county, the first capital of the state. He lived in Princeton, Indiana, as early as 1818, and a few years later lived on a farm in the woods on the little Mt. Vernon road about three miles from the site of Evansville. He was slow to decide, but seldom made a mistake. He was conscientious, and what he lacked in the knowledge of the technicalities of the law, he supplied with principles of equity based on good judgment. He had, however, studied law and, after leaving the bench, he practiced.

In 1822, Associate Judge Wagon was succeeded by William Olmstead. Like Wagon, Olmstead was not learned in the law, but wholly unlike him in character. He was a man who lived in the fear of doing wrong. In fact it has been said of him that he was so conscientious and sympathetic as to almost incapacitate him for the position, when it came to the decision of close questions of facts and law.

From 1825 to 1837 John M. Dunham was the colleague of Judge Olmstead, and for ability as well as conscientiousness was the peer of any man in the community. In fact he had few equals anywhere in the new country. He had a fine education and his home, a humble cottage, stood where the Blount wagon works, on Fifth and Locust streets are now located. There are those living here today who re-

member his worth as a citizen and his brilliant career as a judge and an advocate.

His successor on the bench, John W. Lilliston, served as judge from 1839 to 1844. Lilliston was a man of very ordinary ability, and knew about as much law as a country justice who never saw a copy of the statutes of the state. He was as weak in character as in mental ability, and was a little less unscrupulous than his predecessor, Judge Wagon.

In March, 1832, Judge Samuel Hall was commissioned by Governor Noah Noble as presiding judge of the fourth district. He had previously lived in Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, where he had practiced law. While he was not a brilliant lawyer, he made a good, careful judge. After quitting the bench he was elected president of the Evansville and Crawfordsville, now the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad company. He resigned the judgeship in 1835 and was succeeded by Judge Charles I. Battell, who was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy. Battell was a resident of the town of Evansville and had only served as judge one term of court, when he formed a partnership with John Ingle, the firm name being Battell & Ingle.

At the next regular election following the resignation of Judge Hall, Elisha Embree, of Princeton, was elected judge of the fourth judicial district and received his commission from Governor Noah Noble, dated December 11, 1835. He was a native of Kentucky, but his parents located near Princeton in this state in 1811. He studied law with Judge Hall, whom he succeeded on the bench. Judge Embree was a careful, firm man with decision of character, besides being well-posted in law.

He afterwards figured to a great extent in politics and was evidently successful.

In 1846 James Lockhart was commissioned to succeed Judge Embree as judge of the fourth judicial circuit by Governor James Whitcomb. Governor Whitcomb was the father-in-law of the ex-governor of the state, Claude Matthews, who was succeeded in January, 1897 by Governor Mount. Judge Lockhart had become one of the leading lawyers of the state, and it may be said that his appointment was the beginning of a new era in the history of the judiciary of Indiana, that henceforth it required some legal ability and knowledge of the law to become a judge of the fourth judicial circuit. Judge Lockhart was slow in decision but was almost invariably right in his conclusions. He was an untiring worker and a close student, consequently

a careful judge. He was a splendid office lawyer and a regular "book worm." He afterwards figured to a great extent in politics, and was a member of the twenty-third congress of the United States.

Alvin P. Hovey succeeded Judge Lockhart in 1851. His commission was signed by Governor Joseph A. Wright, was dated in September of that year. The career and character of Judge Hovey are well-known to the people of this day and generation. He was an indefatigable worker and a hard student, and besides being a splendid lawyer, he was a distinguished member of the literati. He became a poet and a scholar whose steady advance to the front rank of the foremost public men of the state, from the humble walks of life presents a career worthy the emulation of the young men of the future. He had the dignified, defiant bearing of a soldier, and yet beneath his rough and apparently haughty exterior, was a noble heart and a loving disposition that attracted men to him and won their admiration, verifying the old saying:

"There's many a good heart beneath a rough exterior."

His election to congress, his career in the legislative halls of the nation, and his election to the high office of governor of the state are marked periods in the political history of the country, and will be remembered because of their remarkable features. He displayed fine qualities as a soldier in the civil war, having great courage, ready action, and commanding force.

The March term, 1852, was the first term of court held after 1819, without associate judges. In 1842, Conrad Stacer, a resident of Scott township, had succeeded John W. Lilliston. Like his predecessor he knew very little of the law, but he was a man of good character, and was conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was the son of Frederick Stacer, one of the first settlers of the county.

In 1844, Silas Stephens succeeded Judge Olmstead. Judge Stephens was a man of noble attributes, who had a high conception of the duties of his office. His was one of those noble natures that is enabled to distinguish between right and wrong, and as a judge he knew no such thing as permitting the defeat of justice through the technicalities of the law. He was born in Kentucky in 1801, and he learned the trade of a harness maker and saddler. He came to this county in 1822, with no earthly possessions except his flint lock rifle. He soon, however, obtained a foothold in the little community, and accumulated money and property rapidly. He had not looked into a law book a dozen times up to the time he was elected to the judgeship. He was one of those men, however, whom the people in new countries

always seek to arbitrate their differences between man and man. He was just; he was impartial; he was firm and decisive; and withal he possessed that mental acumen which enabled him to arrive at conclusions that baffled the trickery and chicanery of the most astute lawyers. He took up the study of law as soon as elected and made one of the safest judges that ever sat upon the bench in the fourth judicial circuit.

Judge Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Julieene Evans, the daughter of General Robert M. Evans, and from this union there sprang a line of worthy offspring, who are even to this day valuable factors in our social and business life, one of whom is Silas Stephens Scantlin, a grandson, whose name perpetuates the memory of this illustrious pioneer.

The last to serve as associate judge in this circuit was William Shook, who became the successor of Judge Stacer in 1849. Judge Shook was a farmer and resided in Union township. He had been a justice of the peace in his township, and the residents had acquired the habit of calling him judge. But he was a very weak man both mentally and morally. He was in fact illiterate and very loose in his moral life. He had, however, the faculty of communing with men and ingratiating himself into their favor. He knew absolutely nothing about legal formulas and was ignorant of legal procedure. He possessed, however, a fair share of common sense and a disposition to do right.

Before the adoption of the constitution of the state in 1852, which contained a revised code of practice, the old forms of procedure were such as made it necessary for a practitioner and a judge to be well posted in the practice, but notwithstanding this fact, judges were continually elected and appointed who were utterly ignorant of the law and the practice. This was the condition of things all over the state of Indiana, and is doubtless what led to the adoption of the code of 1852, which wiped out all distinction between actions at law and suits in equity and provided for one form of complaint setting forth the facts constituting the cause of action, etc.

While this new code simplified the procedure in courts, and rendered it more difficult for shrewd lawyers to defeat right and justice through technicalities in the practice; it also let down the flood-gates of the forum of justice and admitted to the profession many adventurers, who imagined they were thoroughly equipped for the practice of one of the noblest professions of the world. County school teachers, farmers, who had distinguished themselves in neighboring

debating societies and "spelling matches," country politicians, who had learned how to harangue the crowds at the cross-roads; Sunday school teachers, who had been in the habit of placing their own construction on passages in the bible until they imagined themselves smart; in a word, every glib-tongued ignoramus, with gab and gall, flattering himself that he was cut out to be a lawyer, broke into the sacred precincts of the profession; and then it began to dawn upon the people that, unless they had able lawyers and level-headed men on the bench, the rights of litigants would be subverted to personal ends.

Under the code of 1852, any citizen was competent to practice law in the courts of this state, the only qualification necessary being a good moral character. Under the new code those mythical personages, "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," nominal parties as plaintiffs and defendants to suits at law, were consigned to oblivion, and the charm of parading under a musical and euphonious "nom de plume" in the courts of justice was no longer accorded litigants, who must now drop these stage names and play their respective parts of "heavy villian" and "persecuted victim" under the names by which they are known to the world.

The old practitioners and advocates who had become accustomed to the use of legal mythology, which, like the expressions, "the party of the first part" and "party of the second part," was music to their ears, deprecated the new code, which broke the evenness of the musical measure of the lines by the introduction of the real names of the parties to the suit.

The adoption of the new code wrought by many changes in the practice, and to the old lawyers it seemed like moving into a new state. However, while the change of form of practice in our courts was, at that time, considered a great detriment and wearisome to old lawyers, who had practically monopolized the business, it offered much encouragement to young men, who, perchance, had the collegiate education necessary to become great lawyers, yet because of the formula of pleading and intricacy of practice, were practically debarred from entering the profession under the old common law and chancery practice.

Governor Joseph A. Wright commissioned Wm. E. Niblack, judge of the circuit, in April, 1854, to succeed Judge Hovey; Judge Niblack never acquired a residence in Vanderburgh county. He resided at Dover Hill in Martin county, but was born in Dubois county. The only experience Judge Niblack ever had in law was as a practitioner in the country courts, but he made an excellent judge. He was later

elected to congress, and resigned his judgeship in October, 1857. He afterwards became a judge of the supreme court of Indiana.

Ballard Smith was appointed judge to fill the vacancy, by Governor A. P. Willard, October 24, 1857. Smith was a resident of Cannelton, Perry county, at the time he received his commission as judge from Governor Willard. He held but few terms of court here. He removed to Terre Haute, where he became a shining light of the bar.

His successor to the judgeship was M. F. Burke, who was likewise commissioned by Governor Willard in 1858. He was a thorough lawyer and a great leader of the Democracy in his district. As a judge he gave eminent satisfaction.

Judge Wm. F. Parrett received his commission as judge of the fourth judicial circuit from Governor Willard in August, 1859, and presided on the bench for ten years in succession, resigning in 1869. He had been for many years one of the brightest lights at the bar. He was a natural born orator and his style was graceful and easy. His successor was Judge David T. Laird in October, 1870, who was a resident of Rockport, Spencer county, Indiana.

Judge Laird belonged to that class of strong but uneducated men, whose redeeming features are a kindly nature, a big heart and natural ability. He never allowed a technicality to stand in his way, but brushed it aside and got right down to the meat in the case. He was not popular with the lawyers because of his utter disregard of technical objections raised in the course of the trial of a case.

Judge Laird was succeeded by Judge Wm. F. Parrett, March 7, 1873, who was again called to the bench by Governor Thomas A. Hendricks. For nearly sixteen years Judge Parrett wore the judicial ermine with ability and distinction. So popular was he as a judge that, although an uncompromising Democrat, the Republicans only on one or two occasions, as election time rolled around, ventured to put a man against him. The leading business men of the whole circuit supported him and would have continued to do so to the end of his days, without respect to party politics, had he desired to remain on the bench.

Other leading lawyers in his party, however, grew impatient and thought that the judge had monopolized the bench long enough, and a quiet political move was started among the members of his own party to "shelve" him. He was persuaded to make the race for congress. He yielded to the entreaties of his friends and thus unconsciously released all claim to a position of public trust, with its handsome competency, to which he undoubtedly held an absolute title for

life. He resigned the judgeship December 31, 1888, having been elected to congress.

In January, 1889, Judge Robert Dale Richardson was appointed by Governor Isaac P. Gray to fill the unexpired term of Judge Parrett. He was succeeded in the election of 1896, by Judge H. A. Mattison.

Judge Richardson was born in Spencer county, Indiana, January 13, 1847. He received the common-school training of most farm boys, and later pursued his studies at the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he was graduated from the literary and law departments in 1867-68. He came to Evansville in 1868 and began the practice of law. His native strong sense and his fine legal acumen won him recognition at once at the bar as a promising young attorney. His abilities finally placed him on the bench, where some of his decisions attracted wide notice for their fairness and profoundness. As judge of the first judicial circuit he attained such popularity and favor that he was retained on the bench till after the November election in 1896, when H. A. Mattison was chosen as his successor. Judge Richardson then continued the practice of his profession.

Judge Hamilton Allen Mattison was born in South Berlin, New York, September 23, 1832. He was reared on a farm, and received instruction in the brief-termed common country schools. When nineteen years of age he entered the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, where he pursued his studies and also acted as assistant teacher. He was graduated from Union college in 1860. He was principal of the Bacon Seminary, at Woodstown, New Jersey, for the next two years. In 1862 he entered the army, and was promoted regularly until he became a major, serving on the staff of Generals Alexander Hayes and N. A. Miles. He was in many hard-fought battles, was wounded three times at Chancellorsville, and twice in other fights. At the battle of the wilderness he was captured, confined in many prisons, most cruelly treated, suffered untold hardships and privations, and at last, goaded to the desperate resolve of death or freedom, he and Rev. John Scamahorn escaped from Columbia, South Carolina. They began a long, perilous tramp by night, in an enemy's country, but they at last reached Sherman's army at Savannah. After the war he was graduated from the Albany law school in 1866. Early in 1868 he came to Evansville, and became county attorney in 1870 and prosecuting attorney of the Vanderburgh county criminal court the following year. He filled other important positions, and in 1896 was elected judge of the circuit court. He is a man of singularly acute intellect, liberal culture, wide reading, and native geniality.

His mind, like Henry Hallam's, is more of the order of a judge than of an advocate. In an equitable view of a matter, no one can reach a conclusion more safely or more in accordance with human experience and consciousness than he. His decisions on the bench not only promise satisfaction to litigants and lawyers, but also signify that he will make a brilliant record for himself.

PROBATE COURT.

On the adoption of a condition in 1816, when Indiana territory was admitted as a state, the common pleas court was abolished and the probate court was established, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the settlement of estates. In Vanderburgh county the first probate court assembled in February, 1821, in the county clerk's office, with associate judges John McCrary and William Wagon on the bench. By virtue of their office as associate judges, they were judges of the probate court till 1829, when G. W. Lindsay became probate judge, filling the place till August, 1835. Nathan Rowley succeeded him, serving one year. John B. Stinson served from August, 1836, to August 1841. Edward Hopkins acted pro tem during the August term, 1841. The next regular judge of this court was Thomas Hornbrook, who served from November, 1841 to February, 1846. John B. Stinson serving pro tem for August, 1846. Edward Hopkins succeeded Judge Hornbrook and filled the office from November, 1846, to August, 1850. Cadwallader M. Griffith served for the next year, and Ira P. Grainger filled the position the last year of the existence of the court, which was abolished in 1852. Those who filled the position of judge proper in this court were all men of good business talent, prominent in their day, devoted to the best interests of the city and community, and while they were not lawyers, yet they were trusted for their sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity. According to the record, they dispatched much business.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The acts of 1852 created the court of common pleas. It had exclusive jurisdiction over estates and guardianships, and misdemeanors which did not come under justices' courts. The circuit court retained concurrent jurisdiction in most matters. The first term of this court

was held in the first district in the court-house in Evansville on the first Monday in January, 1853. Hon. Conrad Baker, the eminent jurist and distinguished statesman, graced the ermine of this bench until December, 1853, having been appointed to the place and commissioned by Governor Joseph A. Wright.

Judge Baker was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1817. He was educated at the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, and studied law in the office of Stevens & Smyser—the Stevens of this firm being the illustrious Thaddeus Stevens, a member of Lincoln's cabinet. Being admitted to the bar in 1839, he practiced his profession in Gettysburg until 1841, when he came west to Evansville. Four years later he was elected to the legislature, and in 1856, without his knowledge, was nominated by the republican party for lieutenant-governor, Oliver P. Morton heading the ticket. Willard and Hammond defeated them. He was colonel of the first cavalry (Twenty-eighth Indiana regiment) and served in this command for three years. In 1863 the secretary of war sent him to Indianapolis to organize the provost marshal general's bureau.

At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was elected lieutenant-governor, with O. P. Morton as Governor. While Governor Morton was in Europe for his health in 1865, Governor Baker officiated in his stead and when Morton was elected to the United States senate, Mr. Baker again assumed the duties of governor. In 1868 he defeated Thomas A. Hendricks in a race for the governorship. On the expiration of his term of office, he became associated with the law firm of Baker, Hord & Hendricks, and lived in Indianapolis during the remainder of his life. He was a man of eminent legal talents and superior executive powers, and his force of character is written in every movement of his well rounded-out, active life.

On the bench of the court of common pleas in the first district Mr. Baker was succeeded by Asa Igleheart, who served from 1854 to December, 1858. Judge Igleheart was born December 8, 1817, in Ohio county, Kentucky, and in 1823 came to Warrick county, Indiana, with his parents. In that day, in the wild and wooded country, educational advantages were meagre, as the schools, then held in rude log cabins, were few and far between and were in session during only a few months each winter.

Judge Igleheart began the study of law on the farm, and was admitted to the bar at the age of thirty-two. In 1849 he came to Evansville and became a member of the firm of Ingle, Wheeler & Igleheart.

His love of the law amounted almost to a passion, and he was a close student all his life. His success was a deserved recognition of his diligence and application. He revised "McDonald's Treatise" for justices in Indiana; it later became known as "Igleheart's Treatise." His work on "Pleadings and Practice" in Indiana was prepared with great labor and carefulness. Other works came from his pen, but "Pleadings and Practice" was his crowning labor. He practiced in the federal court and before the supreme court of the United States.

His death occurred February 5, 1886. Judge Igleheart's was a model character; he was a student; a man of no faults; a man of his word; a man of honor, and a man of high ideals. Clearness of conception was his invaluable quality, incessant loftiness of purpose his distinguishing trait, and breadth of view his superior faculty. He was a man just in principle, great in power of analysis, comprehensive in his application of legal principles to points in issue.

Judge Joel W. B. Moore, a citizen of Warrick county, succeeded Judge Igleheart, and occupied the bench until 1860. Judge Moore was a prominent and prosperous member of the Boonville bar. The first judicial district had been composed of Vanderburgh and Warrick counties, but at this time it was enlarged so as to include Posey and Gibson counties also. Judge Moore was succeeded in December, 1860, by Judge John Pitcher, a resident of Posey county, who was reputed to be one of the ablest lawyers in the state. His term of office extended through a period of six years. Judge Andrew L. Robinson presided from 1866 to 1867. Mr. Robinson occupied the bench by appointment. Judge Morris S. Johnson presided from December, 1867, to December, 1871. Judge Johnson was a rare spirit, of fine intellect and noble heart, princely in geniality and hospitality, and notable as a barrister and judge. He was born in Morristown, New Jersey, March 15, 1817. In early life he pursued the study of law, but later devoted himself to business. In 1844 he began business in Evansville as a wholesale and retail dry goods merchant and later he revived his law studies in the office of General James E. Blythe. Success attended his law practice from the start. Judge William P. Edson, a distinguished jurist of Posey county, wore the judicial ermine of this court from December, 1871, to September, 1872, at which time he was succeeded by Judge William M. Land. Judge John B. Hanby, of Warrick county, assumed the duties of judge at the January term, 1873, and was the last to preside, the court of common pleas having been abolished by an act of the legislature on March 6, 1873. All matters pertaining to it were restored to the jurisdiction of the circuit court.

CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT.

The fact that the legislature has so often created, changed, and abolished courts, is an evidence that the legal machinery has never been considered perfect. The criminal circuit court dates its existence from 1869. Vanderburgh county was constituted the twenty-eighth judicial circuit. The new court opened on the first Monday in June, 1869, with Andrew L. Robinson as judge and William P. Hargrave as prosecutor.

Judge Robinson's force of character and literary and legal attainments, made him a noted man in the judicial district. His acquaintance was far extended and he was a man of great influence. His physique was large and imposing, his voice magnetic, his words truly to the point, and his learning of so high an order as to inspire confidence.

The successor of Judge Robinson was Judge Charles H. Butterfield, who assumed the duties of the office in November, 1870, and served till June, 1872. In many ways Judge Butterfield was a prominent citizen of Evansville. His birthplace was Farmington, Maine, and the date of his birth May 17, 1834. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1859. He and the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, now Speaker of the National House of Representatives, were classmates. In August, 1859, he came to Evansville and entered upon his duties as principal of the high school, a position which he filled satisfactorily for three years. Then he answered the call of the government "to arms." In the field he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninety-first Indiana regiment. After rendering valuable service in the front his regiment made the famous march with Sherman to the sea. He was in the fight at Nashville, when General Thomas crushed Hood. Colonel Butterfield returned to Evansville in July, 1865, and resumed the study of law. In 1866 he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of the city, however, he continued to persevere in the study of law as opportunity offered in the office of Hon. Conrad Baker. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1865. He resigned as judge of the criminal court to accept the mayoralty, an office to which he was elected on the death of Mayor William Baker. He served for nearly three years as mayor. After that he resumed his law practice in Evansville. On the adoption of the city charter in 1893, he was made judge of the police court, a position he was occupying at the time of his death on January 13, 1897. He was a man of many fine personal qualities, warm-hearted and generous, quiet in disposition, forceful in

speech, careful in rendering decisions of the law, and withal possessed of fine literary culture.

Judge William P. Hargrave was elected and continued to occupy the bench of the criminal circuit court from the time of Judge Butterfield's resignation until July, 1877. Two months afterwards the business of this court was transferred to the circuit court. Mr. Hargrave was perhaps more of a student than a jurist, and his decisions as a court officer were not characterized by that excellence of learning and fineness of discrimination that mark a man of superior talents in this regard. His legal attainments were not profound, but he was an honest judge and a good citizen. At the expiration of his judicial term he removed from Evansville, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In this capacity he manifested peculiar politeness and grace. He was a man generous to a fault, faithful to the work of his Master all his life. All criminal causes were adjudicated in this court, save such as belonged to the courts of justices of the peace.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In March, 1877, a legislative enactment created the superior court of Vanderburgh county. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court except in criminal cases. Its sessions have always been held in the court-house. The first term began on the first Monday in August, 1877. Judge Azro Dyer was appointed to the bench by Governor James D. Williams, and being the choice in successive elections, he continued to serve in this important capacity until 1890. As a jurist Judge Dyer clearly demonstrated his legal acumen and the eminent abilities which fitted him for the bench. He was born at Rumsey, Kentucky, March 12, 1836; His father was a native of Connecticut, and was a leading public-spirited gentleman of Kentucky, a lawyer of long experience at the bar, and a representative and senator for his district in the general assembly at different times. Azro Dyer attended the school of Frank Griffin at Hartford, Kentucky, and later the Rochester university, New York, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in June, 1856. After reading law with Judge J. W. Becker, he was graduated from the law school of Louisville, Kentucky, in March, 1858. He practiced his profession in McLean county, Kentucky, until the adoption of Evansville as his permanent place of residence in July, 1864. He was appointed judge of the superior

court in 1877, and was elected by the people three times to fill the place, each term being for four years. He represented the Indiana Bar Association at the convention of the American Bar Association, held at Saratoga, New York, in 1878. He went to the convention in company with General Benjamin Harrison (afterwards president of the United States) and Judge Mitchell (now of the supreme court of the United States.) Judge Dyer is a man of fine literary attainments, having a profound knowledge of the law, a superior sense of equity and justice and splendid executive ability. He was faithful to every trust, patient under all circumstances, prompt in business, and commanding in his superior position. His popularity as a jurist attests not only his complaisance and social capabilities, but the impartiality and fairness of the decisions he rendered. His abilities naturally ran to conclusions of the law rather than to pleadings—that is to say, he was naturally a judge, though his abilities as a pleader at the bar were of a high order. Instinctively he apprehended the merits or demerits of a cause, and he was apt in the citation of cases to the issues involved.

Judge Peter Maier was elected as the successor of Judge Dyer in 1890, for the term of four years. He was born in Prussia, August 1, 1834, and came to America with his parents in his fourteenth year. Soon after this he started out in life for himself, accumulated a little money, and completed a course in the Ohio Wesleyan university, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. He took a legal course in the same college, and was graduated from its law department in 1860. He at once came to Evansville and began his career as an attorney where he has practiced law longer than any other man now before the Evansville bar. Hon. Charles Denby and Judge Thomas E. Garvin are the only attorneys now living who were practicing here when he came, and they are no longer practitioners. Judge Maier was elected judge of the superior court in 1890, and was the first person to hold court in the present imposing court-house, which was opened for business in February, 1891. Judge Maier is a pleasant gentleman, profoundly learned in the law, and a judge of superior excellence.

Judge John H. Foster was elected in 1894 as the successor of Judge Maier. Judge Foster is the son of Alexander H. and Martha (Hopkins) Foster, and was born in Evansville on January 31, 1862. He began his education in the common schools of this city, and was graduated from the state university at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1882, and from the law department of the Columbian university, District of

Columbia, in 1884. He at once began the practice of his profession in his native city. He was made special examiner in the United States pension office, and at present is on the bench of the superior court,

He is filling the place with honor to himself, with earnest application of superior legal ability to his duties, and with promptness and executive power. His decisions show clearness of reasoning, a broad sense of justice, and an understanding of the law.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

As will be observed the Evansville bar has nurtured and developed some renowned men—distinguished alike for their extensive learning and great public services. A list of the attorneys is here presented as nearly complete as practicable. Some of the earlier practioners did not reside here, and only came here to conduct cases at court time. In a very few instances lawyers were admitted to try a single case. The persons admitted in 1818, two years after Indiana had become a state, and the year when this county was organized and the “seat of justice” permanently located at Evansville, were as follows: Richard Daniel, Jacob Call, John Law, Charles Dewey, William Prince, Jas. Hylliar, Willis C. Osbourne, James A. Boitr and James R. E. Goodlett. In 1819: George W. Lindsey, General W. Johnson, Elisha Roberts, Amos Clark, Charles I. Battell, Samuel Leggette, General Robert M. Evans, Samuel Hall. In 1820: David Hart and Philip Triplett. In 1821: Horace Dunham, Jacob R. Everson and James McKinney. In 1823: T. J. Evans. In 1825: John Mosely. In 1829: George W. P. Maxwell and Abner T. Ellis. In 1830: Archibald Dixon, David H. Hylliar, W. T. T. Jones and Eben D. E. Edson. In 1832: James Gibbs. In 1833: James M. Lockhart. In 1834: John Taylor. In 1835: Lazarus Powell, Sr, and James G. Jones. In 1836: H G Barkwell, E. S. Terry, Elisha Embree and Thomas Towles, Jr. In 1837: Emory Kinney. In 1838: Charles Moore, Francis E. Walker, Burwell B. Sayre, Edward H. Hopkins and John Ingle, Jr. In 1839: John J. Chandler. In 1840: James Davis and George Wheelright. In 1841: Conrad Baker and James E. Blythe. In 1843: Benjamin M. Thomas, Alvin P. Hovey and Asa C. Mills. In 1844: Samuel Peper, Lemuel Q. DeBruler, John M. Grimes and William Newton. In 1845: James T. Walker. In 1846: Thomas F. DeBruler, Samuel R. Hammill, Hugh B. Montgomery, Thomas E. Garvin, Nathaniel C. Foster and James J. Thornton. In 1847:

Benoni Stinson, Jr., John Eakin, H. Q. Wheeler and Andrew L. Robinson. In 1848: James R. Harper, William A. Wandell and George H. Todd. In 1849: Asa Igleheart, William F. Parrett, Wm. S. Palmer, Lewis C. Stinson, William P. Hall and Dennison D. Carder. In 1850: Morris S. Johnson, Thomas H. Bruner, Harrison S. Kiger and Clement B. Simmonson. In 1851: William Bar, John R. Garvin, Brackett Mills, William K. McGrew and Alvan Johnson. In 1852: Wilson Shook, Samuel B. Garrett and Theodore Venneman. 1853: Willet E. Andrews. In 1854: Charles Denby, James L. Allen, James McLain Hanna, G. Allison, Jas. Blythe Hynes, Richard A. Clemens, Z. M. P. Carter and William A. Jones. In 1855: Lloyd M. Lowe, Royal S. Hicks, James S. Collins and G. W. Hardin. In 1856: William G. McDowell, Edmund B. Seymour, Marcellus Emery and Henry C. Bard. In 1857: Jacob Lunkenheimer. Before 1858: John W. Foster, M. R. Anthes, Horace Plummer and James M. Shanklin. In 1858: Alexander C. Donald and William E. Rust. In 1859: Samuel K. Leavitt, George W. Moore, Wm. H. Walker, Jr., A. T. Whittlesey, John E. Gallagher and James Reid. In 1861: George W. Merrill. In 1862: Albert Dennis, James C. Denny, J. G. Shanklin, Ben Stinson, C. E. Marsh, E. E. Law, George W. McBride, Peter Maier. In 1764: Azro Dyer, Robert A. Hill, William Reavis, Napoleon B. Risinger, Andrew J. Fletcher, J. M. Shackelford, George W. Shanklin. In 1865: Charles H. Butterfield, Charles G. Bennett, J. G. Gardner, W. P. Hargrave, S. R. Hornbrook. In 1866: Shelby Harney, William Land, Thomas L. Davis. In 1867: John Brownlee, John E. Cleland, Charles Potter, John McGrath, William G. Williamson, William H. Beadle, H. C. Gooding, George P. Peck, C. W. Molton, John C. Patterson, James F. Welburn, J. H. Beadle, J. S. Buchanan, William Harrow. In 1868: Jesse W. Walker, L. T. Harris, Calvin Taylor, James M. Hanna, Clinton Staser, J. B. Rucker, Joseph McClary, David D. Doughty, H. Clark, Patrick A. Curtis, O. F. Baker, Thomas R. Cobb, Henry W. Bippus. In 1869: R. D. Richardson, H. A. Mattison, J. E. Iglehart, Charles H. Mann, D. B. Kumler, Moses Weil, John Schubert, Leroy Williams, James M. Warren, N. F. Malott, S. D. Dial, Luke Wood, J. G. Dailey, George W. Robertson, Curran A. DeBruler, Lee Dinkelspiel. In 1870: Arthur E. Adams, Galen L. Spencer, George K. Amory, Gaines H. Hazen, William A. Tracewell, W. Frederick Smith, William A. Porter, J. E. Williamson, Royal S. Hicks, Edwin R. Hatfield. In 1870 and 1871: W. M. Blakey, Victor Bisch, Cicero Buchanan, John C. Graham, T. L. Davis, Jacob Herr, J. M.

Humphreys, Harrison R. Littell, Thomas J. Mooney, William D. Mayhall. In 1872-3: James W. Brown, Wm. Armstrong, William Fordham, Alexander Gilchrist, A. C. Hawkins, George L. Meddrick, Rane C. Wilkinson, Alfred C. Tanner, Fount S. Gager. In 1874: Edwin S. Albett, Paris C. Dunning, August Brauns, R. V. Hodson, George Palmer, William H. Gudgel. In 1875: W. G. Bradley, Adolph Pfafflin, A. C. Jones, Rudolph Kehr, Julius A. Coleman, S. E. Smith, George R. Thompson, Karl F. Thieme, M. V. B. Von Arsdale, C. H. Wesseler, Bernard Wagner. In 1876: Robert S. Holt, John W. McFarland, C. H. McCarer. In 1877: George W. Dannettell, Elhanan C. Devore, Richard J. Dixon, William M. Hull, Philip W. Frey, A. N. C. Leveson Gower, Harry F. Lyon, Isaac S. Moore, Frank L. Mills. In 1878: George A. Cunningham, Morris C. Baum, Charles F. Gould, J. Erian Martin, William W. Ireland, J. G. Winfrey. In 1879: Hugo Legler, James W. Wartmann, August Pfafflin. In 1880: Duncan C. Givens, Converse Clement, Thomas Hislop, S. B. Vance, Charles L. Wedding, W. R. Shakelford, W. J. Wood. In 1881: William A. Cord, R. C. Benjamin, Henry L. Minor, William Kerlman, Henry S. Slaughter, John Lenihan, Jr., Aaron W. Richards, D. B. Miller, C. S. Roberts. In 1882: Georgs S. Clifford, Theodore Landsberg, H. P. Cornick, O. W. Mitchem, Edwin Taylor, N. E. Talley. In 1883: Graham F. Denby, Thomas E. Crumbaugh, W. S. Hurst, J. F. Parrett, Willis Charles, Daniel H. Patrick. In 1884: James L. Keith, Thomas H. Brown, Alfred H. Edwards, W. J. Vickery. In 1885: John H. Foster, John Coker, Thomas E. Garvin, Jr., Charles E. Johnson, C. B. Harris, A. J. McCutchan, A. L. Wheaton, James G. Owen. In 1887: Louis O. Rasch, J. A. Clippenger, Andrew C. Vance, John C. Briggs. In 1888: Willis Howe, John L. Craig, Walton M. Wheeler, Cyrus F. McNutt, T. S. Harrison, Joshua Jump, Andrew C. Vance, Oscar E. Wood, Findley A. McNutt, W. C. Wilson, Leroy M. Wade, A. C. Harris. In 1889: William E. Cale, Frank B. Posey. In 1890: Andrew J. Clark, James Kilroy, James F. Lisle, James H. Lott, James M. Lynch, William Nelson, George C. Nash, Fred Smith, Daniel H. Hughes. In 1891: G. A. Hoff, John Quinn, George B. Walker, George W. Pillow, W. Z. Bennett, Thomas W. Fuller, B. M. Cobb, Louis J. Herman, Charles McKinney. In 1892: W. F. Freudenberg, A. W. Funkhouser, W. A. Helm, Oscar R. Holcomb, Henry Mason, Harry J. Peckinpaugh, Robert Smith. In 1893: Robert H. Smith, Henry H. Hornbrook, William M.

Copeland, Miss Tamar Althouse. In 1894: James S. Pritchett, Lewis Taylor, George K. Denton.

In 1895: Frank C. Gore. In 1896: Edward G. Adank, Albert W. Funkhouser, Owen Dale Richardson, Emmet Lee Richardson, E. B. Simond.

On September 27, 1894, a rule of court was adopted here that all applications for admission to the bar, unless for a temporary purpose should be referred to a committee, whose duty it should be to inquire into the character and fitness of the applicant. A favorable report of a majority of a committee of five was sufficient to admit him.

The force of this rule is observable, when it is remembered that the constitution of the state, adopted in 1852, provided that any reputable citizen might be admitted to practice as an attorney in the circuit courts. Under this provision a great many persons have been admitted who never formed a part of the Evansville bar proper. It is not claimed that this list is exhaustive. Many of the names above are of attorneys who never resided in the city, and who were admitted to transact business perhaps for only the one occasion.

Judge Hanby and John A. Brackenridge were citizens of Warrick county, and Eben D. Edson and John Pitcher were of Posey county. Ex-Governors Powell and Dixon and Judge Towels, of Henderson, Kentucky, were prominent practitioners in this court in an early day.

Only one lady has been admitted to practice in the courts here, and that is Miss Tamar Althouse. She is a resident of this city, and is well-versed in all that pertains to her profession. She was admitted in 1893.

PRESENT BAR.

The following list contains the names of those who are at the present practicing law in the courts of Vanderburgh county: Edward G. Adank, Louis I. Ahlering, William M. Blakey, John R. Brill, John Brownlee, Jacob S. Buchanan, DeWitt Q. Chappell, Andrew J. Clark, William E. Cole, Robert M. Cox, Samuel Crumbacker, Thomas E. Crumbaugh, George A. Cunningham, James T. Cutler, Curran A. DeBruler, Graham F. Denby, George Knox Denton, Edgar Durre, Azro Dyer, Walter F. Freudenburg, Philip W. Frey, A. F. Funkhouser, A. W. Funkhouser, Thomas E. Garvin, Jr., Alexander Gilchrist, Duncan C. Givens, Frank C. Gore, Charles F. Gould, William H. Gudgel, Charles B. Harris, Louis J. Herman, S. R. Hornbrook, Wesley S. Hurst, John E. Iglehart, William W. Ireland, Alvah John-

son, Edward E. Law, James F. Leslie, N. L. Lindsley, Elmer Q. Lockyear, H. M. Logsdon, A. J. McCutchan, Charles W. McKinney, Peter Maier, Henry Mason, Thomas J. Mooney, George C. Nash, George W. Nexsen, James G. Owen, H. J. Peckinpaugh, Francis B. Posey, George S. Pritchett, Louis O. Rasch, William R. Reister, Emmet L. Richardson, Robert D. Richardson, Charles L. Roberts, James B. Rucker, John W. Spencer, Edwin Taylor, Isham Taylor, James T. Walker, James W. Wartmann, Charles L. Wedding, John D. Welman, W. M. Wheeler, Rane C. Wilkinson, J. E. Williamson, Jordan G. Winfrey, Oscar E. Woods.

TEMPLES OF JUSTICE.

When Colonel Hugh McGary purchased what is now the site of Evansville, on March 27, 1812, a tribe of the Shawnee Indians dwelt in a village at or near the mouth of Pigeon creek. The territorial legislature, by an act approved March 9, 1813, organized Gibson and Warrick counties, the latter county lying west of Harrison county and south of "Rector's base line," including the present counties of Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey. Seats of justice were established by the same legislature. On June 14, 1814, the commissioners, selected for that purpose, chose McGary's place as the county seat. This was so far to one side of the district, sparsely inhabited with settlers scattered all along from Harrison county to this point, that after the formation of Posey county, in the same year, the county seat was removed to Darlington, near the mouth of Little Pigeon creek, a point some thirteen miles eastward, on fractional section number seven, in township seven south, of range eight west, "the place at first selected by the commissioners appointed for the purpose by an act of the legislature at its previous session." But McGary, by liberal donation of lots and money, revived interest in his location. He was an associate judge, and his house was so popular with the president judge and attorneys that court was frequently held at his house instead of that of Daniel Rhoades, which was the courthouse at Darlington. Subsequently an act of the legislature was passed to render valid judgments given under such circumstances. Then Vanderburgh county was organized in 1818, and the future of Evansville rendered quite stable. For two years afterwards the house of Hugh McGary was used as a court-room. His log cabin stood forty feet from Main street and twenty-five feet from Water street, with its end toward Water and fronting Main, looking up the

river. It was in the midst of a primeval grove. In front of this cabin, cornering on Main and Water streets, Hugh McGary erected, for a trading post, a two-story frame building fronting on Main street. The down stairs was composed of two rooms conveniently divided by a hall. The second story was used as a residence. The early history of Vanderburgh county is closely connected with this building. A popular vote in 1819 decided to incorporate the village—29 votes for and none against. The lots that had been donated to the county were at once offered for sale, in order that funds might be secured with which to erect public buildings. By November the county agent had realized from these sales \$4,142. Definite plans for the erection of a court-house were adopted February 15, 1819, the building was at first to be located in the center of Main and Third streets, in the midst of the way. This was altered finally to the south quarter of the public square. The public square comprised the four quarter-blocks on Main and Third streets. In June, 1818, the square was cleared, at a cost of \$55.75. On the north quarter in 1820 a pound or stray-pen was erected, consisting of white-oak posts and rails, about four rods square. On the west quarter-square stood the market-house, facing Main, for many years. Behind that, on the alley, stood the brick school-house.

The new brick court-house, on the south quarter-block, was built of bricks burnt on the quarter-block diagonally across Main street, on the north, and was probably the first brick house in the town. It was a heavy looking affair, with thick walls, strong timbers, stone foundation three feet thick, 34x46 feet in size, two stories high, eaves twenty feet from the ground, shingles heavy and scalloped, battlements at either end, painted a Spanish brown and penciled with white lead. Above there were five windows on each side and two in each end. Below was the same fenestral finish, except in place of a window there was a door in the end fronting on Main street. The lower floor was of brick, except about the bar in the end farthest from the street, where it was composed of heavy, foot-wide, four-inch thick timbers. Elisha Harrison and Daniel F. Goldsmith received the contract in April, 1819, and in May, 1820, the building was ready for occupancy. The building was paid for in orders on an empty treasury, and the interest on these orders (for some of them were not paid for more than ten years afterwards), made the building more expensive than it should have been under favorable circumstances. The old building still stands, now used as a place of merchandise. The county records were kept at the house of James Newman previous to

1837, when a fire-proof brick office was built, in size 18x30 feet, about twenty feet south of the court-house, for \$818.50. This court-house was finished in 1833 in a better style. It was painted a deep green.

But as the county business increased, the building was insufficient for the demands, and in June, 1852, a contract was let to James Roquet, a French architect and contractor, to build a new court-house, jail and jailer's residence. The court-house was to occupy the north corner of Main and Third streets. It was to be finished by March 1, 1854, but unavoidable delays occurred. The original cost was to be about \$14,000. Just before its completion, on the day before Christmas, 1855, a fire began in the lumber yard and cabinet-shop of Robert Fergus, northeast of the court-house, and destroyed the building. Some of the offices were occupied, but the records were nearly all saved. In March, 1856, a contract to rebuild was let to Francis D. Allen for \$14,300. It was completed in 1857. It was a two-story brick, crowned with a dome. The main entrance led into a paved corridor, on either side of which were the offices of the auditor, clerk, sheriff, recorder and treasurer. A lofty portico at the entrance was supported by heavy columns, after the Greek style. The second floor contained the court-room, the commissioners' rooms, the jury rooms, and the judge's office.

But in time this building became too small to hold the records, accumulating in mathematical progression as the population increased. In 1886 it was decided, after much discussion by the public which lasted nearly two years, to build a greater building, one that would be an honor to the people. In 1873 Union Block was purchased for \$54,000 as a site for a new court-house. This was the old Wabash and Erie canal basin—bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and Vine and Division streets. In September, 1887, the contract for the new structure was let to Charles Pearce & Co. for \$379,450. The court-house, the jail and sheriff's residence, and the fixtures and furnishings of the buildings reached in the end nearly \$650,000. The new court-house was completed and opened for business in February, 1891.

Various new courts had been established by law to assist the circuit court in transacting the geometrically increasing business, and places had to be secured for holding such courts. Criminal court was instituted in this county in 1869. To provide a place for this court, a brick building was rented located on Locust street, between Second and Third streets, near where the Lottie hotel now stands. The building had been used for a church, and was commonly known as the Locust street Methodist church. It was first leased for a year, the lease be-

ginning May 15, 1869. The building, not having been erected for that purpose, lacked many conveniences. The county, however, purchased the building at public sale for the consideration of \$8,000, the deed of conveyance being made by J. P. Elliott, the author, on May 10, 1870. The superior court was created as an aid to the criminal court in 1877, and thereafter this building on Locust street was also used as a superior court-room, and was so occupied until the completion of the present new court-house, where large commodious court chambers had been prepared. The postoffice was in the lower part of this Locust street building, and the city council and courts met in the rooms above.

THE JAILS.

Plans for the first jail in Vanderburgh county were adopted May 11, 1818. It was built on the east quarter of the public square, back from the street. It was twelve feet square in the clear, and its walls were double, built of oak, and one foot apart and filled between with heavy oak timbers set on end and reaching three feet below the floor into the ground. In the style of the architecture of the times the logs were notched at the ends so as to interlock. The lower floor was double, the timbers crossing each other and passing through the inner wall and abutting against the upright oak timbers. The second floor was of heavy oak as was the ceiling above. The stairs were against the building without, and admitted to two separate apartments, one of which was a dungeon, 4 x 12 in size, with two very small iron-grated windows—a place for the vilest law offenders. The other room was twice as large, one window, 12 x 15 inches—a place for debtors. Hugh McGary built this jail for \$875. It was finished February 15, 1819, and was used about ten years. It was sold in September, 1829, for \$19.37 1-2. After that a ball and chain secured the culprits, who were guarded at some tavern by a deputy sheriff. On September 26, 1832, a contract for a new jail was let, to be erected on the old site. It was finished in two months, and cost \$350. It was two stories high, 18x22 feet in size, stone foundation, floors of hewn timber covered with plank, double walls with stone between in the lower story. The upper story had a single wall. When James Roquet built the court-house and completed it in 1855, he also built a jail, which was used for nearly forty years—up to the time the present jail was occupied which was in 1891. This structure completed in 1855 was of stone, two stories high, had sixteen cells, and a capacity of forty pris-

oners. A sheriff's residence was built at the same time, of brick, just in front of the jail, and faced on Third street. The present jail and sheriff's residence stands on Fourth street opposite the court house.

IN COURT.

When referring to the primary significance of the words *freedom* and *liberty*, the former word always reminds one of the *free doom* of the race of Teutons while the word *liberty* suggests the Roman forum where *laws* were prescribed for the purpose of regulating *free doom*. A man's personal privileges were more or less perfectly defined and his relations to civil society pointed out. Law, then, would signify limitations as well as protection. No lawgiver, before or since the time of Moses, of whom any account is given, so well understood the restrictive as well as permissive rights of men toward each other as did the slayer of the Egyptian and the rescuer of a wonderful race of intellectual people from the thralldom of the barbarous Pharaoh. That human passions, under given circumstances, will break all bonds of law and trespass upon the personal rights of others is only a plain corollary of all legal enactments.

Some very remarkable and notable cases have been tried in the Vanderburgh courts, first and last. At the second term of the circuit court, held in May, 1818, the first cause for murder came up. Jesse McGary was charged with the crime of killing his wife Catharine. McGary was a rough backwoodsman living in what is now Scott township, near the Gibson county line. He entered a plea of not guilty, and his trial was postponed. His bond was fixed at \$10,000. At the March term, 1819, he was tried before a jury and found "not guilty." The acquittal was secured on a singular plea. McGary and his wife had had trouble of some sort, and one day as Catharine was entering the cabin door, Jesse shot her through the heart with his rifle. On trial he declared he had shot at a dog, not knowing his wife was at that moment about to enter the house, and that he had accidentally killed her instead of the dog.

An interesting civil case was a suit in chancery or equity brought by Joseph M. McDowell et al. vs. John J. Audubon et al. The subsequent career of the principal respondent in the suit causes greater interest to attach to the case than would, perhaps, otherwise belong to it. This Audubon afterward became the celebrated ornithologist. He was a Frenchman, who had previous to the suit established a steam

sawmill at Henderson, Kentucky, and failed in the enterprise. Later he moved to Louisville. McDowell charged in his complaint that Audubon and others had sold some land—569 acres in fractional sections 2 and 3, township 7 south, range 11 west—to the plaintiffs for \$300. Jacob Gall had effected the sale. It was charged that Audubon's interest in the tract was obtained surreptitiously and fraudulently. Audubon answered that Gall had signed portions of the land to him previous to the sale to secure or indemnify him against loss of money loaned to Gall. The case was finally determined in the October term, 1822. The decision went adverse to the complainants, and they were also forced to pay the costs of the suit.

The first judicial execution was the hanging of John Harvey for the murder of a man named Casey, near the old McDowell farm in Union township. The trial was heard before Judges Goodlett, McCrary and Olmstead by a jury whose names were Joseph Wilson, Joseph McCallister, Jesse McCallister, Samuel Kenyon, Elisha Durphey, Lewis Williams, Jno. Fickas, Henry James, Elijah Waters, Benjamin F. Barker, Vicissimus K. Phar, and Robert Gibson. After a brief deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was denied; a motion to arrest judgment was overruled, and on June 7, 1823, he was sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the same month. Near the center of the west quarter the gallows was erected. The militia under General Robert M. Evans and Colonel Hugh McGary was on the grounds four abreast, in the form of a hollow square around the gallows. When Sheriff R. N. Warner shook the hand of the condemned man in eternal goodby, the officer cried openly. The trap was sprung, and after the body was cut down the soldiers marched away. The dead criminal was buried near the foot of the gallows. Years afterward when excavating for a building the bones were dug up and afterward wired by Dr. Isaac Hutchinson. Some doubted his intentional guilt, as it was said a woman was back of it all.

Since physical prowess was regarded in those times as an evidence of manhood, many cases of assault and battery were tried and against some of the very best men. Hugh McGary was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, and again for adultery, but was acquitted in both cases. Ezekiel Saunders, a preacher, was fined one cent on a preferment of usurpation. Many indictments were presented for extortion, taking up horses, larceny, counterfeiting, selling liquor or practicing medicine without license, adultery, disturbing religious meetings, gambling, betting, man-stealing, for not keeping the peace, and every manner of wrong doing. S. W. Hammond was impleaded

for challenging to a duel, but the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." This by no means exhausts the list. In 1836, General Robert M. Evans and F. E. Goodsell staked \$500 on the electoral vote of Indiana, General Evans wagering that Harrison would get the vote over Van Buren. Both men were indicted, and fined, General Evans in the sum of one cent and Goodsell the amount of \$30.52. In 1830, Daniel Rose, of Armstrong township, was charged with manslaughter, having killed his wife by brutal treatment when she was in a delicate condition. The charge was not sustained on trial, in September 1832. Thomas Barnett, Sr., was acquitted in 1839 of the accusation of manslaughter. Delila Leach and her four children were set free in Mississippi on the death of their master, and they came to Evansville. Dr. William Trafton claimed they were not set free in accordance with the laws of Mississippi, and asked their custody, but the court discharged them from the power of Dr. Trafton. Some famous land cases, and will contests, and partition suits have gone through the courts and excited at the time no little public attention. A complete record of even the most interesting cases of the courts could not be condensed into a single volume.

It may aid the reader to know that Vanderburgh county, at different times, was a part of different judicial circuits. From 1818 to 1852 it formed a part of the fourth judicial circuit of Indiana. In April, 1852, it was made a part of the third judicial circuit and afterward was joined to the fifteenth judicial circuit. In 1873 Vanderburgh and Posey counties were erected into the first judicial circuit, and it so remains at this time.

Only two legal executions ever took place in this county. One has elsewhere been noted; the other was the hanging of Ben Sawyer, a big, burley, ignorant negro, for the murder of his wife, Lizzie, on February 2, 1871, on board the steamer G. W. Thomas, as she lay at the wharf just below Vine street. Lizzie was a chambermaid on the Thomas, and Ben was a deck hand on another boat. They had parted, and Lizzie refused to go back and live with him. She was ironing in the wash-room of the steamer, and he beat her head almost to a pulp with a smoothing-iron. The trial occupied two days, and the jury returned a verdict of guilt on February 18, 1871. The trial was conducted before Judge Charles H. Butterfield. The condemned man was born a slave in Virginia, and was about thirty-seven years old. He paid the extreme penalty of the law on Friday, May 26, 1871, on a scaffold erected in the jail yard on the north quarter of the public square, by the sheriff, Adolph Pfafflin.

The early associate judges were not men versed in law, and indeed were not required to be. They were farmers as a general thing, honest men, but poor judges when it came to measuring the worth of facts by the test of law. In order that courts might be more in keeping with the noble profession of the law, this order of things was done away with in time and a new system of courts adopted, as described heretofore.



CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Full List of Them from the Beginning, the Only Break Being in Pigeon Township—Acted as County Commissioners at One Time.

The conservators of the peace, wherever they may be, and the executors of the law are men whose positions in the social economy of human society cannot be overestimated. The power delegated to them by the people is the arm that protects the weak and intimidates the wrong-doer and restrains the vicious.

The first justice of the peace in Vanderburgh county was elected in 1822, and his name was Prestly Pritchett. Pecuniary and criminal offenses occupied his attention chiefly, and he was regarded as a successful magistrate. Jacob Zimmerman was an early justice of the peace.

From 1824 to 1831 the justices of the peace performed the duties of county commissioners. The unwieldiness of the board and the confusion resulting from mingled official duties led to the establishment of the old board of commissioners.

At the first meeting of the board of justices on the second Monday in September, 1824, there were present, Leon F. Ragar, Daniel Miller, Benjamin F. Barker, Eli Sherwood, William Bingam, James Kirkpatrick and John Connor. Mr. Connor's term as justice expired in July, 1825, and in August he was elected by the people to succeed himself. In September, 1828, Nathan Rowley succeeded him. In the next year he was superceded by James Ross. But 'Squire Rowley was re-elected in September, 1830. At the last meeting of this board of justices, in May, 1831, there were present, James Ross, Alpheus Fairchild, John S. Saunders, Martin Miller, and Hiram Nelson.

Below will be found a list of the justices of the peace in Vanderburgh county, since that time. It is as nearly complete as practicable. The dates of their service are also given or the dates of their commissions. It is as follows:

- Silas Stephens, February 18, 1835;
 Henry B. Moore, April 15, 1835;
 Amos Clark, June 10, 1835;
 James W. Jones, September 1, 1835;
 William Town, April 13, 1836;
 Jesse Ely, March 30, 1836;
 Seth Fairchild, March 30, 1836;
 Joseph D. Gobin, September 8, 1836;
 Daniel Hardesty, September 8, 1836;
 Joseph M. McDowell, December 29, 1836;
 Hiram W. Clerid, December 29, 1836;
 Jonathan Clinton, December 29, 1836;
 Alanson Warner, March 25, 1837;
 Conrad Stacer, September 14, 1837;
 John Ingle, January 10, 1838;
 Thos. Hanbrook, January 10, 1838;
 Charles F. W. Stephens, November 26, 1838;
 John S. Terry, March 27, 1839;
 Nathan Rowley, June 18, 1839;
 Henry A. Morgan, October 24, 1840;
 James Hamton, October 24, 1840;
 Jesse Lane, October 24, 1840;
 Brackett Mills, July 14, 1840;
 David H. Stephens, Nov. 25, 1840;
 Ira P. Grainger, October 24, 1840;
 George W. Finch, June, 1841;
 Ferdinand D. Goslee, October, 1841;
 Joseph Wheeler, Sr., January 12, 1842;
 James Starnes, March 16, 1842;
 Henry Harwood, January 17, 1842;
 John R. Wilcox, June 15, 1842;
 Samuel McDonald, August 8, 1842;
 Jesse Lane, October 6, 1842;
 John Ingle, February 13, 1843;
 Louis Richter, April 12, 1843;
 Wilkes Reagin, August 9, 1843;
 John Moffett, January 6, 1844;
 Daniel Woolsey, June 8, 1844;
 James Graves, August 12, 1844;
 William C. Saunders, November 23, 1844;
 Brackett Mills, April 25, 1845;
 George W. Sharpe, July 16, 1845;
 Humphrey Barnett, April 24, 1845;
 Mason O. Newman, April 24, 1845;
 George L. Schnee, January 8, 1846;
 Samuel McCutchan, April 10, 1846;
 Samuel C. Rogers, April 10, 1846;
 David Stinchfield, April 27, 1846;
 John A. Morgan, April 29, 1846;
 Julius S. Catlett, April 29, 1846;
 William T. Stewart, July 4, 1846;
 Dorastus L. Grimes, November 16, 1846;
 Joseph Wheeler, March 5, 1847;
 Wilson Shook, April 27, 1847;
 John Hall, April 23, 1847;
 John Ingle, April 23, 1847;
 Leroy Calvert, April 23, 1847;
 William Whittlesey, June 12, 1847;
 Berraiah Moss, April 23, 1847;
 Samuel McDonald, October 25, 1847;
 James T. Walker, January 14, 1848;
 James Need, May 1, 1848;
 Harry T. Calloway, May 30, 1848;
 Nathan Rowley, February 17, 1849;
 Jesse Jackson, April 20, 1849;
 James Neal, April 20, 1849;
 John M. Blair, October 19, 1849;
 John G. Meissner, April 18, 1850;
 Brackett Mills, April 24, 1850;
 William C. Sanders, April 24, 1850;
 Louis Richter, April 24, 1850;
 William C. Bramfield, April 24, 1850;
 Michael Mentzer, June 7, 1850;
 Christian Bippus, August 14, 1850;
 Jesse Jackson, April 26, 1851;
 Stephen Burtin, April 26, 1851;
 Louis W. Short, April 26, 1851;
 Thomas E. Collins, October 10, 1851;
 Joseph Wheeler, April 23, 1852;
 E. C. Dusky, April 23, 1852;
 Henry P. Vaughn, April 23, 1852;
 John F. Crisp, May 17, 1852;
 Samuel McDonald, July, 1852;
 James T. Walker, April 23, 1852;
 James Houston, August 10, 1852;
 Francis Jaus, January 5, 1853;
 Levi Hooker, February 11, 1853;
 David Aikin, May 26, 1853;
 Abraham P. Hutchinson, May 26, 1853;

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND DATE OF COMMISSION.

William R. Vann, May 6, 1854, Knight.	William R. Vann, May 12, 1858;
Joseph Shaw, May 12, 1854, Knight.	Ben Stinson, June 3, 1859;
David S. Summers, May 27, 1854, German.	Nathan Rowley, July 13, 1859;
James Neal, June 22, 1854, Perry.	Samuel McCutchan, June 29, 1859;
David Kirkbride, June 22, 1854, Union;	George F. Harms, June 21, 1859;
Enoch C. Duskey, December 29, 1854, Union;	David H. Cloud, November 7, 1859, Union;
Brackett Mills, May 11, 1855, Pigeon;	David Aiken, July 15, 1859;
Henry Tratey, April 28, 1855, Ger- man;	Julius S. Catlett, April 20, 1860;
William Barker, May 16, 1855, Perry;	John B. Neal, April 24, 1860;
Daniel Chute, September 6, 1855, Pigeon;	John Ingle, May, 1860;
Julius C. Catlett, September 6, 1855, Union;	Samuel McDonald, April 20, 1860;
Hiram Hopkins, December 22, 1855, Center;	George W. McBride, June 25, 1860;
William Jervis, May 3, 1856, Perry;	Archibald Fitzgerald, May 28, 1860;
William Kempf, May 3, 1856, Pigeon;	Richard Nash, April 8, 1861;
Samuel McDonald, May 6, 1856, Arm- strong;	Kenlock McJohnston, April 18, 1861;
Frederick Munold, May 8, 1856, Scott;	Joseph Shaw, ———, 1861;
Samuel M. Gibson, May 5, 1856, Pigeon;	John F. Crisp, August 4, 1861;
Archibald Fitzgerald, May 10, 1856, German;	William Jervis, September 27, 1861;
Fleming Durham, May 5, 1856, Pigeon;	Charles G. Deplan, ———, 1861;
John Ingle, June 23, 1856, Scott;	Joseph Hartlein, April 19, 1862;
Alfred Harrison, July 3, 1856, Union;	A. W. Chute, April 20, 1862;
Christian Bippus, April 30, 1857, Pigeon;	James L. Gardner, April 20, 1862;
Zebulan M. P. Carter, May 4, 1857, Pigeon;	Daniel Grimm, April 19, 1862;
Samuel McCutchan, May 4, 1857;	Francis Finney, May 17, 1862;
William W. McPherson, June 25, 1857;	Samuel McDonald, June 30, 1862;
James T. Walker, August 24, 1857;	James T. Walker, July 13, 1863;
Henry W. Elmendorf, May 1, 1858;	Ben Stinson, June 21, 1863;
Francis Finney, May 13, 1858;	Samuel McDonald, May 21, 1864;
David Aiken, May 17, 1858;	David Aiken, April 25, 1865;
John Robinson, June 2, 1858;	Stearns Hatch, May 4, 1865;
Samuel M. Gibson, November 13, 1858;	Charles G. Dirlan, September 25, 1865;
	Henry Meinert, September 21, 1865;
	Joseph Hartlein, April 19, 1866;
	Ben Stinson, July 21, 1867;
	Edward Maidlow, April 17, 1867;
	James T. Walker, July 13, 1867;
	William Emery, July 13, 1867;
	Lewis W. Short, April 17, 1867;
	Henry Meinert, April 24, 1869;
	Levi Newman, April 24, 1869;
	Andrew Koch, April 24, 1869;
	George B. McCutchan, April 24, 1869;
	Thaddeus McTernan, April 24, 1869;
	Levi Hooker, June 17, 1869;
	Henry B. Wood, October 29, 1870;
	Robert B. Short, October 29, 1870;

- John B. Garrett, October 29, 1870;
 Lewis W. Short, April 17, 1871;
 Oliver P. Aiken, October 29, 1870;
 • Joseph Hartlein, October 29, 1870;
 William Emery, July 13, 1871;
 Alexander Maddux, July 13, 1871;
 Samuel P. Havlin, July 21, 1872;
 Samuel McDonald, April 20, 1872;
 Thaddeus McTernan, November 9,
 1872;
 George B. McCutchan, April 24, 1872;
 Ezra J. Gerard, November 5, 1872;
 William R. Vann, November 5, 1872;
 Albert A. Swope, June 17, 1873;
 Joseph Morris, April 17, 1873;
 Henry Meinert, April 24, 1873;
 Charles L. Roberts, April 24, 1873;
 Patrick Burke, July 13, 1874;
 James L. King, November 4, 1874;
 Edward Schmaedel, November 4,
 1874;
 Richard Litchfield, November 20,
 1874;
 Samuel P. Havlin, November 4, 1874;
 Henry Goelzhauser, April 17, 1875;
 Samuel M. Gibson, April 15, 1876;
 Samuel McDonald, June 6, 1876;
 Charles Straub, October 31, 1876;
 Samuel Day, November 9, 1876;
 Peter J. Schmidt, October 31, 1876;
 Kenlock McJohnston, October 31,
 1876;
 George B. McCutchan, October 31,
 1876;
 Julius S. Catlett, November 5, 1876;
 William R. Vann, November 5, 1876;
 William Emery, April 17, 1877;
 Charles L. Roberts, April 24, 1877;
 Frank Rheinlander, April 24, 1877;
 Thaddeus McTernan, December 10,
 1877, in place of P. Burke, resigned.
 Henry Meinert, April 9, 1878;
 Thaddeus McTernan, April 9, 1878;
 William Niehaus, April 9, 1878;
 Charles Gardner, April 9, 1878;
 Ezra J. Gerard, November, 1878;
 John Friedhof, October, 1878;
 James L. King, November 4, 1878;
 Richard Litchfield, November 20,
 1878;
 Joseph Hartlein, April 17, 1879;
 John Friedhof, April 10, 1880;
 Jesse G. Hubbard, April 10, 1880;
 Charles Smith, April 10, 1880;
 Joseph Ziegler, April 10, 1880;
 George B. McCutchan, October 31,
 1880;
 Thomas W. Cullen, April 10, 1880;
 James F. Clark, November 5, 1880;
 Charles J. Straub, October 31, 1880;
 Samuel Day, November 9, 1880;
 Soren Sorenson, December 14, 1880;
 John B. Moll, November 17, 1880;
 Z. H. Cook, April 24, 1881;
 Stearns Hatch, August 1, 1881;
 William R. Vann, August 24, 1881;
 Adolph Miehle, April 8, 1882;
 Thaddeus McTernan, April 9, 1882;
 W. A. Nightingale, April 8, 1882;
 William Hornby, April 9, 1882;
 Henry Meinert, April 15, 1882;
 Simon Hartig, April 9, 1882;
 James D. Riggs, April 8, 1882;
 John B. Moll, April 8, 1882;
 Richard Litchfield, November 4,
 1882;
 Henry Maasberg, April 14, 1884;
 Henry L. Graff, April 14, 1884;
 Thomas McCutchan, April 14, 1884;
 Charles J. Straub, October 31, 1884;
 Dudley M. Oliver, November 9, 1884;
 Samuel Day, January 14, 1885;
 Charles Vogt, April 5, 1886;
 Thomas J. Mooney, April 5, 1886;
 John W. Pearce, April 5, 1886;
 Bracket Mills, April 5, 1886;
 Herman Wartman, April 5, 1886;
 Henry Meinert, April 15, 1886;
 Adolph Miehle, April 8, 1886;
 Thaddeus McTernan, April 5, 1886;
 Samuel Day, April 5, 1886;
 Richard Litchfield, November 4,
 1886;
 Fred Werkman, June 15, 1888;
 Leroy C. Robinson, April 2, 1888;
 S. C. Taylor, April 17, 1888;
 Martin Klauss, May 8, 1888;
 Henry W. Elmendorf, April 14, 1888;
 James L. Christ, September 17, 1888;
 Joseph P. Elliott, April 24, 1890;

- Paul Kuehn, April 15, 1890;
 Thomas J. Mooney, April 22, 1890;
 Sylvester Speicher, April 7, 1890;
 Martin Klauss, May 8, 1890;
 James L. Christ, April 14, 1890;
 G. W. Nexsen, May 9, 1890;
 William R. Vann, April 7, 1890;
 Frederick Woehler, April 14, 1890;
 John W. Pearce, April 7, 1890;
 Richard Litchfield, November 4, 1890;
 William Mertens, June 16, 1891;
 John H. Holtman, October 3, 1891,
 vice Martin Klauss, deceased;
 Henry W. Elmendorf, April 14, 1892;
 Frederick Werkman, May 17, 1892;
 Eben C. Poole, December 4, 1894;
 Phylander D. Viets, March 17, 1894;
 Joseph P. Elliott, November 17, 1894;
 John T. Edmonds, December 11, 1894;
 Henry W. Hartig, December 12, 1894;
 James L. Christ, November 17, 1894;
 Richard Litchfield, November 17, 1894;
 Henry Stokely, November 17, 1894;
 William Francke, Sr., June 28, 1895,
 vice P. D. Viets, deceased;
 Brackett Mills, April 14, 1896.
 Dudley M. Oliver, many will remember, committed suicide. His official business was found in bad shape, and it was said he took his life to conceal his speculations and end his troubles.



CHAPTER XIV.

A VAST SCHOOL SYSTEM.

School System—Wisdom of the Ordinance organizing the Northwest Territory—Indiana's Large School Fund—First School-house—Pioneer Teachers—Township Trustees—List of Vanderburgh's Teachers—History of the City's Schools—A Roster of Superintendents, Professors and Teachers.

In passing the memorable ordinance of 1787, our forefathers of the Continental Congress wrote wiser than they knew. It appears to an impartial observer that they must have been inspired. As it is essential to the preservation of free government that knowledge and learning be generally diffused throughout a community, the great Continental Congress had a desire to formulate and pass laws that would be legally binding upon the people to secure and maintain a uniform system of common schools for all time to come, for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the United States, either native or foreign-born, of all colors, to whom tuition should be without charge and equal to all.

The ordinance of 1787, therefore, provides for a general and uniform system of common schools. Indiana's statesmen and legislators have so carefully governed their educational finances that this fund has reached the enormous sum of ten millions of dollars, a greater fund than is possessed than by any other state in the union. A part of this is loaned to the state, and the remainder is apportioned to the several counties, and placed in charge of the county auditors to be loaned to the people at the rate of six per cent. interest in advance, secured by first mortgage on real estate, not to exceed \$2,000 being loaned to any one person. The state spends annually five million dollars for the education of its youth.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

Herewith is furnished the readers a list of the teachers with the location wherein they taught. It seems that Perry township has the

honor of being the first township in this county that made a move under the existing laws to organize schools.

Thomas Trueman, in 1819, built the first school-house, on the present site of the county orphan asylum, below the city. The house was built of unhewn logs, and had a dirt floor. The cracks in the walls were not chinked. Trueman was a sailor of the Revolutionary war, well advanced in years when he opened his first school in Vanderburgh county. At this time, there being no school in the town of Evansville, the boys from town went to Trueman's school, which was then about two miles in the country. Trueman was a rude, eccentric individual, who lived alone and gained a subsistence by hunting, trapping and trading. He taught in different parts of the county for fifteen years. He died in German township and especially requested his friends to cremate his body on a log heap after death. His conduct seemed so strange to his simple-minded frontier friends that they took it for granted that it was the result of a freak of insanity, and he was not cremated. He was perhaps the first cremationist in the state of Indiana. Among other teachers who taught in Perry township in early times was George Thompson, in 1824. The school-house was located on what is now the farm of Washington Stinchfield. Later came Grimes, Foster, and Campbell. Of the trustees who did good service for this township may be mentioned: J. B. Cox, James S. Wills, David Stephens, Simon Waterman, Philip Koch, Henry Lauer, L. Schmadel, Fred W. Buente, Herman Klammer, and Theodore Hartig. The enumeration of school children in the township for 1888 was 840; the length of the school term, nine months.

In Armstrong township the first school was taught by Andrew Erskine in 1826. The house stood near the present home of Leroy Calvert. It was built of round logs with puncheon floor and clapboard roof. One log was cut out and greased paper put in to admit light. In each end was a large stick-and-mud fireplace: one for the girls and one for the boys. Among the pioneer teachers of the township were James Curry, Mr. Elliott, Daniel B. Craddock, Cadwallader and others. Those early schools were, of course, private, and the products of the farm were legal tender for tuition. At the expiration of the three months term the teacher would collect the tuition in wheat, corn, pork or furs, and take a wagon load of his salary to the nearest market and exchange it for such articles as he needed. Very little tuition was paid in cash. Among the trustees who did efficient service for the township are Leroy Calvert, John F. Pruitt, Caswell Calvert, Henry

Hilderbrandt and James C. Calvert. The school enumeration for 1888 was 503, and the school term was eight months.

The first school in Scott township was taught by Daniel B. Craddock in 1835, on the Staser farm. The other early teachers as far as can be ascertained were: Mrs. Barker, Anna Yerkes, Charlotte Yerkes, Harriet Yerkes, Abiah Foster, Joel Mulby, Harrison Jones, Jas. Perry, John Arbin, Mr. Taylor and Alexander McCutchan. Later came William Hennesse, William Atchinson, Arad McCutchan, Jas. Vickery, Miss Kate Headen, James Henry, Hannah Fisher, Thomas Peck, John Runcie, Dr. John L. Dow and Cawson Potts. The first trustee was Andrew Erskine, and others who served with credit are: Joseph Berridge, John G. Potts, John W. Peck, Henry Bosse and William Schomberg. The enumeration of school children for 1888 was 544, and the term of school was 6 months.

The first school in center township was taught by William Morgan, in 1830, followed by William Grimes and Thomas Trueman. The school was held in a little log cabin on what is now known as the "Hopkins Farm." In the schools the boys wore buckskin breeches and the girls wore buckskin aprons. As Trueman's method of punishment, was to use the rod across the knees, as the pupil sat on the puncheon bench, the buckskin aprons served to mitigate the severity of the "ancient mariner's" blows. Grimes employed his time between recitations by cracking hickory nuts on the puncheon benches with a bench-leg, which he would slip out of the bench and then replace when the next class was ready to recite. Among the pioneer teachers of the township may be mentioned: Andrew Erskine, Alex McCutchan, Taylor and Foster. Later teachers are: Thomas Conyngton, Levy Erskine, William T. Igleheart, Joel Mulby, Charles G. Olmstead, William Atchinson, Hester M. Wood, Ann Headen, R. P. Hooker and Louis F. Guise. In 1859 there was a select graded school organized at McCutchanville under charge of S. R. Hornbrook, afterward captain of the sixty-fifth regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. This school exerted a salutary influence on the whole section of Vanderburgh county, known as the "Blue Grass" region. In this school Capt. Hornbrook sowed good seed which has borne abundant fruit.

Center township has the honor of having had the first free school in the county. On the slope of Locust cemetery hill, about two miles from the city, there stands a little brick house almost hidden from view in an apple orchard of a half century's growth. In this little house J. Kilblock opened a free school for the benefit of any children who wished to attend, and kept his school open three or four months in the

year; until the public school system was established. Father Kilblock was a pious, philanthropic individual and made his living chiefly as an itinerant clock-tinker. The old gentleman always had the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances. The trustees have been: Andrew Erskine, D. Lingsley, Charles Broughton, Levi Erskine, Samuel Gibson, George W. Hornby, William Wood, John W. Laubscher and Christ. Kratz. The school enumeration for 1888 was 787 and the term was seven months. All the school houses are of brick and of modern design. There is one graded high-school at McCutchanville.

The first school in German township was taught on the "Nightingale Farm," now owned by William Seibert. The first teacher was William Lacy, in 1832. The next school was built near St. Joseph and was taught by Trueman, the sailor. The school house was a mere hut with one log left out to admit light, no paper or glass being used. The pioneer teachers were: Grimes, Elliott, Adrian Young, James Patten, Samuel Grant, Amanda Foster, and Joseph Shaw. The teachers of later years are: John F. Pruitt, Henry B. Wood, Don Emerson, Samuel Broadus, S. S. Lovejoy, A. J. Angermeier, John F. Boyle, Louis F. Guise, Fannie Goldsmith, Amelia Christ, and Daniel W. Farquhar. The trustees were: Adam Wolf, William Umbach, George Naab, Charles Gantner, Simon Hartig, Fred Werkman, and A. J. Angermeier. The school enumeration in 1888 was 704, and the term was eight months. The buildings are nearly all built of brick and are of the latest designs.

In Knight township the first school, as well as can now be determined, was opened in 1833, near the site of what is known as the Terry school. The teacher's name was J. Combs. In 1836, James Craddock taught in the same old-fashioned log-house; in 1838 Rufus Dresser.

In 1837, William Olmstead opened a school on the river road on the old Garrett farm. About the year 1835, a well-educated eastern teacher, whose name cannot now be ascertained, introduced into the Terry school a black-board, which was considered by the patrons as a device to enable the teacher to escape labor, and their indignation was aroused to a degree of bitterness. One morning when the teacher, accompanied by some pupils, opened the clap-board door of the school-house, there was found written on the board, in a bold hand the following structure:

Any man of common sense,
Would throw the black-board over the fence.

At the end of the term the teacher and the black-board had to go.

The teachers of later years were: John Hall, Alex Lewis, America Stanfield, Elizabeth Knight, Lee Ewing, and George Warren. The more recent teachers were: Edna Street, Lillian Brooks, Fannie Kelsey, Robert L. Cowan; Louis F. Guise, and Barney Blackburn. Trustees in earlier years were: William Knight, Orville Kelsay, Wilson Collins, and in later years: Ira Grainger, A. Knight, Samuel Grainger, Henry B. Smith, Henry Barnett, and J. J. Byrnes. The township has eight good brick school-houses and two frame school-houses. The school enumeration for 1888 was 581, and the school term was ten months.

In Union township the first school was taught in 1830 by William Hazelwood. Later came Campbell Willard, Eliza Hardin, Jas. Denison, Henry Summons, A. T. Everett, S. C. Rogers, Adrian Young, Geo. W. Moore, Paul Slaughter, Hannah Fisher, Don Emerson, Winnie Hooker. Early trustees were: Simon Long and Wm. McDowell. Later trustees were: William Martin, Joseph Parrett, Samuel Barker, James King, James F. Saunders, Albert Kamp, John Neal and R. W. King. The school enumeration for 1888 was 277. The south part of Union township is the fortunate possessor of 300 acres of unsold school land, which rents for an annual rental of from \$10 to \$12 per acre, and produces enough revenue to keep the schools in session all the year without a tuition levy.

But little can be said concerning the schools in Pigeon township, because of the fact that the city of Evansville includes within its corporate limits nearly the whole of Pigeon township. Nearly all the suburban residents are transferred to Evansville for school purposes. The township proper has but one school, which has been taught for a number of years by George S. Pritchett; the enumeration, outside of the city, at the beginning of 1897, was 848. Philip Spiegel, whose death occurred while he held the office of trustee of Pigeon township, was succeeded by Fred G. Decker, and he by W. Edgar Males, who is the present incumbent.

EVANSVILLE SCHOOLS.

The pioneer teacher of the city of Evansville was George Thompson, who taught in a little log cabin situated near the corner of First and Vine streets, in the year 1821. Soon after this William Price taught school in the old Baptist church near Mulberry and First streets. It was a log dwelling house at first, but was purchased by

the Baptist society and used as a church and school-house. The old building is still standing and doing service as a stable. It is now the property of William Dean, Esq., and is the oldest landmark of the pioneer times of Evansville.

In 1821 the citizens of Evansville raised a sufficient amount of money to build a brick school-house, and they employed Daniel Chute as teacher at a salary of \$300 per year. The house was built on the old court-house square near the corner of Third and Main streets. This school-house had a large fireplace in each end, so large in fact that more light came in at the fireplace than through the two small windows in the front. For twenty years did Mr. Chute labor to educate the youth of Evansville. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college and a fine scholar. He was a truly pious man, but believed in "watching" as well as "praying." At the opening exercises he prayed standing, with his eyes open, and a long fishing cane in his hand, and when he caught a boy in mischief during the prayer he would stop short and call out, "Woe be to you, John," and strike him over the shoulder with his long cane, after which he would resume and finish the prayer. The writer recollects him as a teacher of girls in the old Park school, and would judge from Mr. Chute's genial countenance that there was anything in his nature but "woe" for anybody.

Among the pioneer teachers who deserve to be remembered are Miss Philura French, whose first work as a teacher in this community began in 1832, and who subsequently became the wife of Mr. John Shanklin, and the mother of J. G. Shanklin, George W. Shanklin, and Mrs. John M. Harlan, all well-known to the general public; Miss Evans, who taught in 1834; Miss Slocum, who taught in 1836; Miss Sheldon and Miss Burgess, assisted by Miss Mary F. Wilson, who became the venerable mother of Mr. J. S. Reilly, of this city, and Miss Edith Reilly, now one of the members of the high-school corps of teachers.

As well as can now be ascertained Miss Julia Barnes came to Evansville and opened a school in 1838. Then came the Misses Morton, sisters of Ex-Vice-President Morton. The Draper sisters taught in the old Maghee homestead, corner of Third and Chestnut streets. Then came Mr. Safford and wife, followed by Mr. Greene, Miss Dean, Miss Abbott, Mr. Thompson and Miss Conington. These schools were of course all private. After the inauguration of the public schools, the private schools gradually disappeared. Miss Laura Jacobs and Mrs. Mary Jacobs Maghee were employed in the first public schools of Evansville. Mrs. Maghee is still living in the city and is well-known as the wife of J. B. Maghee, Esq., and the mother of Dr. W. H.

Maghee, a well-known physician of the city. Next to Mr. Chute in length of service as a teacher in Evansville, stands J. W. Knight. His work was confined chiefly to the upper part of the city, and to boys only, as in his time the sexes were separated in the schools. His methods, while not very agreeable to the sensibilities, as the writer can testify from personal experiences, were excellent to develop memory, reason and will power, and there are many people who believe he has never been equalled in Evansville as a teacher of boys.

The statement given below was made in 1886, but dates back of that time fifteen years or more. The following is a roll of teachers who have taught in the public schools of the city, for a period of fifteen years or more prior to 1886: Mr. J. W. Knight, Mrs. V. C. Read; Mrs. L. J. Plummer, Mrs. Lucy McFarland, Mrs. Mary O. B. Miller, Mrs. Sarah C. Anderson, Mrs. Margaret Findley, Miss Eva K. Froelich, Miss Maria Bisbee, Miss Edith Reilly, Miss Mary E. White, Miss Hulda Rahm, Miss L. M. Ashley, Miss Julia Bierbower, Miss Hattie Bierbower, Miss Mollie Stenbridge, Miss Anna S. Farrell, Miss Lou. C. Wyttenbach, Miss Laura Brooks, Miss Jennie Brown, Miss Hattie Durham, Miss Anna L. Forsythe, Miss Clara Reynolds, Mr. M. Z. Tinker, Mr. Robert P. Hooker, Mr. Z. M. Anderson, Mr. A. J. McCutchan. The first board of school trustees was composed of: H. Q. Wheeler, Christian Decker and William Hughes. Mr. Wheeler served also as superintendent. The succeeding superintendents were as follows: William Baker, E. J. Rice, C. H. Butterfield, A. M. Gow, John M. Bloss, John Cooper, J. W. Layne and Wm. A. Hester, the present incumbent. The school enumeration of the city, for the year 1886, was 16,448, with a school enrollment of over 6,000. Length of term, ten months. The enumeration for the year 1896 was 16,276; the whole number that entered the schools was 7,483.

The city has twelve commodious buildings of modern design and finish, valued with the real estate at more than \$600,000. The corps of teachers at the beginning of 1897 numbered 202. They have been kept remarkably free from the influence of politics, sectarianism and rings, and it is the determination of the school board and the wish of the people that they shall ever remain so. The members of the present school board are: C. E. Scoville, F. Lauenstein and A. M. Weil.

The different school examiners of the county were as follows: Daniel Chute, Dr. Negley, Dr. G. B. Walker, Thomas E. Garvin, Dr. Reynolds, H. Q. Wheeler, S. K. Leavitt, J. W. Knight, T. W. Peck.

In 1873 the office of county school superintendent was created and Mr. Robert P. Hooker appointed to fill the newly created office.

His successors were: F. P. Conn, Ernst B. McAvoy, and J. W. Davidson.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

H. Q. WHEELER.

Mr. Wheeler is properly called the father of our free schools. He was born in Chesterville, Maine, in 1819. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1844. His legal studies associated him with John S. Abbott and John S. Tenny, then chief justice of Maine, and he was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1846. This same year he came to Evansville, and not long afterward formed a law partnership with John Ingle, Jr. In 1853, when the first free-school law went into effect he became a trustee with two others, and so efficient were his services that he was retained in that position for twelve years. During a large portion of that time he filled the position of superintendent with energy and classical skill, and he beat down the opposition to the free school system, then on its trial. In 1866 he returned to his native state, and took up his residence at Portland.

J. W. KNIGHT.

Professor J. W. Knight was connected with the city schools in one capacity or another perhaps longer than any other person. For a time he taught the refractory boys of the city, and they have reason to know that he was a man who never failed to fulfill a promise. His severe discipline straightened up many a wayward lad. His old-time methods of enforcing obedience developed in many a boy a wholesome lesson of respect and regard for authority. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent, a position which he filled one year. He had been the clerk of the school board for several years before, and from 1855 had been a teacher in the schools. He had also been principal of the grammar school, and was folly conversant with the needs of the schools. His superintendency was therefore a success. He died a few years ago at his home in this city, at an advanced age.

WILLIAM BAKER.

On February 11, 1813, William Baker was born in Hamilton, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His instruction in the public schools was very limited. He clerked in a village store, studied surveying

and civil engineering, taught school in 1834-5, then began merchandising, conducted a woolen mill, and managed an iron furnace and forge. While actively engaged in business, he employed his leisure hours in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In the years 1847-8-9 he was sent to the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1853 he located in Evansville. For three consecutive terms of three years each he filled the office of mayor of the city. In 1861 he was appointed superintendent of the public schools ex-officio, a position he filled till 1865. He died while serving the city in the office of mayor on May 23, 1872.

E. J. RICE.

Professor E. J. Rice was invited here in 1865, to fill the position of superintendent. As the schools grew in size and became more popular, the superintendency could not be effectively filled by ex-officio officers. The corps of teachers had increased to thirty-six, and 2,616 pupils were enrolled. The supervision of Professor Rice was short, lasting but one year.

CHARLES H. BUTTERFIELD.

A sketch of Mr. Butterfield's life will be found in the history of the mayors of the city. He filled most successfully the position of superintendent for one year, 1866-7, when he resigned to enter upon the practice of law. Col. Butterfield had been called here in 1859 to conduct the high-school, a position which he resigned at the end of three years to enter the army.

A. M. GOW.

The sixth superintendent in line was A. M. Gow, his services covering a period from 1867 to 1875. He was a ripe scholar and a man of great energy and executive ability. He introduced many amended methods into the school work, and brought about a more thorough organization and grading; neatness and cleanliness about the school rooms and premises were secured. His administration saw the introduction of a thorough system of written examinations. Boys and girls, hitherto taught apart in different rooms, were brought together in the same line of work, and many complex matters were simplified. Indeed, he developed many reforms that advanced the efficiency of the schools.

TEACHERS OF EVANSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

G. A. Abbott,	Miss Baldwin,
Eva Alexander,	Miss Ballard,
Ada Alexander	Mr. Burns,
Millicent Atkins,	Bertha Barton,
Mary Archer,	Mrs. Sallie Bryon,
Electa B. Artes,	Alexander Bourgeoise,
Daisy Ancona,	——— Balanger,
Lucy S. Allen,	Phil L. Baker,
Lydia M. Ashley,	Mrs. M. J. Beidleman,
Ida D. Anderson (Mrs. J. Armstrong),	Adelia Burrer (Mrs. G. Olmstead),
M. Belle Adams (Mrs. Frank Habberton,	Hattie Bishop,
Mercy Anderson,	Sallie Britton,
Hattie Anderson,	Emma Bailey,
Ida M. Allen,	Mary Brose,
Mary Armstrong,	Mary E. Brown.
Miss Aikman.	Augusta B. Corsett,
W. McK. Blake,	Helen M. Chick,
Maria Bisbee,	Estelle Corlew,
Harriet Bierbower,	Nellie Clark,
Mary Baird,	Ella Castlen,
Sadie Byrnes,	Elizabeth R. Carter,
Mina Beers,	Nellie Connor,
Emma Brose,	Norma Crofts,
Anna Bromm,	Nettie Cody,
Julia Bierbower,	Martha Crooks,
Jennie Brown,	Kate M. Colburn,
Mrs. Fannie E. Boyden,	Anna P. Colburn,
Anna Blackburn,	Carrie Colburn,
Fannie Bullock,	Alice Cody,
Mary Brown,	J. M. Cantley,
Clara Barton,	Alice Crofts,
Julia Braun,	F. P. Conn,
Essie Blackburn,	Mary M. Clark,
Lulie Blackburn,	Victoria Cody,
Ida Bleaker	Rosalie A. Collins,
Charles H. Butterfield,	Mattie Cherry,
Mollie Brown (Mrs. A. C. Hawkins),	Emma Conner,
Mary Badger,	Mattie Call,
Augusta Brown,	Emma Conn,
Mollie Bellum (Mrs. A. J. Barclay),	Carrie J. Cook,
Minnie Booth (Mrs. Schaum),	Jennie Cole,
Lizzie Brown,	Robert Cowan,
Mollie Bittroff,	Rebecca Clark,
Edna Brinkley,	Fannie Clark,
Fannie Buchanan,	Daniel Chute,
Mary Blythe,	Miss Chandler,
Alice Blythe,	Asenith Cox,
	Julius Doerter,

- Fannie Dannettell,
 Emma Durham,
 Helen M. Dickerson,
 Hattie Durham,
 Mamie Daum,
 Anna Doyle,
 Lottie Davidson,
 Sophia Duran,
 Lulu Davidson,
 Anna Doerr,
 Tillie Decker,
 Nellie Davis,
 Miss H. J. Davidson,
 J. T. Dobell,
 Emma Daggett,
 Josie Drumb (Mrs. Hickman),
 Nellie Darr (Mrs. J. Wheeler),
 Mrs. Lucy Dow,
 Jennie M. Dean (Mrs. Ira Scantlin),
 Alice Dean,
 Laura Dean (Mrs. Start),
 Grace Darling (Mrs. Clark),
 ——— Diel,
 Lorraine Dean (Mrs. Cutler),
 Allie Davidson (Mrs. Charles Davidson),
 Meta Drum,
 Fannie Dougherty,
 Caroline Evans,
 Lottie Ewing,
 Anna Edmunds,
 Belle Ensminger,
 Emma Elmendorf,
 Hattie Eames,
 Emma M. Emrich,
 Miss E. W. Eggleston,
 Miss E. W. Eaton,
 Isadore J. Eells,
 Elvira Eells,
 Louise Eaton (Mrs. Cody),
 Nettie Ewing,
 Ella Elmeier,
 Ella M. Ferry,
 Eva K. Froelich,
 Clara Fenneman,
 Emma Farrell,
 Laura Fritsch,
 Anna Farrell,
 Anna Forsythe,
 Fannie Fisher (Mrs. Sawyer),
 Abbie A. Fisher (Mrs. Leavett),
 Robert Fisher,
 Susie Forsythe (Mrs. Barton),
 Sarah Fisher,
 Mary Fullington,
 Miss Foote,
 Mrs. Rachel Fauntleroy,
 Anna Fellows (Mrs. Anna F. Johnston),
 Lora Fellows,
 Nellie Fairchild,
 Miss Fullington,
 Mamie Gerst,
 Sallie Garvey,
 Margaret Goslee,
 Mary M. Guise,
 Ella Garity,
 Nettie Goodwin (Mrs. J. W. Davidson),
 May Greek,
 Tillie Gruen,
 Eva Good,
 Anna Gruzard,
 Cora Goldsmith,
 Hulda Gruen,
 Cornelia Grimm (Mrs. Welman, Mills),
 Mary Good,
 Amy Grant,
 Mr. Green,
 Mr. Gazella,
 Alice Grant,
 Belle Graham,
 Lizzie Grant,
 Miss Gilmore,
 Laura Greek (Mrs. J. Bennett),
 Mrs. Mollie Gregory (Mrs. McCutchan),
 Mollie Good,
 Abbie Goulding,
 ——— Grigsby,
 L. Dorrit Hale,
 Linnaeus Hines,
 Anna Hinspeter,
 Emma Howard,
 Emma Habenicht,
 Geraldine Harper,
 Mamie Hollingsworth,
 Jennie E. Hooker,
 Mary Harrington,
 Carrie Hahn,
 Mamie Herrenbruck,
 Ruby Hayward,
 R. P. Hooker,
 Carrie K. Hagan,

Simon Hecht,	Elizabeth Kullmann,
Libbie Hedderich,	Mamie Kullmann,
Ida Habenicht,	Frances Koch,
Cora Hickman,	Karl Knortz,
W. A. Hester,	Clara Kehr,
Susie Heagle,	Tillie Kuehn,
Clara Heagle,	Tillie Kuhn,
Christine Hooker,	Della Kirkpatrick,
Rebecca Hough,	Lizzie Kirkpatrick,
Emma M. Hunnel,	J. W. Knight,
Miss H. A. Howes,	Charles Kerney,
Miss M. E. Hanna,	Mattie Kirkpatrick (Mrs. F. Grill),
Miss C. C. Hawley,	Dan Kelly,
Elizabeth Ham,	Margaret Kasburg (Mrs. Wm. Koel-
Mrs. Adelia Hornbrook,	ling),
Helen Hopkins,	Carrie Kuhn (Mrs. G. Andrae),
Phoeby Henby (Mrs. Hubbs),	Clara Kelsey (Mrs. Dr. Ball),
Anna Heberd,	Mattie Kuitz (Mrs. M. Eberwine),
Delia Heberd,	Belle Koch (Mrs. Read),
Madge Hornbrook,	Ollie Knox,
Carrie Hornbrook,	Louise Kimball.
Ora Harris,	Paul Lange,
Lizzie Haff,	Nettie Lockwood,
Mary Henry,	Grace Lant,
Miss Harrison,	Lillie Lohmeyer,
Josie Hickman,	Hugo Legler,
Mollie Hancock (Mrs. B. Ensminger),	E. E. Linxweiler,
Kaloolah Howe (Mrs. D. Aiken),	Lou Lautenschlaeger,
Sweet Hatchett,	Nettie Lipscomb,
Kate Hornbrook,	Agnes Lockhart (Mrs. Twineham),
Lydia Hall.	Burdella Lindsey,
Eugene H. Iglehart,	Maggie Lewis,
Marie Ireland,	Katie Linthwaite (Mrs. Frank Jones),
Jessie Inwood,	Abbie Locke,
Alice Ioor,	Abbie Langworthy (Mrs. Maurice Jones)
Sallie Inwood,	Fred M. Lowe,
Mary Inwood.	Miss Lenard,
Martha Jewett,	S. R. Leavitt,
Elizabeth Jenner,	Miss Lilly.
Rosa Jones,	Dolly Munday,
Sue Jameson,	Mary O. B. Miller,
Helen Johnson (Mrs. James Thomp-	Margaret McAvoy,
son),	Louise Mann,
Mrs. Jordon,	Mary Mann,
Hannah Jenkins (Mrs. G. Vickery).	Alice Morrison,
Cornelia Koch,	Georgia Mitchell,
Charlotte Kreipke,	Alice Mills,
Fannie Kelsey,	Harriet McKinney,
Estelle Kennedy,	Mary Mauck,
Jennie Knickerbocker,	Emma Milnor,
Elizabeth Koob,	W. H. Mushlitz,

Azella McMillan,	Anna Olcott,
Letitia Miller,	Margaret Oakley,
Mary McLean,	Emma Overlin,
Kate McKeever,	Ella Olmsted,
Louise E. Meeker,	Ella M. O'Reilly,
Miss M. H. Maghee,	Lydia Oslage,
Lillie Mank,	Kate O'Reilly.
Jessie McDonald (Mrs. Al. Groves),	Susan Paine,
A. J. McCutchan,	Chandler H. Pierce,
Miss M. J. McKay,	Carrie Pfender,
Emma Macey (Mrs. King),	Grace Pfender,
Augusta Mueller,	Mrs. L. J. Plummer,
Emma Moll,	Grace Pittman,
Anna McJohnson (Mrs. Dr. J. Minton),	Anna Paine,
Georgia McBride (Mrs. Chester Culp),	Anna Plegge,
Quintella Mounts,	Clara Pushee,
Callie Mounts,	Lizzie Preher,
Mrs. A. J. McCutchan,	Katie Parsons (Mrs. DeForest),
May McJohnson,	Laura Pritchard,
Emma McJohnson,	Susan Phares,
Alice McLean,	Miss E. N. Phares,
Emma McFarland,	John Peters,
Sarah McFarland,	Clara E. Parmelee,
Vinnie McFarland,	Mary Proctor,
Priscilla Miller,	Minnie Perkins,
Ida Macer,	Charles Perkins,
Alice Miller,	Jennie Plummer,
Lizzie Miller,	Lizzie Priest (Mrs. W. W. Cumnock),
Ruby Miles (Mrs. J. A. Sudeth),	Alma Parsons,
Mary J. Moore (Mrs. Beidleman),	Nannie Porter,
Margaret McCalla,	Deborah Pretlow,
Julia Mattis,	C. P. Parsons,
Emily Mills,	——— Peschman,
Mary McCarthy,	Lou Piquett,
Herbert McCutchan,	Thomas W. Peck,
Eliza McGill,	Columbia Paxton,
——— Macer (Mrs. Little),	Miss Parmeter.
P. L. McCearry,	Edith Reilly,
Dora Mayhew,	Ernest E. Race,
Maggie McCulla,	Eldora M. Raleigh,
Fannie McJohnson (Mrs. Erskine),	Minnie E. Reading,
Kate McCarthy,	Virginia C. Read,
Mattie McCarer,	Clara B. Reynolds,
Miss McCawley.	Emma Reiners,
Elizabeth Norcross,	Ida Ragland,
Mary Nanney,	Emma Roach,
Anna Nexson,	Minnie Rockstroth,
Lulu Nanney (Mrs. George Wilson),	Laura Riehl,
Dora Nanney (Mrs. Richard Peck),	Stella Richstein,
Effie Nall,	Selma Rahm,
Jennie Nall.	Mary F. Reynolds,

Katie Rasch,
Lizzie Roseman,
Anna Ruston,
Rose Roberts,
Mallie Roberts,
J. A. Reisenger,
C. S. Rathbone,
Mary Riley,
Hulda Rahm,
Lizzie Riddle,
Miss Ronalds,
Lizzie Reimer,
Clementina Rowe.
Robert Spear,
Emily D. Slayton,
George N. Smith,
Anna E. Smith,
Margaret Schweitzer,
Laura Sansom,
Carrie Sampson,
Mary Stenbridge,
Lena Scott,
Maud Schnakenburg,
Tillie Siegel,
Mary Smith,
Florence Scott,
Minnie Strange,
Emma Speed,
Julius Stoevers,
Edward Scholz,
B. H. Schluer,
Ottie Smith (Mrs. Moore),
Susie Smythe,
Carrie Stocton,
Alice Schmutte (Mrs. Morganthaler),
Rebecca Skeels,
Mollie Stenbridge,
Mary Sorenson,
Marie Schneider,
Alice Smith,
Jessie Spencer,
Cecelia Schubert,
Minnie Sickenberger,
Clara Schmitt,
Nannie Sorenson,
Sallie Sorenson,
Nannie Steadman,
Mattie Scantlin,
Edna Street,
Kate Spence,
Ida Stackhouse,

Adelaide Sturtevant,
Katie Sawyer (Mrs. Newell),
Oscar Schultz,
Louise Scott,
Rose Sinzich (Mrs. S. J. Bates),
Jennie Scherer (Mrs. Chas. Myerhoff),
Mattie Spence (Mrs. Pirio),
Miss Snow,
Susie Seaman (Mrs. Bulah),
Mary Smith (Mrs. Asman),
Lou Stillson,
Tillie Siegel,
Clara Seward,
Lizzie Stratton,
Anna Shook.
M. Z. Tinker,
Tillie Teutsch,
Eliza Trimble,
Edith Trimble,
Lulu Thrall,
Bessie Thrall,
Mamie Taylor,
Deborah Tecklenburg,
Mrs. Louis Townsend,
Mrs. J. C. Tennis,
Mary Thompson,
Karl Thieman,
Mattie Tabor,
Katie Taylor,
Carrie Thieman (Mrs. Jourdon).
Bertha Uhl,
Minnie Uhl,
Della Upfield.
Elizabeth Vickery,
Miss M. C. Vance,
Laura Victor,
Lottie VanDyke (Mrs. Scott).
Walter Welch,
R. T. Welch,
Mary Wolfing,
Fannie Wolf (Mrs. C. Worthington),
Mary E. White,
Sallie J. Wernitz,
M. Grace White,
Lulu Weber,
Nellie Woods,
Ella Wright,
Kate E. Whistler,
Minnie L. Woods,
Laura Wiggers,
Lou Wytenback,

Alice Wiltshire,
 Anna Wamsley,
 Clara Wright,
 May Wiltshire,
 Susie Wernitz,
 Kathryn Woods,
 John Whistler,
 Helen Wulkop,
 Tillie Wulkop,
 Mattie Weil,
 Maria White,
 Anna Woods,
 Nellie Warren,
 Elma Woods,
 Emily Wright,
 Miss P. Whittlesey,
 Tillie Woods,
 Miss M. C. Walker,

Walter M. Wheeler,
 Bertha Wack,
 Anna Wack,
 Carrie Wack,
 Lucy Woodberry (Mrs. Dow),
 Mary Wells,
 Mary Weld,
 Millie Weld,
 Adelia Wentz,
 Mr. Wilson,
 Kate Warner (Mrs. Ryan),
 Fernando Willett,
 Bessie Waler,
 ——— Wainwright (Mrs. Hutchin-
 son).
 Carrie Young.
 J. A. Zeller.

COLORED TEACHERS.

J. C. Allen,
 Rosa B. Allen,
 Z. M. Anderson,
 S. C. Anderson,
 Elias Anderson,
 Mrs. Sarah Anderson,
 Anna Asberry,
 Minnie Asbery,
 Ona Alexander,
 Foster Alexander,
 John R. Blackburn, Sr.,
 John R. Blackburn, Jr.,
 Amanda Brinson,
 Anna Buckner,
 Mary J. Beecher,
 T. E. Brown,
 W. H. Beecher,
 Mrs. Landonia Brown,
 Mr. Dero Brown,
 Mrs. Maria Beecher,
 Nellie Banks,
 Mrs. Jennie Beecher,
 Dr. G. W. Buckner,
 William F. Cooper,
 J. D. Cox,
 Edward Clark,
 Cordelia Churchill,
 T. J. Calloway,
 Ella Clark,
 Beddie Dyer,

Nellie Douglas.
 Lila Evans.
 Georgia Flowers,
 Fannie D. Fields,
 Josie Fields,
 Mrs. Margaret Finley,
 W. H. Ferguson.
 Mrs. Maria Griffith,
 Lizzie V. Gates,
 Hattie Goodrich,
 A. R. G. Guy,
 Ella Glenn.
 James M. Henderson,
 W. H. Hastie,
 W. L. Houston,
 Evangeline Houston,
 William Hasty,
 Edward F. Horn.
 Lillie E. Jenkins,
 Maggie A. Johnson,
 Mrs. F. Joinerd,
 Margaret Jackson,
 George Jackson.
 Hattie Kimboo.
 Tillie London.
 Mary A. Lindsey,
 G. S. Lewis.
 Lucy W. McFarland,
 P. T. Miller,
 Tillie Miller,

Mary E. Moore,
 F. D. Morton,
 Mrs. Lulu Morton,
 Gertrude Mahoney,
 Geo. R. McElvaine,
 Sarah F. Moting,
 Georgia Nance.
 Kate Porter,
 Mary Porter,
 Mrs. Anna E. Payne.
 Bettie A. Swan,
 Fannie A. Snow,
 A. W. Scott.
 James H. Thomas,
 C. H. Turner,
 James M. Townsend,
 W. F. Tiester,

Mrs. M. A. Tiester,
 E. H. Turner,
 Adam Troutman,
 William Troutman.
 Georgia P. Williams,
 P. H. Watson,
 R. L. Wilson,
 Louis Whitlge,
 Miss L. A. Wilson,
 Robert Wilson,
 Mrs. Lulu Whitlge,
 Solomon Watkins,
 Mrs. Solomon Watkins,
 E. A. M. Watson,
 George A. Williams,
 Mrs. Arvilla Williams.

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1861-1862.

Charles H. Butterfield,
 Miss R. Hough,
 Miss Fanny Fisher,
 Miss Edith Reilly,
 Miss Mary M. Clark,
 Miss Emma M. Hunnell,
 J. H. Reisenger,
 Miss A. A. Fisher,
 J. W. Knight,
 Miss Emily Wright,
 Miss C. S. Rathbone,
 Miss M. L. Vance,
 Miss H. A. Howes,
 Miss C. Hooker,
 Miss P. Whittlesey,
 Miss M. E. Hanna,

Miss M. C. Walker,
 Mrs. C. W. Eggleston,
 Miss C. G. Hawley,
 Mrs. J. C. Tennis,
 Miss Susan Phares,
 Miss Mary O'Byrne,
 Miss Tillie Warren,
 Miss E. W. Eaton,
 Miss Mary Riley,
 Miss E. M. Phares,
 Miss E. K. Froelich,
 Miss Elizabeth Ham,
 Miss Anna Shook,
 Miss M. J. McKay,
 Miss H. J. Davidson,
 Miss Victoria Cody.

PRINCIPALS OF EVANSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

White—

Mr. W. McK. Blake,
 Mrs. V. C. Read,
 Miss Mollie Stenbridge,
 Mr. A. J. McCutchan,
 Mrs. J. V. Plummer,
 Mr. R. P. Hooker,
 Mr. F. P. Conn,
 Miss Maria Bisbee,
 Miss Eva Froelich,
 Mr. Robert Spear,
 Mr. W. H. Mushlitz,
 Mr. J. M. Cantley,
 Miss Julia Bierbower,

Mr. Hugo Legler,
 Miss Lucy C. Allen,
 W. A. Hester.

Colored—

Z. M. Anderson,
 Louis Whitlge,
 Miss Lucy Wilson,
 Edward Clark,
 James H. Thomas,
 Mrs. Lucy McFarland,
 John R. Blackburn, Sr.,
 William H. Ferguson,
 P. T. Miller.

TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOL.

1885—1886.	Miss Caroline Evans,
Mr. Robert Spear, Principal.	George N. Smith,
Mr. W. McK. Blake,	Eugene Iglehart,
Miss Emily Driggs,	G. A. Abbott,
Miss E. H. Eells,	Ernest Race.
Miss I. J. Eells,	1896—1897.
Miss Edith Reilly,	Robert Spear, Principal.
Mr. J. T. Dobell,	W. McK. Blake,
Miss M. E. White,	Edith Reilly,
Miss R. Collins.	Mary E. White,
1887—	Emily D. Slayton,
W. M. Wheeler,	Augusta B. Corsett,
1892.	Helen M. Chick,
Mrs. Augusta B. Corsett,	Caroline Evans,
1893.	Linnaeus Hines,
Linnaeus Hines.	George N. Smith,
1895.	Eugene H. Iglehart,
Mrs. A. R. Hornbrook.	G. A. Abbott,
1896.	Ernest Race,
Miss Helen M. Chick.	Anna E. Smith.

DEAF MUTE TEACHERS.

Charles Kerney,	Miss Emma Macy,	Mr. Paul Lange.
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SPECIAL AND GERMAN.

1885—1886.	Robert Fisher, Physical Culture.
Mr. M. Z. Tinker, Music.	Miss Jessie Spencer, Drawing.
Mr. John Peters, Superintendent German.	Paul Lange, Teacher of Deaf.
1892.	1893.
Mr. Karl Knortz, Superintendent German.	Julius Doerter, Physical Culture.
	1894.
	Miss Susie Paine, Primary Instruction.

PRESENT SUPERVISORS

M. Z. Tinker, Music.	Miss T. Wulkop,
L. Dorrit Hale, Drawing.	Miss Hulda Gruen,
C. H. Pierce, Penmanship.	Miss Cecelia Schubert.
Julius Doerter, Physical Culture.	1887.
Susie Paine, Primary Instruction.	Edward Scholz,
Paul Lange, Teacher of Deaf.	Miss Emma Moll,
Karl Knortz, German.	Miss Minnie Sickenberger,
1885—1886.	Miss Bertha Wack,
Mr. S. Hecht,	Miss Clara Schmitt,
Miss Helen Wulkop,	Miss Augusta Mueller,
Miss Clara Kehr,	1892.
Miss Anna Doerr,	Miss Laura Fritsch,
Miss Hulda Rahm,	Julius Stoever,

Miss Minnie Rockstroth,
1893.

B. H. Schluer.
1894.

Lizzie Preher,
Tillie Kuehn.
1895.

Laura Riehl.
1896—1897.

Tillie Wulkop,

Clara Kehr,

Minnie Rockstroth,

Lizzie Preher,
Tillie Kuhn,
Simon Hecht,
Edward Scholz,
Selma Rahm,
Anna Doerr,
Laura Fritsch,
Tillie Kuehn,
Laura Riehl,
Stella Richstein,
Julius Stoever,
B. H. Schluer,

CADETS OF EVANSVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—1896-1897.

White—

Miss Laura Meeink,
Miss Mamie Delaney,
Miss Nina Pisley,
Miss Lulu Vaughn,
Miss Emma Lutz,
Miss Anna Neucks,
Miss Louise Kautz,
Miss Lila Edwards,
Miss Mary McGehee,
Miss Gertrude Miller,
Miss Mabel Davidson,
Miss Ida Jenkins,

Miss Elsie Wesseler,
Miss Pearl Cross,
Miss Alice Sturtevant,
Miss Ida Jacobson,
Miss Lillian Sauer,
Miss Mary Moskowitz,
Miss Helen Bruning,
Miss Lydia Scott,
Miss Amy Graham,

Colored—

Miss Nadean Sherman,
Miss Anna Moss.



CHAPTER XV.

MUSIC.

History of Music in Evansville—Names of Members and Dates of Organization of Bands—George W. Warren, Prominently Connected Therewith All Along—M. Z. Tinker's Life—His Connection with the City Schools for Many Years—Vocalists and Pianists—Noted Soprano Singers.

The soft cadences of music have soothed and reformed the world. All nature is one grand symphony. The farmer boy whistles in unison with his surroundings. The grand anthems of the churches all over the land, in one mighty holy strain, roll up to the throne of Him who filled all nature with soft musical notes. The storm that terrifies the soul is but God's bass. The tuneful April shower, that calls forth the green grass, laughs in sweet accord while the music of the gentle rainfall is but the cantata of Him who keyed all nature on a minor major strain.

Evansville has had its history as to the introduction of musical instruments in the churches. There were those who said that such innovations, mingled in the musical offerings to the throne of heaven, were of the arch-enemy of man. In all the churches here, as in all pioneer places, the common arguments were marshaled in solid phalanx for and against instrumental music in the house of the Lord. As was natural, when the organ entered some of the religiously opposed went out and allied themselves elsewhere. When the flute entered the choir for the first time, a whole storm of criticism was aroused. They seemed to forget that God made music, and that Heaven is a place of harmonious concord and tuneful sweetness. What would they do when they reached heaven where the harps are taken off the willows. It was not that they had no music in their souls, or did not love and enjoy the melody and poesy of soothing song, but they discriminated as to when and where they should hear it and as to the quality and character of it.

BANDS AND BAND MUSIC.

One of the most interesting affairs in the history of Evansville was the formation of the first band in the city. It will also be worth our while to note the changes as they have occurred from 1837 up to the present time. John Greek was the first slide trombone player.

The Evansville band was organized in 1837 with the following membership: Boyd Bullock, B-flat bugle; Hiram Macklin, B clarionet; George W. Amory, B clarionet; Mr. Bolick, French horn; William Tileston, triangle; Emanuel Gumberts, trombone; Charles Hinsen, opheclide; T. W. Stinson, bass drum; Charles Tileston, Baritone; Thomas Scantlin was a member for a short time; H. Heimann, bass trombone.

The above list includes those who came in from 1837 to about 1846, some changes having of course taken place; and in 1850, or about that time, William R. Baker came in and he was the first man who led the band on an E-flat cornet, in the city. And he was the first locomotive engineer on the E. & T. H., and from that time, 1853 up to about 1857, he used to come off the train and meet with the band at the round house near the bulls head hotel, now the E. & T. H. depot. He has been known to come off his engine and meet with the boys at eleven o'clock, not going home till after band meeting. At that time George W. Warren lived in New Harmony, but was here frequently and always met with the boys. W. R. Baker was the most indefatigable worker for the band, always getting new music, (and in those days the music was all pen-written) Changes were taking place constantly in the membership. In June, 1861, George W. Warren organized the 15th regiment band of 24 members, and Charles Tileston and George M. Gates, members of the Evansville band, joined the 15th regiment band. In September, 1862, all bands were mustered out of service. They then organized "Warren's Crescent City Band,"—incorporated under that name—and from that time until 1883, few changes occurred. However, since 1883-84 the old charter members have gradually retired. They had a bass drummer, James Farrow, who was succeeded when he left the city by John Heeger, and then Louis Sihler. All three of these "drum mashers" were most efficient. The following list, which should be found in their "Record of Contracts," from December 13, 1869, to February 17, 1874, gives the names of the members of this organization, whom it is believed, were never equalled as to their power of endurance, good habits, great power, and gentlemanly conduct. The books proper of the band were not kept

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together, (each contract being separate,) they were allowed to be thrown away or destroyed after the old members became separated. It is therefore difficult to give the list of the members who have been in the band at different times. Among them were: Mr Nick Elles, a most useful member, 2nd alto; Mr Heeger, a thorough musician, and an excellent and powerful tuba player, who became a member of the band at the time that splendid tuba player and faithful charter member, George M Gates, left the city; Mr Heeger continued with this organization until his death; Mr. Philip Voelker, E-flat cornet; John Geil, baritone; John Reimer, (who has been working constantly to keep things going since 1887, and perhaps without him the band would have been a thing of the past); John Karsch, temporary member, faithful and conscientious, snare drummer; Theodore Pfafflin, temporary member; James T. Cox, who died early in the summer of 1896, from sun stroke, was a regular but not a charter member, played 2nd E-flat cornet. The charter members were as follows from 1867: G. W. Warren, leader, E-flat cornet; Otto Pfafflin, 2nd E-flat cornet; Ed Gordon, 1st B cornet; T. W. Venneman, 2nd B cornet; Philip Klein, 1st alto; John Weil 2nd alto; W. W. Tileston, 1st tenor; Jake Bauer, 2nd tenor; Charles Tileston, baritone; John Scantlin, B bass; George M. Gates, 1st tuba; W. A. Rhue, 2nd tuba; Charles E. Warren, snare drum; James Farrow, (auxiliary member,) bass drummer, and one of the best.

John Davidson has been an auxiliary member for many years and still holds up his end of the work on the E-flat alto 2nd. Jake Bauer of the band of 1862, is still an active veteran on 2nd tenor, and John Geil, now on the tuba, is one of the '70's, although perhaps not a charter member. John Kauffer was a temporary member for some time in the '80's, and a good snare drummer. Prof. W. Buck, although not appearing in the "charter membership," was a fine E-flat cornet player and a very genial and industrious member, and was with the band from 1863 to 1868, when he organized a new band, called the "Helican Band," so called because they used the "Helican" instruments; but it was short-lived. Prof. Buck was always a great worker in copying fine music, a most splendid fellow, and at his death he was greatly and generally lamented by all who knew him.

OTHER MUSICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The musical societies and bands and other like organizations of the

city at the present time are summed up briefly in what follows: The Maennerchor society was organized in August, 1872, with a splendid corps of musicians. Prof. Ernst Buddemeyer, a man of fine musical talent, is the leader. The officers of the society are: Conrad Klingelhoef, president; George Kuebler, recording secretary; Philip Sommers, financial secretary; and Paul Schatz, treasurer.

The Arion Singing society is the successor of the Liederkranz, and was organized in November, 1892. Its musical director is Prof. Paul A. Walz. Its official organization consists of the following persons: Charles P. Wack, president; Herman Schaum, vice-president; Robt. Lohse, secretary; Louis A. Geupel, financial secretary.

What is called Haynie's Cornet band was organized October 1, 1895. It is composed of young amateurs who promise to make skilled musicians in a short time. Its leader is August H. Miller. The officers are: Marshal A. Cook, president; Clay Smith, secretary; Albert McGill, treasurer.

F. W. Cook Military band was organized August 24, 1896, with August Bohrer as leader. The officers are: William Schrader, president; Edward Alexander, secretary; George Kastner, treasurer.

The Strouse High Art Band, organized February 8, 1896, has delighted multitudes by its free concerts rendered from the balcony of Strouse Bros.' store, corner Main and Second streets. Its leader is Louis Heeger. The officers are: August Pfafflin, president; Otto E. Neumann, secretary and treasurer.

One of the most interesting musical organizations in the city is the Concordia Singing society. Its musical director is Prof. Joseph Cintura. The officers are: Henry Waibel, president; Emil C. Langele, secretary; Thaddeus Koewler, treasurer.

Schmidt's orchestra, organized in December, 1888, is composed of skilled musicians. Albert F. Schmidt is the leader and manager.

One of the old musical societies—founded in 1857—forty years ago—is the Schiller Gesang Section Singing Society. It grew out of Schiller Oddfellow lodge, and its object is to profit its members financially. They sing at sociables as well as at funerals and on other occasions. Prof. C. Mathias has long been its musical director. The officers are: Henry C. Ploeger, president; Frank Peters, secretary.

Vanderburgh Cornet band (colored) was formed January 6, 1894, and its treasurer and leader is Robert Green. Of this organization William Harris is president and James Wiggins secretary.

Of Warren's band Louis Heeger is leader, Jacob Bauer, president, and John Reimer, secretary and treasurer.

Schreiber's orchestra was founded in September, 1873. Val. Schreiber is the leader.

The Evansville Musicial Association, No. 53, was established February, 1891. Its object is the improvement of its members. The officers are: Jacob Bauer, president; Gus Guentzel, secretary; William Adis, treasurer.

Of Forster's orchestra Hugo Forster is the leader. The orchestra is promising and prosperous. Of Miller's orchestra Peter C. Miller is the leader. Green's orchestra is led by Robert C. Green. Green's Mandolin club is conducted by Harry B. Green. There are other small societies that perform on special occasions and render parlor music.

VOCALISTS AND DIRECTORS.

Milton Z. Tinker was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, June 25, 1834. His youth was spent in the ordinary routine of a farm laborer. He assisted with the farm work during the summer and attended school during the winter. In the former capacity he laid well the foundation for a sound physical constitution, such as only agricultural pursuits can give. He spent most of his leisure moments in the study of music, applying himself diligently to all of the several departments, especially that of voice culture. He was a regular attendant at the exercises of the old-fashioned singing school, musical institute and the musical convention, thereby securing every advantage to be gained which these gatherings afforded. In the fall of 1854 he commenced teaching his first day school, at a salary of \$12 per month, for a term of five months, and as the custom was then, he "boarded around" the district. He gave instructions to singing classes at night in the communities where he was teaching, a practice which he continued for four successive years. On the first of May, 1858, he went to Chicago, Ill., and entered the Normal Musical Institute of Messrs. Bradbury & Cody. He took a thorough five months course in the practical teachings of music, including the subjects of harmony and voice training. He at once began the work of conducting singing classes, musical institutes and musical conventions. Success crowned his efforts at all places where he visited. In the fall of 1863 he was employed by the board of education of the city of Terre Haute, Ind., to introduce and supervise the instruction of vocal music in the public schools of that city. After continuing the work in Terre Haute until 1867, he then resigned and accepted a like position from the board of

education of the city of Evansville, Ind. He commenced the work in Evansville the first of September, 1867, and has held the position continuously during a period of twenty-nine years. In the fall of 1870 he succeeded Mr. Theo. Russell as leader of the choir of Walnut street Presbyterian church, a position which he still holds. He has been leader of the Philharmonic society, the Lyric society, the Ideal Opera club, and the Metropolitan orchestra. He has, at all times, been identified with every movement which had for its object the musical advancement of the people of Evansville. No one has more largely contributed to the entertainment and advancement of the community, in music, than Mr. Tinker. His connection with the public schools, as well as the several musical organizations, of which he has been leader, has accomplished the elevation of the entire city to a higher state of musical culture. He is the oldest supervisor of music in the public schools, and he has served the longest term of years of any one within the state. He also enjoys a distinction that very few of his profession have been able to attain. On the 1st of October, 1895, he completed twenty-five years of continuous leadership of the Walnut street Presbyterian church choir, at which time the ladies of the church and congregation celebrated the event by giving him a reception in the parlors of the church. As a result of the introduction of music into our public schools, all of the churches are able to maintain large chorus choirs which, during their regular weekly rehearsals, practice the best class of sacred music, including many of the standard choruses from all of the various oratorios. Also the many singing societies throughout the city are recruited from year to year by the addition of well-trained voices. Many of our best singers have received their voice culture in our public schools.

MUSICAL EXPRESSION.

The following remarks on music in a general way are from the pen of Mr. J. C. Boden, whom many will remember. It presents the musician's side of music in a very sympathetic and zealous manner, and is as near the core of musical truth as it is possible to reach:

"I commenced my musical career at a very early age. About the first event that I can now recall was being led by the hand by my very indulgent father to the village church (in sight of the romantic town and castle of Dudley). Standing there on a kind of stool or box so that the congregation could see me I sang the sacred songs and anthems

selected for me by my father, who was the leader of the choir. I also had two elder brothers who were members of the choir, one playing the violin, the other the cello. Hence the very atmosphere in which I lived seemed to vibrate with music. At twenty years of age I was duly appointed by a board of trustees as leader of a choir of fifty members, mostly artisans and mechanics. Every member seemed to take great interest in music. We gave selections from the standard composers, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and all the sacred oratorios. I love music and musicians, and have but little regard for the man who has no music in his soul, for of such a one the great poet says, 'the man that hath no music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagem, spoils,' etc.

"The early history of music, unfortunately, seems to be wrapped in much obscurity, but there is no doubt of its ancient origin. One of the Greek traditions reads: 'Grasshoppers were human beings—themselves before the muses, and when the muses came, being ravished with delight, they sang, and sang, and forgot to eat, until they died of hunger for the love of song.'

"It is said of Pythagoras, that early philosopher, that in his research for a rule to guide the ear, analogous to what had been used to help the other senses, he chanced to pass by a blacksmith's shop one day, and listening to the hammers, which were four in number, he thought they sounded very harmoniously. He had them weighed and found them to be in the proportion of six, eight, nine and twelve pounds, and from experiments he found the fourth and fifth octave, founded on numbers analogous to his other theories. There is no doubt but that music, like all other universally elevating factors in the development of humanity, has been of inestimable benefit and blessing to mankind.

"Plato, an eminent philosopher, said, 'Music is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, gaiety and life to everything. It is the essence of order and leads to all that is good, just and beautiful.' And those who fail to cultivate an appreciation of music in the household and family are more to be pitied than censured. All of my family are in the musical profession. My brothers were all piano tuners, I am the youngest and have been in the business about forty years. I arrived in the United States in the year 1862, and came direct to Louisville, Ky., and having my British passport with me was enabled to travel anywhere within the federal lines. I took several trips down the L. & N. road, and made hosts of friends whose hospitality and kindness towards myself I shall always remember with the greatest

pleasure. I have had a long experience in tuning, and do all my work according to correct rules and principles, and never fail to give satisfaction to those who understand the foundation of music—the scale—but I find that ‘those who know the least of music rules, always prate like self-conceited fools.’ ”

VOCALISTS AND PIANISTS.

The following is a list of singers who have won local fame upon their true merit alone :

Mrs. Fannie Rudd Harrison, in local operas and as principal soprano in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Ida Gilbert Ward, leading soprano of St. Paul's church.

Mrs. Clotilde Marconnier Wilson, principal soprano in Trinity M. E. church. •

Mrs. Sadie Hollingsworth Thompson, also a principal soprano at Trinity M. E. church.

Mrs. Amy Morgan Viele, at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mrs. Mamie Bennett Chapman, as a soprano at different churches.

Mrs. Leila Adams Stein, in local opera clubs and leading soprano in the Ladies' Musicale.

Martha Orr Denby, alto, sings in Walnut street Presbyterian church choir, in Ladies' Musicale, quite a vocalist.

Mrs. Minnie Laval Geiger, fine soprano, leading in Cumberland Presbyterian church up to the time of her marriage.

Mrs. Helen Ames, leading soprano in the Jewish temple, brilliant soloist, leader in most important local musicales, also instructress.

Mrs. Ruth Tileston Bangs, fine soprano, sang in various churches in the city, now sings in Chicago.

Miss Cora Sinzich, leading soprano in opera clubs, gives instructions in voice culture.

Mr. J. E. Mason, many years principal bass singer in Walnut street Presbyterian church.

Mr. Ollie C. Decker, leading bass, has taken part in operas, now in a Chicago band.

Mr. C. O. Barton, tenor at Walnut street Presbyterian church, also in quartette at Grace Presbyterian church.

Mr. Louis P. Kestner, principal bass at Walnut street Presbyterian church, has sung in quartettes.

Dr. Charles S. Archer, organizer of the Ideals, also of the orchestra “R. C. H. R.,” gave musical entertainments, now in Portland, Oregon, at a high salary as music teacher.

Mr. Harry Scott, leading tenor at Trinity M. E. church.

Mr. Charles Babcock, a grand tenor.

Fred Geiger, leading bass at Cumberland Presbyterian church ; also a talented opera singer.

Prof. W. M. McK. Blake, leader at the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Dr. Sidney Jacobi, tenor, conducts a quartette at Grace Presbyterian church.

PIANISTS AND ORGANISTS.

A list of the pianists and organists of recent years.

Mrs. Kate Talbot Tanner, at Walnut street Presbyterian church, then at Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Maggie Allen McLean, one of the best pianists in the city.

Mrs. Addie Kestner Millis, organist, Cincinnati College of Music.

Miss Grace Warren, organist, St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Miss Emma Johnson, leading pianist.

Miss Amelia Straub, fine duet performer.

Miss Jennie Dodge, organist for Grace Presbyterian church.

Miss Amelia Lawrence, organist for Walnut street Presbyterian church.

Miss Carrie Hacker, organist of Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Miss Mattie Hobbs, organist of Walnut street Presbyterian church.

Mr. Christian Mathias, organist at Trinity M. E. church for many years.

Mr. Arnold D. Habbe, music instructor.

Mr. Will T. Davidson, a teacher of music.

Some of Evansville's songstresses have acquired celebrity in operas, and the list is not exhausted here :

Miss Mary Linck, Miss Beatrice Golde, Miss Sally Kirby, (in comic opera.)

GEORGE W. WARREN.

One of the greatest musicians and wielders of the baton in Evansville is Mr. George W. Warren. His father before him was a musician of ability and possessed an artistic sense of harmony. So that it may almost be said that the son George has been a musician from his infancy. His native town is New Harmony, Indiana, where he was born October 23, 1826. Possessing a natural love for "sweet concord

of sounds," he at the early age of twelve years began the delightful study of science and art of music. He soon became so proficient in the study he loved that two years later he was appointed leader of the New Harmony band, consisting of seventeen members. His remarkable aptitude for playing upon musical instruments soon enabled him to perform skillfully upon almost every known kind of instrument in use and without instructions. He now determined upon his pursuit in life—the professorship of band music. Seeing the need of an instrument with which to perfect himself in harmony and thorough bass, he unaided, built the first melodeon ever made in Indiana. He made the cabinet for it, tanned the leather for the bellows, shaped the reeds and keys, and fashioned everything about it. Afterward he sold this instrument to Judge Hall, of Princeton, Indiana. From 1842 until just prior to the war he was leader of his home band. In 1860 he came to Evansville and began business as a dealer in musical merchandise with Mr. John Healy, who was the senior partner of the concern. Before the close of the month in which Fort Sumpter was first bombarded, he with his entire band were persuaded to join the army. Captain Lamb, of the 15th Indiana regiment, was the first to request this. Mr. Warren consulted about it with General Lew Wallace, of the 11th Indiana regiment, whose headquarters were then at the Sherwood House, and he counseled in favor of the movement. So Mr. Warren disposed of his interest in the music store to Mr. Healy, took his household effects to New Harmony, his old home, provided for the comfort of his wife during his absence, and in forty-eight hours after Captain Lamb had first mentioned the matter to him, he and his band were on their way to Fort Wayne to be mustered into the service of the 15th regiment as regimental band. They were soon moved to east to Parkersburg, Virginia, and then hurried about from state to state, through the torn and unhappy southern states. They participated in every battle of the regiment; Gauley Bridge. Pittsburgh Landing, and many others. As the war progressed and men became inured to its hardships and perils, the great expense of regimental bands was dispensed with by the general government, and after a service of seventeen months in the field, all army bands were mustered out in October, 1862. So Mr. Warren returned home. In November, 1862, he again engaged in the music business with Thomas Conyngton as junior partner. They included in their business fancy goods and notions. In 1873 the junior partner retired from the business. Then Mr. Warren confined his stock exclusively to musical instruments and music. After the close of the civil war he became

leader of the famous Crescent City Silver band. In every musical contest in which they engaged, far or near they victoriously captured the prize.

For twenty-nine years he was connected with the choir of St. Paul's, as its leader. On Easter Sunday, 1889, after the singing of the Te Deum at the close of the elaborate musical service of the occasion, on laying down his baton, he observed a peculiar sensation come over him and he realized that he was paralyzed. He had been a man of too great and constant mental activity, and the stroke came. Since then Mr. Warren has to a great degree surrendered his former engrossing attention to business affairs and the vexing cares of life, and he is now living peacefully in the quiet and retirement of his home.

PROFESSOR CHRISTIAN MATHIAS.

The man whose life is summed up briefly in what follows, was born in Prussia, April 29, 1823. His father was born March 6, 1787, and died March 11, 1871. He was a school teacher, and as Christian was an only child, his father gave him all possible advantages to be derived from schools. He was put into the seminary at the age of eight, and began lessons on the violin at nine. When sixteen he was admitted to college at Gortenlegen, and at once presided at the largest organ in the city. He began the profession of his father when eighteen years old, and followed it for thirteen years, until 1854, when he came to Evansville. He engaged in business for a time, and later established a country store near or at Morris Lock on the canal twenty-two miles from the city. This was an unhealthy place, and when he failed in business he returned to the city; which was in 1858. Then he began giving lessons in music, and played the organ in different churches—first in the Trinity Lutheran church, on Illinois street; then in St. John's church; then in Locust street Methodist Episcopal church; then at Trinity Methodist church, where he has been the organist ever since its erection at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in the days of Rev. Gillette. During this time he has been connected with different singing societies. For about thirty years he played in the Jewish Temple, since his playing there did not interfere with his other work. He was leader for about thirty years of the Liederkanz, also of other societies, as follows: Maennerchor, St. Cecelia, the Turner singing section, the Schiller chorus of Schiller lodge, and Concordia society. About thirty years ago he or-

ganized a large orchestra here in the city, which was composed mainly of professional musicians. He has given local operas, and as leader opened the Peoples' Theatre with an opera. He has also for many years taught vocal and instrumental music. It is a great satisfaction to him to record that he in early life had a personal acquaintance with Bismarck, and often walked arm-in-arm with him; he also knew old King William and his brother. Professor Mathias is a genial man and naturally a leader in musical organizations, he has a noble sense of harmony, and has been wonderfully educated in the technique and mechanical parts of music.

PROFESSOR J. CINTURA.

The year 1889 is marked by the arrival in our fair city of a gentleman whose penetrating energy and high standing in musical circles entitles him to a place in this book. Prof. Cintura, who has won a wide-spread reputation as an uncommonly talented and proficient instrumental and vocal teacher, came here in compliance with the request of the first German singing society, the "Liederkrantz," in the fall of 1889, and accordingly took charge of the society as their leader. His talent was unanimously acknowledged and appreciated, and he received the highest praise and encomiums from the press. The society had, before his arrival, decreased in numbers until there were but thirteen gentlemen and thirteen ladies. But under his efficient leadership they soon accomplished an undreamed of growth both in the number of their members and in their enthusiastic interest. After he had been there only a short time the club numbered forty gentlemen and thirty-five ladies, and very soon they had acquired so high a degree of musical culture that they were able to render creditably some of the most difficult music. Prof. Cintura, assisted by his trained singers could, under these circumstances, execute difficult classical performances, such as Haydn's unsurpassed "oratorio," "The Creation," "Conradin Kreutzer's" romantic opera "The Nightcamp in Granada," "Franz Suppe's" charming and greatly admired operettas, such as: "Galathea," and "Merry Students;" also "Schenk's" "The Village Barber." One of the instrumental successes which he has attained with this society is the production of "Haydn's Indian Symphony" in C Major, in which the violin passages are grand. It is a particularly noteworthy fact that Mr. Cintura has concentrated all his efforts upon the development of local talent, in which he has been very successful.

The achievements of his private scholars on the piano and violin are admirable; and he has been especially successful in their vocal culture. He had the intention of making Evansville a veritable center of music. Unfortunately his reformatory efforts have secured him ill-will and many enemies who frustrated his ambitious plans, like the French revolutionists of old who in their vandalism, destroyed the beautiful statues and monuments of art. Mr. Cintura is the author of several musical literary works. His male, female, and mixed choruses are universally admired. He has also composed piano pieces, quartettes for stringed instruments, songs and operetta; also a music drama entitled, "Columbus' landing at Guanahani," which has received the highest praise from musical critics. May a rich patron of art be found who will support his plans and thereby erect to himself and to the city an immortal memorial. The information that the author has received fully warrants him in saying that Mr. Cintura's talents and his far-sighted views and scientific researches should be encouraged by demonstrations of patronage. In the opinion of the author very few professors have ever attained a higher place, the truth of which is demonstrated by his productions and accomplishments.

FERD D. GOSLEE.

Ferd D. Goslee, a native of Evansville, whose mother, and a number of relatives and friends, still reside here, was a young man of rare musical abilities, and a composer of no little merit. Even before arriving at manhood he composed and set to music several compositions which evidenced his ability. Among his specimens was one in particular, to-wit: "Sweet Sixteen," which had a large sale and circulation. His sweet tenor voice was a valuable auxiliary in effecting success in local concerts and choirs, and he was in demand on all occasions where musical talent was a feature. He was popular among those who knew him for his social qualities, and was always ready and willing to assist when asked. He died at the age of thirty-six, beloved and mourned.

CHAPTER XVI.

ALLOPATHY.

Medical Science—Homeopathy in Evansville—History of Milksickness—The Science of Dentistry—Hospitals and Sanitariums

It is scarcely needful to say that allopathy in Evansville has kept abreast with all the great remedial discoveries of medical science and surgery of the day, and has, of its own motion, made original investigations and studies in germinology and bacteriology. Ample modern arrangements have been made for the sick and afflicted, for the wounded and the halt. More and more every day is medical skill leaning upon the wisdom of proficient nursing and proper regimen.

St. Mary's Hospital on Columbia street and First avenue, is a fine, commodious, modern institution, sufficient in all its departments, with a noble corps of efficient nurses and board of medical advisers. The sanitarium on Fourth and Oak streets is one of the best of its character in the whole country. The physicians who control it, have studied in the best medical institutions, both in Europe and America, and the nurses are all kind-hearted and well trained. In brief, allopathy has in all things—in knowledge, instruments and appliances, methods, nursing, dosing, therapeutical skill, and so forth—taken a place in the van in the healing art. The physicians of the city are bright, active investigating, thorough, modern, skilled men. As a rule they come to the bedside of the sick with a sympathetic tone and a tender hand.

Back in the early days of the town there were what was called the old school men, who believed in blisters and bleeding, calomel and jallop, quinine and tight rooms, pills and potions. Happily these methods are out of date, and have been superseded by an entirely different order of things, new and more humane. The "heroic treatment," the "kill or cure remedy," has given way to newer discoveries and better things. The old epitaph is no longer applicable—"was well, wished to be better, took physic and died."

As far back as 1837 there were such leading physicians here as Dr. Trafton, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Daniel S. Lane, Dr. Lingsley, Dr.

Hornby, Dr. M. J. Bray, Dr. Neely, Dr. Weever, Dr. Daniel Morgan, Dr. George B. Walker, Dr. John T. Walker, Dr. A. P. Hutchinson, Dr. Muhlhausen, Sr. A little later came Dr. Garrick, Dr. Run-
cie, Dr. Wilcox, Dr. McDowell.

HOMEOPATHY.

The "Pathfinder" is sometimes a benefactor to his race. It was thus with Samuel Hahnemann, when he opened up new lines of thought in the field of medical science, and formulated new methods of cure on the broad basis of homeopathy or "*similia similibus curantur*". Hahnemann was born in one of the most beautiful spots in Germany, April 10, 1755, where his early training was conducted by his father, who builded better than he knew, when at the age of five the boy was given daily lessons in "thinking."

This early training led to an unusual desire for books, and the best opportunities that the father and the schools of Germany could afford were utilized to educate the boy, and keep that thinker thinking. Hahnemann chose medicine as a profession, and received the honorable degree of doctor of medicine in 1779. This was accomplished mainly by his own exertions, and it prepared him for the great work of his long and useful life. Hahnemann was graduated as an allopathic doctor and practiced accordingly for eleven years, or till 1790.

Hahnemann was poor, though an eminent scholar, and already a voluminous writer, an expert chemist, an independent thinker, and a renowned pathfinder. He began to prove the effects of medicine on his own person in health, and by the assistance of others in like manner, he developed and formulated the great law of cure, "*similia similibus curantur*," or "like cures like."

Homeopathy was introduced in the United States, about 1830, by Dr. Gram, who located in New York City. Dr. Gram was an American, whose name and memory next to that of Hahnemann, should be cherished and held sacred. He was an orphan boy, and was carefully educated by his uncle, who was physician to the Danish king. He chose medicine as his profession and was graduated with distinguished honors, at the most celebrated school in Copenhagen, where he afterwards practiced, acquiring an enviable reputation and also a fortune. His first convert was John F. Gray, M. D., and by 1832 Drs. Wilson, Hull, Channing and Curtis, had adopted the new law of cure. In 1838, Dr. Hayner, one of

Hahnemann's pupils, introduced Homeopathy in Baltimore. Up to this time there were no books in the English language on Homeopathy, but about 1840 some works were translated in the English, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. Then it received an impetus which the combined and malignant opposition of the old school were unable to check. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, established chartered Homeopathic medical colleges. These colleges have continued their work, have prospered and are flourishing at this time. Other Homeopathic medical colleges have been established from Boston to California, until now more than twenty can be named, and, be it said to the credit of these colleges, that, keeping step with the progress of the age, and appreciating the advance of medical science and the value of a higher education, and ever striving for the highest attainments, they have, by an intercollegiate agreement, adopted the four years course, which is being rigidly adhered to. It is safe to presume that before the close of this century, a five years course will be universally adopted by these colleges, as requisite to prepare the student and qualify him to receive the honorable degree of Doctor of Medicine. At present there are about twenty thousand Homeopathic M. D's. This school of medicine numbers, among its patrons, thousands of the best thinkers of the age, some of the most prominent of whom are judges of our highest courts, lawyers, doctors, educators, merchants, and scientists; also all grades, classes and conditions of society. The very general success of the practitioners, coupled with correct understanding and liberal diffusion of the law of Homeopathy, have been the potent forces which have placed it prominently and favorably before the public. Since the advent of Homeopathy many of the crude methods, formerly used by the old school have been abandoned, and the new methods of the little pill are being adopted, and accepted as the better way. This is creditable, and certainly very flattering, to the busy workers in this acknowledged advanced method of healing the sick.

Homeopathy was first introduced in Evansville by Dr. E. J. Ehrman, in 1852. He had attended a course of lectures in Philadelphia in 1851. Be it known that it was no easy task, self-imposed, to come into a community which was entirely ignorant of Homeopathy, with the prejudices of the allopathic profession arrayed against the new theory, and finally work out a grand success in the profession; but Dr. Ehrman did this and also accumulated a goodly fortune, which he left to his family. Then came Dr. Curtis, who remained for a brief time. Then

came L. S. Herr, M. D., who changed from the eclectic school to Homeopathy in 1865. F. L. Davis, M. D., came in 1866. Later came and went Drs. McPharlan, Glass, Irwin, L. G. Johnson, Klein, and others not now remembered. After the advent of Drs. Herr and Davis, Homeopathy rapidly grew in favor with the best families, and it was not long before these physicians were possessed of a lucrative practice. Both Drs. Herr and Davis were able exponents of the Hahnemann system of medicine, and their success obliterated, in a very large degree, the prejudice against what some were pleased to term the "small pill practice." Dr. Ehrman died in 1879. Dr. Herr died in 1893. Dr. Davis still lives, is hale, hearty, active, and busily engaged in a lucrative and successful practice, with the promise of many years of active life before him. Dr. Davis has seen Homeopathy continue to spread and grow in favor, and he has always extended a welcome hand to others of the profession who came this way. T. H. Taylor, M. D., located here in 1882. He was Dr. Davis' partner for eight years, and is now possessed of an extensive, successful and lucrative practice. The following physicians are now located in Evansville, and are all doing well and are favorably regarded: Dr. C. B. Harpole, a graduate of both the Allopathic and Homeopathic schools; he is making a specialty of surgery, with good success. Dr. C. G. Dunlevy, a relative of the late Dr. Ehrman; and Dr. S. D. Musgrave, also a graduate of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, of Chicago. The doctor is now holding a position on the pension board; he is said to be a very busy man. Also the Drs. Viehe, father and son, and some others.

The Evansville Homeopathic Medical Society was formed in 1893, and now has about twenty members. It meets monthly at the Lottie Hotel.

MILKSICKNESS.

The following history of milksickness was written for the Vanderburgh Historical Society by Dr. J. W. Compton:

THE PIONEER'S ENEMY.

Amidst perils and privations, with blazed roads leading to log cabins, the early settlers laid the permanent foundation for the grandeur and glory of our present civilization—a civilization with its magnificent churches, its splendid school buildings, its palatial gas-lighted dwellings, its elegant easy coaches on our railroads, and peerless float-

ing palaces on our waters, its macadamized drives, its paved cities, its telegraph and telephone, its music of machinery, and its electric light to flash out a blaze of glory over science, art and literature, and all the monuments of human grandeur of which we are so often wont to boast.

Deep in the shaded recesses of the almost unlimited forests and along the timber-lined streams that meander through the vast prairies of the west, there lurked an undiscovered poison, alike fatal to man and beast. An interesting and most significant fact in relation to the locality and habitation of this deadly poison is, that it occurred only in places where the soil was still in its virgin state and that it disappeared immediately after the cultivation of the soil. It appeared unable to perpetuate its aggressive and dangerous life where the sunlight of heaven was permitted to shine. Therefore, through the stalwart energy of the woodman and his axe, the dark, gloomy and infected forests, which it claimed as its home, have been transformed into waving fields and cheerful pastures, and this pestilential poison, whatever it may have been, has forever taken its flight and its dangers are no longer felt or feared. The extensive wide range in the new country was exceedingly rich in canebrakes in winter and wild pea-vine in summer, and pioneer farmers' cattle grew fine and fat and made excellent beef without other food.

The early settlers, not having ample pasturage for their stock, were compelled to drive them to the abundant wild range, from which in many instances no part of the animal except the hide ever found its way back to the settlement of the owner. Many of the animals fell victims to the lurking poison and died of the disease it produced, which disease in animals was called "trembles," the name being derived from the peculiar symptoms produced in the animal after the poison had found its way into the system. The disease produced by this poison occurred originally in the Herbivora—as the ox, horse, sheep, etc., but was transmitted to the carnivorous animals and birds which had fed upon the flesh of other animals dead from the disease, as the dog and the vulture. The flesh and milk of diseased animals were capable, when eaten, of imparting the disease; the cow through her milk poisoned her calf or poisoned the people who drank of the milk or ate of the butter made from the milk.

When the poison had once been introduced into the system it had the power of self propagation and of imparting the same intensely poisonous properties from one animal to another, and was capable of perpetuating the disease in a continuous chain of animals as one should eat the flesh of another. Thus each pound of flesh of a dog which had

been poisoned by a pound of flesh of the cow, would poison the vulture and so on through a long chain of animals, the last pound of flesh partaken of being as poisonous as that taken from the animal first affected. There is no known mineral or vegetable principle which, when taken into the system, can thus multiply itself and perpetuate its poisonous principle. The disease in man derived its name from the well established fact that it was produced by drinking the milk, or eating the flesh or the butter or cheese made from the milk, of cows or other animals, which had become poisoned in consequence of frequenting certain limited ranges or uncultivated pastures.

It was called "milk sickness." Through its annual destruction of large numbers of domestic animals and its fatality among early settlers, it was one of the most prominent enemies to the prosperity of the pioneers. In the beginning the symptoms were not well marked, so that the milk and flesh of really diseased animals might be inadvertently eaten under the supposition that the animal was in good health. Their most attractive and healthy looking condition, even their extreme fatness, did not give the complete assurance of their exemption from the disease. In this state they were often found to be sick, suffering from loss of appetite and energy, with their eyes red and watery they would stagger, tremble, fall down in convulsions and die. Sheep, when seized with a paroxysm of the "trembles" would stagger as if trying to free themselves from the grasp of some terrible enemy, and would soon surrender and fall down, uttering the most plaintive bleating as if suffering intensely painful distress.

The farmer had a test for the healthfulness of the beef cattle, just off the wild range, that may have been designated the "fatigue" test. I have often seen the test applied. It consisted of placing the animals in a field or lot, and boys, with coats and hats off, were directed to chase them around and urge them to their greatest speed. If, after a long chase the cattle did not evince signs of muscular weakness, stagger, tremble, or fall down, they were pronounced healthy, and were at once slaughtered and their flesh was eaten with the utmost feeling of security against the disease.

In the primitive days, when it was claimed that men were more honest than they are now, it was not always an easy matter to determine just in what particular neighborhood the poisonous principle was located. The story has been current for fifty years that travelers, or land-buyers seeking homes in the west, found it very difficult to catch up with the place where it had its habitation; that in answer to the question whether the neighborhood was troubled with it, they invariably

received the assurance that the disease did not exist there, but "over at Jones five miles ahead it was bad." Farmers then appeared to be as ready to suppress the existence of the disease near them as commercialmen and newspapers are nowadays to suppress epidemic or contagious diseases in the great marts of business.

The disease was known in North Carolina more than one hundred years ago, and as emigration flowed westward it was found to exist in Tennessee, Kentucky, and has prevailed in these states, as well as in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Virginia and perhaps several western states, other than those mentioned. There are no statistics accessible from which we may learn the fatality of this subtle poison in man or beast.

Dr. M. J. Bray, one of the oldest inhabitants, as truthful and honorable as he is aged, states that at an early day in the history of the city of Evansville, when much of the present site was occupied by mature forests, he could walk from the present center of business, to the present suburbs, a distance of two miles, on the bones of animals which had died from "trembles." Another states that an entire family, a wife, seven children and two grandparents, were swept away in a single season by this scourge. The history of a single case will be sufficient to illustrate the fact that the greatest physical strength, when brought into the unequal combat, was powerless to resist the fatal effects of this terrible and deadly malady. I witnessed when a boy the sufferings and death of a neighbor from this poison. His muscular strength was greater than that of ordinary men. Though not apparently a large man his frame was compact, his form symmetrical, his muscles were firm and unusually developed, and his power seemed phenomenal. His strength was particularly manifested in athletic contests, and at log-rollings where a hand spike, sufficient to resist the strength of an ordinary man, was like a brittle broom stick when tested by his power. In his struggles with the disease he was extremely restless, so that no ordinary effort could restrain him in bed. He would roll off onto the floor and roll back and forth from one side of the room to the other. The struggle was terrible to behold but the physical giant, Jack Bowman, was forced to yield to the overpowering enemy. Any attempt, on the part of a man not fully recovered from an attack, to walk or run fast would induce a paroxysm of trembling attended by great muscular prostration and debility. He would be compelled to sit down and rest or fall down. Active physical exertion stimulated by excitement would immediately endanger life. Judge Asa Igleheart said that his father, who lived on a public road,

had a dog that was sick with trembles. A neighbor passed along the road, with a dog following him. The sick dog did not see the other until it had passed some distance beyond the house. The old habit of chasing every dog that came in sight of the farm had become second nature, and so he started off at his greatest speed, but, before catching up with the strange dog, he was seen to fall down, tremble as with a convulsion, and, before the owner could walk to where he fell, he was dead.

Esquire Ben Stinson says that when a lad he was walking on the Henderson road, some five miles from this city, and met a neighbor on horseback. After passing him he looked down the road and saw the neighbor's dog following him. He hid himself behind a tree for the purpose of jumping out and frightening the dog in order to see him run. When the dog was opposite he sprang out and said "boo". Instead of running the dog fell in his tracks, gave a few kicks, and was dead. Mingled guilt and fear prevented him, until he was a man grown, from mentioning the injury he believed he had done his neighbor. Dogs which had eaten of poisoned flesh became, in a few days, so stiff and helpless that they could not get over a three-rail fence and were utterly unfit to chase game, or to drive stock from the fields. Oxen could endure but little travel or work. Horses once affected, though looking well, were worthless for work or travel, and traders could not speed them back and forth to exhibit their superior gaits, but were forced to trade them standing.

If a man started to ride to a neighbors a few miles away, his horse was liable to give out on the road and leave him to walk home. Such is briefly the history of the "pioneers enemy," "Milk Sickness."

DENTISTRY.

The science of dentistry is not a recent origin. This statement may surprise many even in the profession. History tell us that even at the present day we are in many respects far behind the ancients, and what astonishes us beyond our understanding is that a nation or nations, after having arrived at the pinnacle of fame and notoriety in the arts and sciences, could possibly retrograde so much as to pass into oblivion and become almost heathenish. Yet we know this to be a truth beyond contradiction.

We learn that nearly two thousand years before the Christian era, the kings and others in authority in Egypt were so exacting and

required such perfections in the practice of the medical, surgical and dental professions, that no doctor was permitted to practice any but his own particular branch. Some were oculists, who only studied diseases of the eye, others attended solely to the complaints of the head, "and others to those of the teeth." Some again confined themselves to complaints of the intestines and others to secret and internal maladies—accoucheurs being generally, if not always, women. The physicians (various kinds of practitioners named above) received salaries from the public treasury. After they had studied those precepts which were laid down by the experiences of their predecessors, they were permitted to practice. In order to insure their attention to the prescribed rules, and to prevent experiments from being made upon patients, they were punished, if their treatment was contrary to the established system, and the death of a person under such circumstances was deemed a capital offense. We learn from Herodotus that King Cyrus and Darius both sent to Egypt for medical men. All this proves the great skill of the Egyptians.

The dissection of the dead was extensively practiced, to gain knowledge as to the treatment of the living. In the century approaching the Christian era, the professions seem to have become more generalized, and we learn through Celsus, who was a professional celebrity and contemporary with Jesus Christ, that the genius of the early Egyptians had to a certain extent been lost; yet, even at the present time, Celsus is recognized as a man of great learning. Liberal extracts could be taken from his works, relative to the teeth, their filling and extraction, etc., but it is needless. He recommends that badly decayed teeth be filled, previous to extraction, to keep them from breaking to pieces, when the effort is being made to extract them. This is often done now. He also says: "When a tooth occasions pain and it seems proper to extract, because medicines give no relief, it ought to be scraped all around that the gum may be loosened from it; then it is to be shook, which must be continued until it moves easily, for the extraction of a fast tooth is attended with the greatest danger, and sometimes the jaw is dislocated. It is attended with more danger in the upper teeth, because it may give a shock to the temples or eyes. After these precautions the tooth is to be taken out with the hand if possible, if not by forceps."

There seems to have been a downward movement from this date for hundreds of years, and for a thousand years darkness reigned supreme, until, between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a ray of light began to dawn upon the human family in regard to dental

service. Teeth were carved out of the ivory of the hippopotamus and elephant. In 1784, Dr. John Greenwood, of Boston, carved a set of teeth for George Washington from an elephant tusk. Subsequently several more sets were carved for Washington.

Porcelain teeth were introduced into the United States in 1817, and the science advanced slowly until 1844, since which time the profession has made such enormous strides that it is difficult to keep up with the advancement.

Evansville, when a very small "ville," was often visited by dentists from other places. Dr. Nagle, of New Albany, Indiana, a very respectable practitioner, made regular visits to this city. Also others of a more transient character, visited us. But in 1844, Dr. Burtch located here, near the alley on First street between Main and Locust, on the west side of the street and adjoining the postoffice. He was said to have been a very fair dentist. Unfortunately he was addicted to the use of intoxicants, and recommended to his patients strong drink as an anæsthetic to relieve pain during dental operations: and as a suicide he ended his earthly career.

He was followed by Dr. Eben Bray, a most worthy man, and a fine dentist, who, after a practice of some years here, left for the great "Northwest," and lived honored and respected until a few years ago, when death took him from us. He was followed by Dr. John Kivitt, who was a good dentist.

Our city having all these years steadily advanced in growth, and containing some 6,000 inhabitants, attracted other dentists to this locality. Dr. F. Hutchinson and Dr. J. Fleager were contemporaries with Dr. Kivitt, and were quite successful in their practice. Dr. Hurd came to locate about this time and remained here until his death, as did Dr. Fleager.

In 1859, Dr. I. Haas came to this city, and has resided here up to this date, and is the dental father of twenty dentists. Some reside here at the present time, and are practitioners, while others are scattered over the United States, from New York to California, Oregon, Wisconsin, Louisiana and intermediate points, and are doing well. Dr. Haas is one of the most skilled and successful dentists that has ever located here. His high moral worth has raised him up a host of friends and patrons. He has been eminently successful.

Our city is now well supplied with dentists, having in all about twenty practitioners of all grades, from first-class to Cheap Johns—just like all other cities that have a population of from 75,000 up to 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The dentists of this city, in past years, have at different times formed themselves into local societies but none of them permanent. The Evansville Dental Society was formed in 1896 with a splendid prospect of long life and great usefulness. We desire to acknowledge here our indebtedness to Dr. I. Haas for facts presented herein.



CHAPTER XVII.

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.

Financial Institutions—History of Banking Houses—List of Officers at Present—Building and Loan Associations.

The pioneer bank organization of this city was the branch of the Old State Bank of Indiana. Its charter dates from 1834, and its capital, including state and individual stock, was \$80,000. According to the records the first meeting of the board of directors was held November 11, 1834, and the members of this board were Robert Stockwell, John Shanklin, Marcus Sherwood, William Lewis, William Owens, Robert Barnes, Chester Elliott, James Cawson, Darius North, and John Mitchell. The organization of the board was effected by choosing John Mitchell president and John Douglas cashier. These officers were retained until Mr. Mitchell's death, when Samuel Orr became president. In 1843 the capital of the bank was increased to \$150,000, of which \$73,000 was owned by the state. In 1847 George W. Rathbone was made cashier. He continued in that position until March 4, 1857, when the bank was succeeded by the "Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana." The first directory board of the new bank was composed of Messrs. G. W. Rathbone, Robert Parrett, H. Q. Wheeler, R. R. Roberts, and George Foster. Mr. Rathbone was chosen president and Samuel Bayard cashier. In January 1865, the bank was organized under the national banking act as the "Evansville National Bank," with a capital of \$300,000, which was subsequently increased to \$800,000. W. J. Lowry was selected as president and R. R. Roberts as cashier. Subsequently Mr. Rathbone was chosen president, Mr. Bayard vice-president, and V. M. Watkins cashier. In time Mr. Bayard succeeded Mr. Rathbone, who afterward removed to New York city. Mr. John Gilbert was selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Bayard's advancement. In June 1885, the charter of the bank expired, whereupon it was renewed and the name changed to the

OLD NATIONAL BANK,

which name it bears at present. The officers chosen under the new

charter were Samuel Bayard, president; John Gilbert vice-president; Henry Reis, cashier; and Samuel Bayard, David J. Mackey, William Heilman, Robert K. Dunkerson, Henry F. Blount, Wm. M. Akin, Edward G. Ragon; and John Gilbert, directors—a galaxy of names guaranteeing fidelity to trust and superior ability in the conduct of affairs. The capital stock of the bank is \$500,000; its surplus is \$250,000; its deposits were \$940,980.57 in 1889 and now over \$2,000,000. The stock has paid large dividends and commands a high premium in the market. The building now occupied by the bank is on the west side of Main street between Water and First, and was built in 1836. It is a massive structure of imposing aspect, substantially built and well arranged for the transaction of the business which it was designed to accomodate. In the year 1889, the building was thoroughly repaired and refitted, its interior arrangement and finish displaying the highest degree of art and skill. The building was then valued at \$27,577.94. The career of the institution has been remarkable, growing in strength and popular favor with each successive year of business. From its organization as a small bank in 1834, it has wielded a beneficent influence on the business affairs of this part of the country. Its obligations have been fulfilled to the letter always, and because of its acknowledged solidity and wise management, it was selected as a national depository. The chief executive of the bank, Mr. Bayard, has been identified with it for more than forty years and has, by his financial ability, sound judgment and high reputation for executive skill and untarnished honor, conduced in no small degree to the success and financial repute of the bank. It is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in south-western Indiana, and in financial circles everywhere recognized as one of the best and soundest in the state.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Evansville Insurance Company was organized in 1850, with a capital of \$250,000 and a charter containing insurance and banking privileges of a liberal character. The "Canal Bank," as it was then called, was for several years conducted under the Free Banking Law of Indiana. In 1863 it was incorporated as the First National Bank of Evansville, with a paid-in capital of \$250,000, which was shortly after increased to \$500,000. Since its organization the bank has paid to its stockholders eighty dividends, amounting in all to \$1,407,500, and has set aside from its earnings \$150,000 as a surplus. The

first board of directors was composed of Messrs. Gillison Maghee, Robert Barnes, Charles Viele, John S. Hopkins, John Ingle, Jr., M. J. Bray, S. M. Archer, H. Q. Wheeler, and William Brown. Mr. Wheeler was made president and William T. Page, cashier. Of these Messrs. Charles Viele and M. J. Bray are the only survivors. In 1865 Mr. Page was succeeded by James H. Cutler, as cashier, and in 1868 Mr. Wheeler was succeeded by John S. Hopkins as president. Charles Viele became president in 1879, and was succeeded in 1893 by the present chief executive, Francis J. Reitz. At this time, 1893, James H. Cutler was made vice-president; Henry L. Cook, cashier; and John H. Dippel, assistant cashier. The names of the directors are as follows: F. J. Reitz, Thomas E. Garvin, James H. Cutler, George L. Mesker, M. J. Bray, Jr., John Ingle, O. F. Jacobi, A. J. Klein, and David Kronenberger.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

One of the prosperous institutions of this city is the Citizens' National Bank, located at No. 130 Main street. It was established in 1873, as the successor of the private banking house of W. J. Lowry & Co., and began business at No. 121 Upper First street, with an authorized capital of \$175,000. Its first officers were R. C. Slaughter, president; S. P. Gillett, cashier; R. C. Slaughter, J. J. Roach, L. Swormstedt, G. P. Hudspeth, S. Vickery, F. W. Cook, J. H. Mc-Neeley, F. Lunkenheimer, and S. P. Gillett, directors.

Matthew Henning became president November 12, 1878, on the resignation of R. C. Slaughter.

S. P. Gillett, who is president of this institution at the present time, succeeded Matthew Henning in 1884. In 1876 J. W. Walker and J. S. Buchanan were added to the board of directors, and in 1877 they were succeeded by Charles Kellogg and A. C. Tanner. Dr. C. P. Bacon became a member of the board of directors in 1879, three of the members retiring at the time as follows: G. P. Hudspeth, J. J. Roach and L. Swormstedt.

W. M. Akin and L. Loewenthal were added to the above list in 1883, and J. W. Walker in 1884.

On the occasion of Mr. Walker's death in 1889, F. Lauenstein became a director of this institution.

In 1891, the death of A. C. Tanner occasioned the election of Azro

Dyer, and in 1893 Sam Loewenthal became a director, vice L. Loewenthal, deceased.

The officers at the present time are: S. P. Gillett, president; C. P. Bacon, vice-president; and W. L. Swormstedt, cashier. The board of directors consists of the following members: Wm M. Akin, C. P. Bacon, Azro Dyer, C. H. Kellogg, F. Lauenstein, Sam Vickery, F. W. Cook, S. Loewenthal and S. P. Gillett.

At present the capital stock and surplus of the bank amount to about \$250,000; its deposits reach nearly \$400,000. It is regarded as a safe, sound, conservative institution.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

In January 1873, the charter of the East Chester National Bank, of Mt. Vernon, New York, was purchased and transferred to this city, and permission granted by congress to change the name to the "German National Bank of Evansville." The capital stock was placed at \$250,000, with permission to increase the same to \$500,000. The first officers were Samuel Orr, president; John A. Reitz, vice-president; Philip C. Decker, cashier. Directors: Samuel Orr, John A. Reitz, Samuel Bayard, Thomas Kerth, Edward Boetticher, H. M. Sweetzer, Chas. Schulte, Theodore R. McFerson, and Philip C. Decker.

In January 1883, on the death of Mr. Orr, John A. Rietz succeeded to the presidency and at the same time Philip C. Decker became vice-president and Henry L. Cook, cashier.

In December 1890, at the expiration of its charter the bank was re-organized as the German Bank, under a state charter with a paid up capital of \$400,000. John A. Reitz was elected president, Philip C. Decker, vice-president, and Henry L. Cook, cashier.

Upon the death of Mr. Reitz in 1892, Philip C. Decker was elected president and R. K. Dunkerson, vice-president. In 1893 Joseph Brentano succeeded H. L. Cook as cashier. The directors of the bank are now Samuel Bayard, R. K. Dunkerson, James L. Orr, Phil. C. Decker, and John Hartmetz.

The bank began its career at No. 216 Upper First street, and now occupies convenient and commodious quarters at the corner of Third and Main streets. Its management has been wise and successful. Those who control its affairs are men who have been identified for many years with the business interests of the city. Their capacity as financiers has been amply demonstrated in the career of this bank.

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.

Under the laws of the state of Indiana this bank was organized and began business May 5, 1870. Its first officers were: Gen. J. M. Shackelford, president; John D. Roach, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Shackelford, Eccles G. Van Riper, M. Muhlhausen, John Laval, James Steele, Fred Lunkenheimer, Christian Hedderich, and James W. Lauer, trustees. After the death of Mr. Roach in 1870, Dr. John Laval was elected secretary and treasurer. On January 14, 1880, Dr. John Laval resigned; on the 19th of March following Frederick Lunkenheimer was elected to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. His successor was Major Jesse W. Walker, who served from April 1, 1885, to April 25, 1888, the date of his death. On May 14, 1888, Col. John Rheinlander was elected to discharge the duties of this important trust, and is now serving.

Gen. J. M. Shackelford served as president of this institution from the date of its establishment to May 27, 1878, and Matt Henning from that date until May 31, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. Muhlhausen, the present chief executive. The vice-presidents are H. V. Bennighof and John Hartmetz. At the outset the duties of cashier were performed by the secretary and treasurer, but when the business transacted became so large as to demand the appointment of a cashier, Jacob Haas was selected. On April 1, 1880, he was succeeded by Michael Schaeffer, the present efficient cashier. The present board of trustees is composed of: Dr. M. Muhlhausen, Henry V. Bennighof, Col. John Rheinlander, John Hartmetz, Clemens Reitz, James T. Walker, and Michael Schaeffer. During the first day of its career the bank received two depositors, one of whom deposited \$2.00 and the other \$1.00, and the doors were closed on the dullest day's business this bank ever knew. From this small beginning it has daily grown in favor with the people, until on January 1, 1897, its active depositors numbered 4,529, and its average deposits exceeded \$1,140,052.38. The bank has paid a semi-annual dividend to its depositors for the use of their money which amounts, in the aggregate, to the sum of \$561,913.75. This institution has been wisely managed as well as fortunate, having passed safely through the periods of financial depression. It has always received and merited the confidence and esteem of its patrons, who are found among all classes of people. Every dollar entrusted to its keeping has been faithfully and honestly accounted for

STATEMENT

of the condition of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Evansville, Indiana, at the close of business December 31, 1896.

ASSETS

Bills Discounted.....	\$ 711,128 08
Bonds and Stocks	293,427 56
Real Estate.....	98,849 71
Office Fixtures.....	328 92
Deposits in Banks	214,192 56
Cash.....	19,125 55
	<u>\$ 1,337,052 38</u>

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors.....	\$ 1,140,052 38
Surplus Fund	197,000 00
	<u>\$ 1,337,052 38</u>

BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Bank of Commerce was opened for business on the 12th of July, 1890, with the following officers: E. P. Huston, president; F. W. Cook, Jr., cashier; A. W. Emery, assistant cashier. The following gentlemen constituted the board of directors: William Heilman, F. W. Cook, E. P. Huston, D. J. Mackey, Robert Ruston, Samuel Bayard, E. G. Ragon, E. B. Morgan, and J. E. Iglehart. The bank was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, which was afterwards increased to \$250,000.

The officers and directors at this time are as follows: William A. Heilman, president; August Leich, cashier; Ira D. McCoy, assistant cashier. The directors are: William A. Heilman, president Heilman Machine Works; F. W. Cook, president F. W. Cook Brewing Co.; August Leich; F. J. Scholz, treasurer State of Indiana; Abe Strouse; Colin B. Gilchrist; Jacob Weintz, president Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Co.; C. A. DeBruler and Ira D. McCoy.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

All building and loan and saving institutions are powerful, direct means of disseminating money, and so become indirect means of distributing wealth, building houses, and assisting the willing toiler to a better condition. Many a worthy family has been made happy in the comforts of a neat little home through the medium of these various associations.

The first building, loan and saving association established in Evansville was incorporated May, 1873, under an act of the legislature, approved March 5, 1857. The second one was organized July 18, 1874. Many laws and amendments have been passed since then, regulating these associations. Since the advent of these pioneer institutions many others have been organized and changes and re-organizations have occurred frequently. Most of them have been eminently successful and have done much good. Some have paid out and closed up business, and some have failed, entailing, as in all such disasters, much hardship upon those ill-able to bear it. At the beginning of 1877 there were fourteen of these associations in the city, and under the law each one is required to have a capital stock of \$500,000. They were capitalized at from \$500,000 to \$25,000,000.

The insurance companies have been a great saving to the people. Some of these underwriters are the shrewdest business men of the city and have done much in a public way for its general prosperity.



CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Civil War—Capt. Walker and His Company—Some Prominent Institutions—Home of the Friendless—Orphans' Asylum—Insane Hospital—Postoffice—Railroads—B. M. A. History and Splendid Building—River Transportation.

In war there is always a personal risk, dangerous and thrilling. Principles may be at the bottom of bloody battles and populated war cemeteries, but the delight, "after the war," to repeat the individual adventures and perilous situations of the narrator entirely submerges the causes that led up to the awful carnage.

The pioneer struggles of the first settlers with the wily redskins of the forest have already been faithfully chronicled in this history, and it is now the purpose to consider the martial doings of our patriotic people in the wars of the nation in after times.

The settlers did yeoman service in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. The articles of peace did not mention the chief cause of the war, which was impressment of American seamen into British service on the high seas, and this, too, was before Vanderburgh county had been organized as a civil division. Some of these early, hearty pioneers, putting aside their business of hunting and trapping, joined the army of General Harrison, and on the celebrated battleground of Tippecanoe rendered distinguished service. Others went with the Kentucky riflemen to New Orleans, and were at the unparalleled victory of "Old Hickory" Jackson over the flower of the British army under General Pakenham. After the war they walked all the way back home, sleeping in the woods during the long, dangerous journey, and subsisting principally on game. Their report of the great battle at the Crescent City was the first news the settlers at home had of it.

Under the laws of the state regulating militia companies, these military organizations did some active service in the Indian wars. On "training days," when men were exempt from arrest, they had a general jollification. Musters were held at regular periods through-

out the year, and usually at the county seat. Many, I am sure, have heard of the cane-gun. It was cut from the cane brakes, plugged up at both ends, loaded with whiskey, and every time the company brought their guns to a fire, these men, armed with the cane-guns, fired down their throats. The brigade in this section of the state was commanded at different times by Gen. Robert M. Evans, Gen. W. A. Twigg, of New Harmony, and Gen. James P. Drake, at that time a resident of Posey county.

The Creek war of 1836 and the Seminole war of the same time had no particular effect on the citizens of Evansville and Vanderburgh county, as none of our citizens engaged in these struggles.

With the admission of Texas into the union there came into this neighborhood rumblings of war—as early as August, 1845. The first company, consisting of 100 men, for the Mexican war left for New Albany, the place of rendezvous, June 7, 1846. This was Captain William Walker's company, a full roster of which is given elsewhere herein, as well as an authentic biography of Captain Walker himself. Joseph Lane left his seat in the state senate and drilled under Captain Walker, and subsequently was appointed brigadier general by the president. After leaving New Albany the three Indiana regiments—the quota required—pitched their tents at New Orleans, then crossed the gulf, and tented on the scene of war. More than half of company K, commanded by Captain Tucker, was made up of men from Evansville. The second Indiana regiment, led by General Lane, entered the fight at Buena Vista, and met with a loss of 135 men. It was there that Captain Walker fell. The regiment was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 1, 1847. The Mexican veterans formed an association in this city September 20, 1887, with a list of fifteen persons.

It is not the intention to write here the military history of Evansville and Vanderburgh county, for that has already been written by others, but this history would not be complete without some statements in passing, regarding the part my fellow citizens took in the terrible, bloody carnage of 1861-65—the great civil war. The twenty-fourth Indiana, the fourteenth, the eleventh, first battery light artillery, twenty-fifth, first cavalry or twenty-eighth, thirty-second, thirty-fifth, sixth battery light artillery, forty-second, sixtieth, eighth battery light artillery, sixty-fifth, fourth cavalry or seventy-seventh, ninety-first, one hundred and twentieth, tenth cavalry or one hundred and twenty-fifth, one hundred and thirty-sixth, one hundred and forty-third regiments all contained Vanderburgh county men. Some men and officers

who could not get into these military organizations enlisted in other regiments, so that they were distributed through twenty-six different regiments. The Indiana legion did good service for its country. Many colored men enlisted from this city, and their soldiery qualities were not excelled even by the white troops.

The first man to offer his services for his country from this city was Capt. Chas. H. Myerhoff. His enlistment was in the Fourteenth Indiana, in Captain Willard's company. Captain Myerhoff is now a successful business man of our city. Many men from here rose to ranks of distinction, and some even to national reputation. And we honor such names as Gen. James M. Shackleford, Gen. John W. Foster, Gen. Conrad Baker, Colonel Rheinlander, Colonel Denby, Colonel Shanklin, Colonel Hornbrook.

The author was trustee of Pigeon township in 1864-5, and at the same time quartermaster of the Second Indiana Legion. These two positions necessarily put into his charge the refugees and fugitives from the farther south, who were escaping from the country so completely overrun by the forces of the two contending armies. They arrived at the wharf by boat loads, and a camp had to be established for their protection and accommodation. The camp was pitched in Blackford's Grove. It was very wet and sloppy there, but no better place could be secured at that season of the year. There were as many as two hundred and fifty men, women and children on an average encamped there at one time, but the citizens took an active part in furnishing provisions and clothes, and every effort was made to see that none suffered for the necessities of life. But living in tents in the midst of winter was not a pleasant way of living, and the exposure brought on sickness and caused several deaths. They were at length taken to much better quarters at the fair grounds in Knight township. There they were cared for till the smile of springtime afforded them pleasant weather for journeying farther on.

The personal hardships induced by the civil conflict can never be told by mortal pen.

As an instance of the liberal-hearted citizens of the county, on agreement the farmers brought into the city in one long procession two hundred loads of wood for the needy wives and mothers of the soldiers who were at the front. The wood and coal thus donated was stored at Seventh street park. The ladies, appreciating the patriotic sentiment that actuated these generous farmers, banquetted them that night at Mozart hall.

At the conclusion of the civil war, when the skeleton regiments

were passing through this city on their way to Indianapolis, to be discharged from service, the citizens very fittingly erected an arch at Main and Third streets, and a civic escort conducted the gallant veterans under it with the spirit of the old Roman triumph in the march. The warm word "Welcome" was upon the arch. There was a mighty sense of soft-winged peace in the bosom of every one as the battle-scarred, service-stained old heroes proudly rode under the arch. The war was ended.

Evansville during the civil strife was on the border of the scene, in a measure, and troops rendezvoused here for a time. Others passed through on their way to the front. War-boats, armed with cannon and mortars, steamed by in the Ohio river. During a part of the time temporary hospitals were established here, and after the battle of Shiloh the wounded of both sides were brought here and cared for. Many persons in the city quietly left and went into the enemy's country. The people of this city learned well their lesson of moderation and charity from the mighty clash of arms, and they have always held out a friendly hand to a magnanimous but conquered enemy. Many will remember the reunion of the "blue and gray," held in this city in 1883, and the friendly greetings that were exchanged by those who had been deadly enemies.

CAPTAIN WALKER AND HIS COMPANY.

This narrative has special reference to Capt. Wm. Walker, who figured extensively, as history shows, in the war of 1812, and there was, until a recent date, a tree which was known as the "Walker Tree" in Salem, New Jersey. At this place, tradition says, there was some desperate fighting done. But the first I knew of Capt. Wm. Walker was on my arrival in Evansville in February, 1837. He was then a citizen of Evansville, having been one of the early settlers of 1835. His family consisted of his wife, Catharine Walker, and children, James T. Walker, Dr. George B., William H., Oscar and Dr. John T.; his daughters were Mary, afterwards Mrs. Barter; Hannah, afterwards Mrs. Welborn, who died recently in this city. This was an active, stirring family. They engaged in all the enterprises in a business way, and helped to lay the foundation of this city.

Captain Walker had no regular business. He contracted for earth-work and improvement of streets, and would sometimes undertake to build houses. He was never idle, and was an active, useful man. At the time of the Mexican War in 1846, he was an efficient court official. He was an ardent Democrat, and fully approved of waging war against

Mexico, and as he had been an active participant in the war of 1812, he suddenly made up his mind that he would raise a company to help prosecute the war in Mexico, although he was at that time sixty-five years old. His appearance showed that he was at least that old, although he was as active and vigorous as a man of forty. So Gen. Joseph Lane, Dr. Daniel Lane, John T. Walker and many of the leading citizens here took an active part in assisting to raise a company which was accomplished in one week, and within another week or two they were ordered to rendezvous at New Albany. General Lane, Dr. Lane, Dr. John T. Walker, with the following made up the company, to-wit:

William Walker, Captain; Martin Stinson, First Lieutenant; James A. Epperson, Second Lieutenant; George W. Peck, First Sergeant; Wm. Gavitt, Wm. Grigsby, George W. Gorman, Sergeants; Jas. S. Chambers, First Corporal; Robt. McCutchan, Joseph Hervey and Wm. A. Easton, Corporals; Benjamin Anthony, David Allen, Isaac Anderson, Samuel Adkins, Henry Blanchard, Joseph Bilderback, Geo. W. Bee, Wm. A. Beall, David W. Barr, John Bowerman, Giles Chapman, Harrison Cox, Oliver Crook, Jas. H. Curts, Geo. W. Conner, Wm. Conley, Henry Davis, Alanson C. Ferres, Francis Finch, Wedur Foster, James Fisher, John W. Gahan, James A. Goodgame, George Hamilton, Samuel Holsey, John W. Hawkins, Adam Haag, Stephen Harrison, William Harris, Alias Holler, Joseph C. Higgenbotham, Leroy Jenkins, Thomas Knight, George W. Knight, John Littlejohn, Obediah Stansberry, Richard H. Lee, Alexander Linxwiler, Levi Lawrence, Thomas Murphy, Littlebranson Madden, Thomas Nolan, George Peachey, Benjamin Plummer, Dewilton Price, Isaac Privette, Acheleas J. Ruple, Christian Russler, John Robinson, Andrew J. Ross, Lewis Rightmire, Benoni Stinson, Thomas S. Smith, John W. Stephens, John Stoner, Enoch J. Sutton, James Sublet, William F. Sublet, James Sanders, John Skirns, Richard Smith, John Stillman, Vicissimees Teasley, Jacob Taylor, Teel Trevalion, Floyd Williams, Edmond Wyatt, Gorder Wilhite, Alfred William.

As it is seen from the above roll, the company lacked twenty men of being complete, but the remainder were added at New Orleans or on the way to that city, and were mustered in, making one hundred strong. They were then ordered up the Rio Grande, and joining Gen. Taylor they marched through the country, fighting several small battles and skirmishes, and finally reached Buena Vista. This company was a part of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which was commanded by Colonel Bowles, who showed the white

feather at the battle of Buena Vista, thus causing the death of a great number of the regiment, at which time and place a large number of Captain Walker's company was killed.

Captain Walker was killed while supporting a battery that was being planted by Gen. Joseph Lane, who was severely wounded and carried from the field. As is known the Mexicans were finally repulsed, and the next morning after the battle, the dead body of Captain Walker and those brave men who fell around him, numbering fourteen, were brought into camp. Captain Walker's remains were shipped home and placed in their long-resting place at Oak Hill Cemetery; and upon his monument are inscribed the names of those who fell around him. The captain was found with several pistols belted around him, every cartridge discharged. He had evidently done deadly work in the Mexican ranks.

Dr. John T. Walker, his son, was assistant surgeon of the regiment, and remained with the regiment until the war was over, when he returned home to his family. In the late war of the Rebellion in 1860, he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 25th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His son, William Walker, also went with the same regiment, and participated in the battles of Ft. Donaldson and Shiloh as lieutenant colonel, but he broke down in health and came home, where he died suddenly from the effects of camp-life exposure. Another son, Jesse W. Walker, became major in the same regiment.

This ends the record of William Walker and that portion of his family who served in the war of the Rebellion in 1860.

Mrs. Charlotte Burtis Walker, widow of James T. Walker, is still living.

Dr. Edwin Walker, a son of James T., is a practicing physician in our city, and one of the founders of the Sanitarium.

James T. Walker, also a son of James T., is an attorney practicing in the city.

Two of the descendants of Dr. John T. Walker are still living, Mrs. Cave J. Morris, who resides in Evansville, and Capt. George B. Walker, who is in the U. S. service, stationed at Ft. Thomas.

William H. Walker, third son of William Walker, was mayor of Evansville from 1868 to 1870.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Charity is the motive that prompts human creatures to help the fallen and weak. The institution known as the Evansville Home for

the Friendless is, in a great degree, the outgrowth of the faithful work of Miss Eleanor E. Johnson. Through her earnest labors the importance of this charitable institution became apparent. At first it was maintained by private charity.

It was founded in 1869 under the name of "Christian Home." Its purpose is, as stated in the constitution, "to provide and maintain a home for friendless women, such as may be in circumstances of peculiar temptation, and for the purpose of affording to such, as may have wandered from the paths of virtue, encouragement and assistance to reformation."

In 1870 Mr Willard Carpenter donated a house and lot to be used by this organization, and later he gave two and a half acres of land in the lower part of the city. In 1873 the name was changed to "Home for the Friendless." In April, 1882, after moving into the new home on Fulton avenue, the work was not confined to the one field, but was broad and catholic in its character—sheltering strangers, admitting old ladies, children and foundlings. The Home is doing a noble work, and is everything that its charter claims for it—a home for the friendless—open to all regardless of faith, creed or nationality.

During the past twenty-seven years nearly sixteen hundred people have found shelter under its roof. The sick and friendless have been cared for, sometimes for years, and a home given them when they had no other. Some of these deserving ones are yet inmates of the home. Mrs. J. C. Wade, the matron, has served in that capacity for fourteen years or more.

The present number of inmates is fifty, eight of these are old ladies. On the board of managers are: Mrs. S. E. DeBruler, president; Mrs. Louise Casselberry, vice-president; Mrs. Margaret McLean, treasurer; Mrs. James B. Rucker, secretary. The trustees are: Capt. John Gilbert, Capt. Lee Howell, H. M. Lindley, B. Parsons, C. A. DeBruler, Philip Decker, R. K. Dunkerson and J. H. Cutler.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A benevolent institution is the product of Christian civilization, an exercise of altruism as opposed to heathenish selfishness. The Orphan Asylum is a lasting memorial to the kind hearted, considerate women of Evansville—the finding of a mother for parentless children. What will not a mother do for orphans! The story has often been told of how Mrs. Elizabeth Sinzich found two homeless, ill-clad little orphan

children at the wharf one cheerless, cold winter morning in 1866, and how she afterward secured good homes for them—a circumstance that led this benevolent lady to advocate an asylum for orphans. She brought the matter to the attention of the Daughters of Rebecca, Colfax Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F., and they at once very properly and to their lasting honor gave it their serious attention. They secured aid from the city, and solicited funds from the individual citizens. The first home was founded at the residence of Misses Seeley and Hahn, on Mulberry street, near the old cemetery, on April 1, 1866. The institution opened with eleven homeless children, who had neither father nor mother. The noble sisters of Colfax lodge had found and rescued them. The county commissioners purchased a home on the corner of Mary and Illinois streets in September, 1866, and removed the asylum there. Mrs. Stewart was the first matron. She was followed by Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Julia Brashear, Mrs. J. A. Royster, Mrs. Sarah Main, Miss E. Martin, Miss Maggie Burt, Mrs. R. S. Kearney, Mrs. J. A. Royster, who has held the office in all ten years; Mrs. P. Knauth, who has served since August, 1886. The institution was re-organized and chartered by the legislature March 23, 1871. The incorporators were Sarah Lowry, Jane Morgan, Elizabeth Sinzich, Mary A. Archer, Sinai Harrington, Margaret Urie, M. A. Semonin, Fannie Nisbet, Mrs. Charles Schrenk, Mrs. William Baker, Mrs. Christian Kratz, and Mrs. Charles Keller, who were the board of managers at the time. A new home was purchased on West Indiana street for \$16,000. This building, which is now the home of the children, was formally dedicated October 27, 1872. A colored orphan asylum is on the same twenty-acre plat of ground, and both asylums are under the same management. On January 1, 1897, there were forty-eight children being cared for by the white asylum. The officers and managers at present are Mrs. H. M. Lindley, president; Mrs. William Caldwell, vice-president; Mrs. Samuel Bayard, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. G. Torian, recording secretary; Mrs. M. L. Nexsen, superintendent; Miss Gist, Mrs. Alvah Johnson, Mrs. H. E. Blemker, Mrs. George L. Dixon, Mrs. Sue M. Barton, Mrs. Nancy Casselberry, and Mrs. D. S. Ragon. The trustees are: Capt. John Gilbert, president; A. W. Emery, secretary; S. P. Gillett, treasurer; Wm. Caldwell, Alex. Gilchrist and David A. Nisbet.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The United States government completed the Marine hospital in October, 1856, at a cost of \$73,078.56. The ground was broken in the fall of 1853. The building was 110x90 feet, brick and sandstone, three stories, with ample capacity for a hundred patients. It occupies the block between Ohio and Vermont streets and between Wabash and Tenth avenues. After the war the government sold it, and later it was obtained by the Sisters of Charity for a hospital, which they named St. Mary's. They also took the marine patients, under contract, till 1876. In 1888 the government purchased ten acres near the western limits of the city, and erected new buildings at a cost of \$100,000. There were 1,117 patients—office and hospital cases for 1895. The physician in charge of the hospital is Surgeon P. M. Carrington. The first medical officer was Dr. M. J. Bray, who served from October, 1856, to June 30, 1861. Dr. J. P. DeBruler succeeded him and served to March 1, 1862. Dr. E. J. Ehrman served to June 30, 1862. Dr. F. W. Sawyer served, not as a regularly appointed surgeon, but he treated patients under contract, from that date to June 30, 1865. Dr. E. J. Ehrman then served to June 30, 1866, the same way. Again Dr. Sawyer was in attendance the next year. Then Dr. J. B. Johnson served up to June 30, 1870. Dr. W. G. Ralston attended the patients, under similar contract, to July 30, 1874. The faculty of the medical college of Evansville served after Dr. Ralston up to March 1876. Dr. H. W. Austin to December 3, 1878; Dr. J. H. O'Reilly to March 26, 1880; Dr. F. J. O'Connor to December 31, 1881; Dr. R. P. M. Ames to January 26, 1884; Dr. S. D. Brooks to July 5, 1887; Dr. B. F. Beebe to August 5, 1887; Dr. R. B. Watkins to February 15, 1888; Dr. Seaton Norman to December 7, 1888; Dr. F. M. Urquhart to December 24, 1888 (died); Dr. J. O. Cobb to January 4, 1889; Dr. Seaton Norman to October 31, 1889; Dr. G. T. Vaughan to February 5, 1892; Dr. P. M. Carrington to April 10, 1893; Assistant Surgeon Seaton Norman to August 15, 1894; Past Assistant Surgeon P. M. Carrington from that date to the present time, June, 1897.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

It had become apparent to public-spirited men that the accommodations which the state and counties had provided for the insane were inadequate to the needs of these unfortunate beings, and therefore an

appeal was made to the legislature for a state hospital in the southern part of the commonwealth. Through the senators and representatives of this part of the country, the legislature made an appropriation for a brick asylum at or near Evansville. The old Howard farm, consisting of 160 acres, on the Newburgh road, three miles from the city, was secured as a location at a cost of about \$20,000. A handsome building was begun in the year 1886. It was opened for occupancy by proclamation of Governor A. P. Hovey, on the first day of July, 1890. On April 16, 1890, the board of trustees chose A. J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., LL. D., as medical superintendent of this hospital and ex-officio secretary of the board of trustees. The medical director so chosen entered upon his duties July 7, 1890. He made his first biennial report to the governor October 31, 1890. According to that report the estimated value of the real estate and personal property of the hospital at that time was slightly over \$457,000, and the maximum capacity of the hospital was 400.

The building when first occupied had three extensive wings, radiating from the central dome, and each one is three stories high, with a basement. Early in 1896, a new building was added to the original one, so as to accommodate the patients presenting themselves for admittance to the hospital. It is an oblong structure, three stories high, 54x158 feet; and its interior arrangement is a duplicate of the wings of the original building.

From the biennial report ending October 31, 1896, it is learned that there were 435 patients in the institution at that time. The total number of patients admitted since the opening of the hospital in 1890 is 936—490 men and 446 women. More farmers and housekeepers enter the asylum than from any other occupation, and more married people than single. More cases of hereditary insanity are admitted than from any other cause. The expenditures for maintenance and repairs for the year ending October 31, 1896, were nearly \$76,500.

From the opening of the hospital to the present time, Dr. Thomas has conducted the institution on careful, economical principles and has surrounded himself with the best medical assistance. The patients have been treated along the highest humane methods. He has demonstrated his ability and efficiency for the place he occupies, and his faithfulness and carefulness cannot be questioned. In admitting patients to the hospital he has exercised excellent judgment. It has been the rule of his administration that all be treated with kindness and consideration.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The postoffice used to make regular moves from place to place with the advent of almost every new postmaster, until the erection of the present custom house gave it a permanent habitation. This building was completed in 1879, under the supervision of Mr. James H. McNeely, whom the government appointed superintendent of construction. The building is located on Second street and occupies the space between Sycamore and Vine streets. The government appropriated \$350,000 for the work. In the custom house are located the postmaster, the surveyor of customs, deputy collector of internal revenue, deputy clerk of the United States court, United States inspectors of steamboats, deputy United States marshal, assistant surgeon of Marine hospital, and all other government officers in this city.

RAILROADS.

It is so patent a fact as to be axiomatic that railroads are civilizers, great disseminators of cosmopolitan traits and promoters of material wealth. Progress is noted all along the lines of transportation, and the centers of activity quiver with a new impetus injected into them by steel rails. They, in a sense, build cities, improve farms, enlarge plans, facilitate exchanges of products, deliver at our doors our mail, whirl us from one end of the country to the other in an incredibly short time when compared with the stage-coach method of conveyance in olden times. They place the edible products of every land upon our tables and adorn our homes with the best made furnishings that the market affords. Indeed, they have revolutionized the whole system of transportation, and inaugurated the era of "quick sales and small profits." With their coming the ease of the "fine old English gentlemen" fled, and nervous haste, tripping up its heels, came to occupy a prominent place in the affairs of men. Railroads have had much to do with the culture, comfort and condition of man, and have no doubt changed in a measure the character and tenor of his ambitions and the promises he holds out to himself. The application of this general truth to particulars is not hard to make. The railroad brought with it a new order of things. The pursuits of men have multiplied, books and papers are more numerous than was ever before known in the world, comforts are secured with less money than ever before, and the young man just starting in life has been trained to indulge himself in

limitless ambitions and to multiply star-eyed promises in the firmament of his early morning of life. The advantages of railroads to Evansville and Vanderburgh county have been legion. Before the advent of railroads the Ohio river was the great thoroughfare from New Orleans through to Pittsburgh, and the river was almost constantly marked by a line of low-hanging smoke that had been coughed from the tall smokestacks of the river packets. Indeed, the keels of every sort of craft vexed the surface of the Ohio—the beautiful.' But with the coming of railroads which traversed along its banks, so to speak, crossed it and penetrated into the very heart of the country, this great artery of commerce had to surrender a great part—the greater part in fact—of its carrying trade to its glittering railed rival.

The railroad, like a quick-moving, dapper little man, took the conveyance of farm and manufactured products away from it and delivered them at their destination far in advance of the time in which the river would have been able to do it. It was speed and the modern spirit of rush that deprived the river of so much of its business. But still, the Ohio is an indispensable means of transportation for all the river towns and for conveyance of the products of the broad, fertile farms in the bottoms. Therefore, the boat has not been hopelessly relegated to a past era. The whole of the business was not absorbed by this new common carrier—the railroad.

The old Wabash and Erie canal was opened for traffic in 1853, but its life was of short duration, for it was entirely abandoned in 1864, its business was killed by the swifter methods of the railroads. The first railroad into Evansville was mapped out in 1849, and was called the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad. The next year its construction was begun, and later its name was changed to the Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad. It was completed to Terre Haute in 1854. It is now known as the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, and is a direct route to Chicago. The fortunate position of Evansville on the Ohio has made it a railroad center, and consequently a mart for a large portion of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. It is a direct line from Chicago through to the South and Southwest. It is a great supply point in many lines of industry for the rapidly developing South. It is the largest hard-wood lumber market in the world. These and many other essential features have brought many lines of railroad to Evansville.

The "Straight Line" railroad, as it is commonly called, was the second line leading out of Evansville. It was designed to reach Indianapolis. Right of way was granted at points as early as 1854. It

met with difficulties in its construction. R. G. Hervey succeeded to the interests originally held by Willard Carpenter, but still the road was not completed, although its construction was well advanced. Mr. Hervey entirely disposed of his interests to Mr. D. J. Mackey. After many delays the road was at length completed on the bed of the old canal in 1886.

The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road was undertaken in 1880. It runs through a fertile country, and is a valuable line to the city.

The Evansville, Cincinnati & Paducah railroad company was projected in 1870, and subsequently consolidated with the Evansville & Southern Illinois and the St. Louis and Southwestern railroad companies. These consolidated lines, in 1873, took the name of the St. Louis & Southwestern railroad company. The Evansville, Henderson & Nashville railroad company was also merged into this combination. In 1872 the western and southern divisions of the line were consolidated, and at last fell into the possession of the Louisville & Nashville railroad company. In 1885 a great steel bridge was built across the Ohio river at Henderson, Ky. The Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern railroad finally became the property of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad company ("The Air Line.")

The Ohio Valley road is a line traversing a fine agricultural country.

The Evansville & Newburg railroad is a sort of suburban line, but a very busy one. It is commonly called the "Dummy line."

Many other railroad plans have been projected in the past and dropped.

The many public highways leading into the city are macadamized and afford the farmers easy method of conveying their products to the city markets.

A branch line of the E. & T. H. extends from Fort Branch, passing through Owensville, New Harmony and Mt. Vernon, Indiana, and connecting with the western division of the L. & N. system.

TENNESSEE AND OHIO RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Evansville owes a great deal to her many river transportation companies. There is no doubt that these companies have been great factors in securing discriminating freight rates in favor of this city. The nation has recognized the importance of sustaining her waterways by the expending of millions of dollars annually upon the improvement of the same. The reputation of the Tennessee and Ohio

River Transportation company extends all over the south and its influence in securing just and equitable freight rates is felt by nearly every town in that broad land. Evansville, occupying as she does the position of gateway to this great southland, has by virtue of the equitable business method of this company, been able to control the rates charged on nearly all kinds of freight south of the Ohio river. This company is the successor to the old Evansville, Paducah and Cairo line, which operated boats on the Ohio river between this city and Cairo. The old company was organized early in the sixties with Capt. John Gilbert as president, and Capt. Joshua Throup as commander of the "Mayduke" and Capt. M. DeSouchet as clerk; all of these gentlemen were stockholders. The boats operated were: the "Mayduke," "Armada," and "Charmer." A few years after organizing, a consolidation was made with the Dexter line, and the steamers "Charlie Bowen," "Courier," and "Superior," were added to the fleet. In 1870, the company divided up and the present company built the "Idlewild," placing Capt. Gus. Fowler in command. The success of this boat was phenomenal and had much to do with building the business of the company up to its present gigantic proportions. The boats have been operated at all times, according to regular scheduled time tables, high water or low water, and they have therefore built up an enviable reputation as carriers. The officers of the company are: Capt. John Gilbert, president; J. H. Fowler, superintendent; R. K. Dunkerson, treasurer; Saunders Fowler, general freight agent. They operate the "John S. Hopkins," 500 tons; "Joe Fowler," 450 tons; "Gus Fowler," 350 tons, and "Dick Fowler," 350 tons. The boats make daily trips between Evansville, Paducah and Cairo. The "Dick Fowler," which was launched about four years ago, makes two trips daily from Paducah to Cairo, traveling a distance of about 200 miles a day. She is considered one of the fastest boats on the Ohio river.

This company has been of incalculable advantage to the people along the Ohio between here and Cairo, who up to a few years ago had no other means of reaching the market. During the low water they have chartered light draught boats to make the runs, considering neither trouble nor expense where the convenience of thier patrons was in the scale. No man is better known or more generally respected in Evansville than is Capt. John Gilbert, the president of the company. He has been connected with the river interests for nearly half a century, and while he has large mercantile and banking interests

besides his river business, yet it is to the river that he gives most of his time and energy, which is phenomenal in a man of his years.

For over forty years the people along the Ohio river have heard the whistles of his boats and his honesty and absolute integrity has endeared him to the thousands of people who have had business to do with his line, and now when the shadows have begun to fall toward the east John Gilbert can look back on a well spent life, studded with the jewels of friendship that his long and honorable career has called about him.

THE EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. SHOPS.

In 1854 these shops consisted of one frame building, used as a blacksmith and general workshop, with John Kerlin in charge. A year or so later two more frame buildings were put up. One of which had four stalls for engines and a division at one end for tools and workmen. The other was erected for car and coach work, with Mr. Jewett in charge. The water supply for these buildings was furnished by a pump and came from the Wabash and Erie canal on Fifth street. These frame buildings continued in service until 1864, when fine new brick buildings were erected adjacent to the old ones. They comprised a machine shop 50x100 feet, car shop 50x100 feet, paint shop 30x150 feet, blacksmith shop 50x85 feet, a two-story office building and store-room 30x120 feet, and a round-house with sixteen stalls, and a turn-table. J. L. White was then master mechanic; A. Ancona, foreman; Joseph Stiker, car foreman; John Howden, blacksmith foreman; Thomas Hopkins, boiler shop foreman.

The new buildings continued in use without additions until 1886, when a frame extension of 50x120 feet was made to the car-shop. In 1893 a two-story addition to the machine-shop was built, size 40x60 feet. It was used for an electric plant and pattern-room.

The present officers in charge of the shops are: John Torrance, superintendent of motive power and rolling stock; W. J. McLeish, general foreman; W. D. Andrews, foreman car department; George Lindsay, foreman blacksmith shop; B. F. Smith, foreman boiler shop; D. S. Cook, foreman round-house.

JOHN TORRANCE.

The man who has been longer connected with the machine shops of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad company than any other one in his official capacity, is John Torrance, the present master mechanic. He was born January 28, 1836, near Glasgow, Scotland, at the village of the Monkland ironworks—which takes its name after the old castle located there. His first work as an apprentice was in the large machine-shops of that great ship-builder, Robert Napier, in Glasgow. An apprentice in those days had to work—was indentured to work—three years before he was entitled to a journeyman's wages. The road before young Torrance to anything like promotion was a long one, for his apprentice number was 133, that is to say, 132 young working lads were before him in the line and list of preferment. In 1857 with a fleet of five steamships, to the Canadian government, he came to America as second engineer in the government inspection ship named *Lady Head*. He continued in this service two years, coming to the United States in 1859. For a short time he was employed in the shops of the New York Central railroad, Buffalo, New York. He came to Evansville in 1860, and engaged in the shops of the E. & T. H. R. R. The next year he went with Archie Thompson to Paducah, Ky., and began work in the shops of the Memphis & Ohio railroad, now a part of the system of the Illinois Central. In the early spring of 1864, Gen. Forest, a Confederate cavalry raider, stirred up Paducah by a sudden foray, and Mr. Torrance, disliking the unhappy warlike situation, returned at once to Evansville. He renewed his labors in the E. & T. H. shops without delay, and has been there ever since—during the entire span of a generation, thirty-three years. He worked first as machinist, then as general foreman, and now is master mechanic, a position he has occupied most efficiently for many years.

HOWELL.

On the 15th of August, 1885, the Henderson bridge was open for trains to pass over the Ohio river, and about that time there was a station located about one mile southwest from the corporate limits of Evansville, which had been named "Howell" by President M. H. Smith of the L. & N. R. R. Co., as a compliment to our worthy fellow citizen Capt. Lee Howell, general freight agent of the Evansville & St. Louis, and Evansville, Henderson & Nashville divisions of the L. & N. R. R. Co.

February 13, 1889, the town of Howell was laid out by Capt. Lee Howell, Maj. J. B. Cox, Judge Wm. J. Wood, Jacob Eichel, and Mr. J. G. Metcalfe, composing the Howell Land Co. Its streets running north and south are named, Barker avenue, Daisy avenue, Lilley avenue and Stinson street. Those running east and west are Engine, Electric, Signal and Vulcan streets. On the 9th day of February, 1891, Rose's addition to Howell was laid out by Conrad Rose, the Howell Land Co. and Maj. J. B. Cox. On the 22d day of December, 1894, Cox's first addition to Howell was laid out by Maj. J. B. Cox. On the 11th day of May, 1895, Thompson's addition to Howell was laid out by James Thompson and Conrad Rose. On July 2, 1896, Cox's second addition was laid out by Maj. J. B. Cox. On September 5, 1896, Niebuler's addition was laid out by Henry Niebuler. On November 14, 1896, Strieble's addition was laid out. At the time Howell was laid out in 1885, there were but two houses inside the limits. The population now is about 1,300. The public buildings are two school houses, the General Baptist church, which was organized by Rev. Benoni Stinson and George Parker on the 5th day of October, 1823, and the Methodist Episcopal church. Among the better class of residences are those owned and occupied by Thomas Walsh, master mechanic of the L. & N. R. R. shops, J. A. Messmer, Maj. J. B. Cox, Pat McCue, Mr. Murphy, E. J. Young, Pat J. Monighan, John Burns, Mrs. Rupert, and others. The town of Howell has grown very rapidly and bids fair to become a city in the near future.

HOWELL SHOPS.

In March, 1889, the Louisville & Nashville railroad company took charge of the Evansville & St. Louis and the Evansville & Nashville divisions, and at once secured a forty-five acre plat near what is now called Howell, and commenced to erect a round-house containing ten stalls and a large wrought iron turn-table of 100 tons capacity. Then the work of building shops was commenced. They erected a machine shop 125 feet wide and 133 feet long, and an engine and boiler house 72 feet long by 35 feet wide. The boiler shop and blacksmith shop, which is right opposite the machine shop, is 208 feet long by 92 feet wide. Between the two shops is a large transfer running 240 feet long and 60 feet wide for transferring engines, cars and coaches. The next building in line was the planing mill, which is 75 feet wide by 125 feet long, and two stories high, fully equipped with the latest im-

proved machinery. Adjacent to this building is an engine and boiler-room 82 feet long by 35 feet wide, supplied with a 125 horse-power Corliss engine. The next building is a car-shop 125 feet wide by 150 feet long. This contains six tracks running from one end to the other for repairing and rebuilding cars.

The next building is the store-room and office, a building three stories high. The lower story is fire-proof for heavy storage. The second story contains three offices and a store-room. The upper story contains offices, drawing-room and store department. This building is equipped with two large fire-proof vaults. The grounds are all fenced in, graded up, well drained, and a great part of the yard is cultivated, having lawns and flower gardens, being supplied with a hothouse 75 feet long and 20 feet wide.

The water supply consists of a large well 75 feet deep and 40 feet in diameter supplied from the river. The water from this well is raised by a large duplex pump into a large tank 40 feet above the ground, and above this is a second tank sixty feet from the ground. This upper tank furnishes a good pressure for fire purposes, and is connected with all the hydrants throughout the yard. The large duplex pump is so arranged that it can be directly connected with the mains, giving on a few minutes notice 130 pounds pressure per square inch.

All the buildings have stone foundations, and are of smooth pressed brick, with stone coping, and slate roofs. The very best workmanship and material were employed in their construction. These shops were completed and started up on the 24th day of December, 1889, with a working force of 240 men. Since then the force has been steadily increasing until at the present time there is a working force of over 600 men in the shops. The city adjoining the shops was laid out in 1885, and in 1889 when the shops first started, there were not over half a dozen houses in it. At present there are about 275 houses and fully 75 per cent. of this property is owned by the employes of the shops. The shops have never been closed down since they started and have always worked a force of from 500 to 700 men. The average pay-roll for the shops is \$20,000 to \$26,000 per month.

The following are the officers in charge of the shops: Thomas Walsh, master mechanic; E. J. Young, foreman of machine shop; A. W. Patton, foreman of car department; Moses Bagley, assistant foreman car department; F. M. Van Winkle, foreman of planing mill; A. E. Brown, foreman of boiler shop; Patrick McCue, foreman of blacksmith shop; Gus Carpenter, foreman of tin and coppersmith

shop; Charles Robinson, foreman coach-work; A. J. Bruning, foreman of paint department, and J. B. Huff, foreman of engines and round-house.

HISTORY OF THE B. M. A.

The Business Men's Association of Evansville effected its permanent organization April 15, 1887. Its object was to promote the welfare and advancement of the city, to collect and diffuse information as to its commercial and industrial advantages, developed and undeveloped; to invite and secure local and foreign capital and labor, and make known the opportunities for investment and employment.

The public spirited men of Evansville discovered the necessity for a commercial, or business men's organization. All important cities have their organizations through which the business voice is expressed and understood in its own community, as well as in others with which it is thus brought in correspondence. This element is enabled to speak, deliberate, plan and carry out ideas for the promotion of the general welfare.

The existence of such an organization as the B. M. A. serves as a nucleus around which the community can rally during times of public apprehension or danger. It is an effective promoter of grand achievements for the upbuilding of the city and a potent factor in the development of its resources. It has a deterring influence on unfaithful officials, being to them a standing menace, while it is a tower of strength to faithful ones.

The B. M. A. is the only public body that has ever taken it upon itself to look after the welfare of the community, and assume important undertakings for the business interests of the city. It has been instrumental in bringing numerous plants to Evansville and has rendered valuable aid in securing the Marine hospital and the hospital for the insane. It made a heroic fight for the improvement of the streets and alleys that the city might have clean substantial thoroughfares. After a prolonged struggle continued from the one session of the legislature to another, it succeeded in obtaining the machinery by which municipal reform is possible. The new charter of Evansville which was thus secured is modeled after that of Brooklyn. The efforts of the B. M. A. have frequently been resisted by those who misunderstood the motives of the association, and it has been assailed when doing work which was purely reformatory of public abuses. It was never so severely criticised as it was during the fight

it made to obtain the new city charter, which has really been the crowning work of its existence and greatly for the public good. Time has always vindicated the wisdom of its accomplishments, which confirms a truth found in history that the greatest minds, like tallest mountains, receive approaching light, absorb its beneficence, and reflect its splendor long before the valley awakens from nocturnal slumber.

During the first few years, while the organization was a novelty, it had great numerical strength. It took an active part in all public matters but in every achievement which it gained through aggressiveness it lost in the support of members who were disturbed by such successes.

Its great battle was one fought to prevent the city council from granting a street railway franchise that was regarded by the masses of the citizens as a one-sided contract, one in which the citizens were not receiving just compensation. In this fight the association lost a large number of its members. The B. M. A. organized the building association that erected the grand structure on the corner of Second and Sycamore streets. In the upper story of this building a commodious hall and office rooms were secured for the association and its secretary, without rent, as long as it shall continue its organization. It also created the "Tri-state fair association" and infused into it the spirit which secured the fair grounds with its numerous buildings and fine race track.

Evansville has advanced and assumed metropolitan proportions and appearances since the business men united and resolved to take some direct action in public affairs. The value of such an organization cannot be estimated. Its work cannot be added up at the end of a month and a balance struck, as it has a negative, intangible quality more potent than its regular work. There is a conviction in the minds of those who are familiar with its history that during good times prosperity was made greater, and the rigors of hard times were softened in this city by the past work, and the continued existence, power and activity of the Business Men's Association.

Its presidents have been respectively: D. J. Mackey, Judge W. J. Wood, M. J. Bray, Jr., J. W. Wartmann, P. G. Kelsey, E. C. Johnson, C. A. Hughes, A. C. Rosencranz and C. E. Scoville. The treasurer for the first year was Jesse W. Walker. S. S. Scantlin, who next served, has been the treasurer during the succeeding nine years. The secretaries have been August Brentano, W. S. French, King Cobbs, J. W. Wartmann, C. D. Hirst and C. J. Murphy.

The following is a general summary of its past accomplishments which have been previously enumerated and published:

Ice and cold storage plant, capital \$150,000.

Edge tool and steel casting industry.

Railroad repair shop for L. & N.

Ohio Valley railroad terminus in Evansville.

Dummy railroad, Evansville to Newburg.

Electric street railway.

Brick streets.

New city charter, modern municipal plan of government.

Insane hospital, cost \$510,000.

Marine hospital, cost \$100,000.

The B. M. A. building, cost about \$300,000.

Tri-State fair organization, one mile race track.

Appropriation for Green river lock, \$105,000.

Appropriation to prevent Ohio river cut-off above Evansville, \$25,000; Harlan appropriation, \$37,000.

Sub-signal station in Evansville.

Bringing numerous state conventions and several national conventions of various kinds to Evansville.

Perhaps the most important work of the association—the *magnum opus*—was the construction of the B. M. A. building, situated at the corner of Second and Sycamore streets. In a sense, it may be said that Mr. Charles Viele, a liberal and public-spirited gentleman, is the corner-stone of the building. He had obtained the lot from the Roman Catholic church for \$50,000, and for this sum he took stock in the new enterprise. He afterward increased his stock until the amount reached the magnificent figure of \$65,000. Other liberal-minded, progressive men took stock in large sums, but none equalled Mr. Viele—More than five hundred leading, active citizens procured stock in the building. The idea of erecting a building of this character was first suggested at a meeting of the association on March 6, 1888. The capital stock was increased to such a figure that an act of the state legislature was necessary to authorize it. The building committee was composed of Messrs. Charles Schulte, M. J. Bray, Jr., and Samuel Vickery. Mr. Bray was entrusted with the actual superintendence of the work. The building of the magnificent edifice progressed rapidly, and it was formally dedicated about November 1, 1889. Mr. John S. McCorkle had the contract for the erection of the entire building, both the office block and the theatre. It occupies a quarter of a square, that is, it is 150 feet each way, bounded by the lines of the adjacent

streets and alleys. The style of architecture is Romanesque, affording the greatest amount of light and the combined qualities of strength and beauty. It consists of five stories and a basement. The first story is built entirely of red granite and brown stone, laid up pitch or rough hewn face, with just enough dressed and carved work to give a pleasing effect. The facing materials above the first story are pressed brick, copper and terra cotta. The main entrance is in the center on the Second street front, through an arch eighteen feet wide supported by polished granite columns. Over this, ornamenting each story and towering up above the roof lines, runs a central feature of projecting bay and round turrets. At the main corner a square tower rises one hundred feet above the street level. Within, the building is furnished for store-rooms, offices *en suite*, and a B. M. A. hall and chamber. The corner is occupied by a bank, and the various floors chiefly by railroad offices. The Grand theatre fronts on Sycamore street. The finish of this splendid amusement hall is scarcely excelled anywhere in the world by any similar structure. From the porte cochere and lobby to the foyer and wings, the detail of finish gives the eye the rare satisfaction there is in beauty, completeness and repose. The proscenium boxes, the auditorium, the soft carpeted floor, all give an air of elegance and ease that delights and soothes. As a concluding word, allow it to be said, that no building in the city gives such a view of substantiality and is so characterized by business activity as the B. M. A. building.



CHAPTER XIX.

CHURCHES.

*The Churches—A Complete History of All the Churches of the City
—The Protestant Churches—The Catholic Churches—The Jewish
Congregations—The Spiritualists.*

It is perhaps not too old an idea to say that churches have an incalculable influence on communities for good. They shape and soften the character of man, and restrain him from evil-doing and brutishness. A country without a church, or churchly precepts and doctrines, would be in a worse condition than Hale's man without a country—it would be a people without a God. And history demonstrates what godless people finally come to—heathenism.

Pastors are men of different types of intellect and culture, as well as of varying social qualities. They have been moulders of sentiment and examples of manly worth. Their own individual force has been working continually for good. Their daily lives have always directed others to cleaner and better ideals, and their teaching has ever been bread "cast upon the waters."

The churches of the city to-day, in most cases, have comfortable, if not magnificent, Zions in which to worship "the unknown God" of whom Paul spoke to the Athenians. They are prosperous and have many auxiliary organizations doing good work, such as aid societies, Epworth leagues, unions and the like. The denominations are now more disposed to union than to controversy and contention, as in the days of debate and disputes. They are struggling to save souls rather than doctrines.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

As I learn from history and tradition, the Methodist Episcopal was the second organized church in Evansville, and out of it grew the present Trinity church. Rev. Robert Parrett, a local preacher who emigrated from England to this country in 1816, and died in this city

January 29, 1860, established the "Evansville class" in 1825. This was the first organization of the Methodist church in this place, and the second religious society.

The members of this class were: Rev. Robert Parrett, Martha Parrett, Edw. Hopkins, Mary Hopkins, Jane Lewis, Abraham P. Hutchinson, Olive Hutchinson, Arthur McJohnston, Mary McJohnston, Hannah Robinson, Jane Warner, Mrs. Seaman. Abraham P. Hutchinson was appointed class leader. Previous to the organization of this class, Evansville and its vicinity were frequently visited by members of the "circuit." The first minister appointed to the circuit, embracing what is now Evansville, was Rev. Benjamin Edge, of the western conference, in 1811. This locality was included in the "Patoka circuit," and was one of the seven pastorates in the Wabash district under the superintendence of Rev. James Axley, presiding elder. The succeeding minister of the Patoka circuit was Rev. John Smith, 1811; Rev. Peter Cartwright was presiding elder in 1812. He was distinguished alike for his eccentricity and effectiveness, being a muscular christian, he frequently descended from the pulpit and quieted disturbances without consulting the arm of the law.

The list of ministers is as follows: Rev. James Porter, 1813; Rev. John Schripps, presiding elder, 1814; Rev. Thomas King, 1815; Rev. Daniel McHenry and Rev. Thomas Davis, 1816; Rev. Samuel Thompson and Rev. Thomas Davis, 1817; Rev. John Wallace and Rev. Daniel McHenry, 1818; Rev. John Wallace, 1819; Rev. Elias Stone, 1820; Rev. James L. Thompson, 1821; Rev. Ebenezer Z. Webster, presiding elder, 1822; Rev. William Medford and Rev. William Beauchamps, presiding elder, 1823.

Rev. Joseph Wheeler, an old and prominent resident of the Blue Grass region of this county, preached as a "local minister" for a large portion of this period. He emigrated from England in 1819, and died in July, 1864, leaving several children, who afterwards obtained positions of prominence in the community. The oldest of this family was Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, residing at Washington, Ind., at the time of her demise, in December, 1896; the next Joseph Wheeler, one of the leading merchants of his time; the third was Mrs. Daniel S. Lane, wife of a prominent physician; the fourth is Mrs. A. A. Goslee, who is now living in this city; the fifth is Mr. E. E. Wheeler, Esq., of this city; the sixth was Mrs. J. P. Elliott, wife of the author. She was but thirty-seven years of age at the time of her death. She left several children, E. P. Elliott, Mary Louise, now Mrs. Oakley; Joseph B. Elliott, who died about nine years ago, and John D. Elliott, still

living. Lizzie, at the age of eight, and John B., at the age of two, preceded their mother.

Richard Hargrave filled out an unexpired term in Evansville in the years 1823 and 1824. In 1825 two ministers, William H. Smith and George Randall, visited the society alternately once in four weeks.

The following is a list of the ministers as they were appointed successively :

Revs. James Garner and Joseph Tarkington, 1825; Rev. Asa West, 1826; Rev. Slocum, 1827; Rev. Cooper, 1828; Rev. Fox, 1829; Rev. A. Arrington, 1829; Rev. John Richey, 1830 and 1831; Revs. Enoch Wood and Arion Wood, 1832; Rev. Cornelius Schwank, 1833; Rev. Brouse and Rev. Reeder, 1834; Rev. Owen and Rev. Hebben, 1835; Rev. McElroy and Rev. Beharrel, 1836; Rev. Reeves and Rev. Barwick, 1837; Rev. J. S. Bayless, 1838; Rev. John Daniels, 1839; Rev. Robinson, 1840; Rev. Kearnes, 1841 and 1842; Rev. Samuel Reed, 1843; Rev. F. C. Holliday, 1844; Rev. Wm. M. Daily, 1845; Rev. Beeks, 1846; Rev. Wm. Daniels, 1847; Rev. Goodwin, 1848 and 1849; Rev. J. W. Noble, 1850; Rev. James Hill, 1852; Rev. Davidson, 1853 and 1854; Rev. Sabin, 1855 and 1856; Rev. Gilmore, 1857 and 1858; Rev. Gillett, 1859 and 1860; Rev. Rawlins, 1861 and 1862; Rev. Fellows, 1863; Rev. Sims, 1864 to 1866; Rev. Andrus, 1867 to 1869; Rev. Carpenter, 1870 to 1872; Rev. John Hight, 1873; Rev. Cranston, 1874; Rev. Andrus, 1875 to 1877; Rev. Watson, 1878; Rev. Rawlins, 1879; Rev. Ferd Iglehart, 1880 to 1882; Rev. Pitner, 1883 to 1884; Rev. Craft, 1885 to 1887; Rev. Joseph Woods, 1887 to 1890; Rev. C. E. Bacon, 1891 to 1896; Rev. J. W. Turner, 1896.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, now known as Trinity, was organized by Dr. Wm. M. Elliott and others in the spring of 1837, and these are the officers of this school up to the present date : Superintendents—Wm. M. Elliott, John Ingle, Jr., Wm. T. Iglehart, John F. Glover, F. M. Thayer, Charles E. Scoville, Wm. B. Jaquess, A. W. Emery, J. W. Barbour, M. N. Ross, F. M. Barbour. Present officers—F. M. Barbour, superintendent; Mrs. Wm. H. Woods, assistant superintendent; Elmer E. Miller, secretary and treasurer; Miss Ella Williams, assistant secretary and treasury; Prof. W. A. Hester, chorister; Mrs. George Daum, pianist; Will McMasters, librarian; Wm. Heilman, assistant librarian. Primary department—S. N. Curnick, superintendent; Miss Carrie Curnick, assistant superintendent; Miss Maud Abbott, pianist. Kindergarten department—Mrs. Fannie Guthrie, superintendent; Mrs. Will Foster, assistant superintendent. At Home Class department—Mrs. Trimble, super-

intendent. Executive committee—Rev. C. E. Bacon, Wm. Allen Charles E. Scoville, C. A. DeBruler and Mrs. W. V. Iglehart. Average attendance for the year, 325. Total number enrolled, officers, teachers, scholars and orchestra, 575. Number of teachers now enrolled, 30. There is an orchestra of eighteen pieces under the leadership of Prof. Mathias.

The jubilee of this Sunday school, so happily prosperous, was celebrated in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary on May 8, 1887. It was a memorable occasion, and one to give cause for great gratitude to God.

THE INGLE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

In the year 1849 some Christian people started a mission Sunday school, under the leadership of a local preacher by the name of J. P. Lindeman, a painter by trade. They worshipped in a little brick house which at that time was at the head of Main street, known as Pennsylvania and Main streets. This school was the beginning of what afterwards became the Ingle Street M. E. church. In the year 1850 it was thought advisable to call for a preacher. A minister by the name of Daniel Cloud first came in response to the call; but from some unknown cause he remained but a short time. In the fall of 1850 Rev. Mr. Green was sent to take charge of the work. The pastors, in their order of succession, have been Rev. W. McK. Hester, W. F. Mason, J. H. Ketcham, J. J. Hight, M. McHobbs, Jesse Walker, L. M. Walters, A. Turner, Hayden Hays, J. B. Likely, James Hill, J. H. Clippenger, William E. Davis, J. W. Webb, E. Hawes, J. A. Scamhorn, William Telfer, J. V. R. Miller, John Walk, Morris E. Woods, C. E. Asbury, G. D. Wolff, D. Davis and Samuel Reid, the present pastor, who completes the list from 1850 to 1897. During the past years the church has been much improved and beautified at a cost of about \$3,000. It is Gothic in style, the main auditorium being forty by seventy feet in size, and seating 250 people comfortably. In the rear a prayer-meeting room will seat 100 people. The membership is about 400. The present trustees are: Wm. Warren, Wm. Shaw, Joseph Herron, Syd. Curnick, Dr. W. S. Pritchard, and C. D. Eves.

The Sabbath school, under the leadership of E. Q. Lockyear, superintendent, is enjoying a great success. The school meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with an average attendance of 175. The Epworth League was organized May 20, 1889, having twenty-five

charter members. It has been constantly increasing, until at present there are fifty names enrolled. The presiding officers are as follows: President, Ida Craiger; first vice president, Lula Davidson; second vice president, Ella Inwood; third vice president, Letitia Miller; fourth vice president, Addie Pickhardt; secretary, Isabella Pickhardt; treasurer, Emma Scheller. The first president of the league was George L. Daum, Jr., and following him came John Zeigler, Aaron Skinner, Harmon Heim, Genevieve Negley and Letitia Miller. The league is known as M. S. Woods Chapter No. 377. The Junior league was organized in May, 1892, with a membership of forty-two.

The Ingle Street M. E. church is one of the oldest in Evansville. Much good work has resulted from the earnest labor of the members. Great interest is always taken in the revival meetings of this church. Many of the leading workers in the different churches of the city were converted and trained here, and a number of them have entered the ministry. In fact, it may be called a veritable nursery, where beautiful plants and trees are nurtured and tended. Later they are transplanted in the gardens, where they cast fragrance and goodness around them.

KINGSLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Methodist church has grown out of the missionary work of Trinity. An organization was effected in 1868, at the corner of Governor street and Lincoln avenue, in a place that had once been a bar-room, and in 1869 a church house was dedicated by Rev. Reuben Andrus, D. D. It was located at the corner of Eighth and Gum streets. Previous to this date the class worshipped in Rev. McJohnson's wareroom at the corner of Eighth and Canal streets, and the people were, for about a year, spiritually guided by Rev. Edwin McJohnson, a local preacher. Rev. John Poucher was next in charge of the church for two years; then Rev. Francis Walker for one year; and later W. W. Rundell for two years. Rev. R. B. Martin began his pastorate in 1874. The following pastors have ministered unto this congregation in the order here given: Rev. James Dixon, Rev. W. H. Grim, Rev. J. W. McCormick, Rev. I. N. Thompson, Rev. M. S. Heavenridge, Rev. John W. Payne, Rev. Samuel Reed, Rev. G. W. Fansler, Rev. L. F. Dimmitt, Rev. C. E. Hargrave, Rev. Wm. Telfer, Rev. S. N. King, and Rev. H. J. Black, the present pastor. The membership is 225. The Sunday school is meeting with success. All the aid societies are zealous and useful. The building

was remodeled, enlarged, refurnished, and in every way improved—built anew, it might truthfully be said—in 1895, and dedicated in December, 1895. The Senior and Junior Epworth leagues are energetic and prosperous. The present trustees are: Henry Earl, J. W. Buttriss, E. H. Stevens, J. P. Walker and G. Shellhouse.

SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, located at the corner of Illinois street and Eleventh avenue, belongs to the Evansville district of the Indiana conference. It is the most aggressive church in the western part of the city, and wields a great influence for christianity and good citizenship. Numerous societies are organized in connection with the church, all tending to advance the interests of the Master.

In the conference of 1859, Rev. E. H. Sabin was appointed missionary to Evansville, where he organized the first quarterly conference of this charge, and selected a site for a church on Pennsylvania street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. A beautiful little brick church was constructed there. The Pennsylvania street church was a moral power in that part of Evansville known as Independence. The building was completed in February, 1861. The following pastors have served this church: E. H. Sabin, E. Hawes, H. B. Cassovant, J. Waring and John W. Webb; 1864-5, Miles Woods; 1868, J. H. Maddox; 1869, J. Poucher; 1870, O. M. Smith; 1871, W. E. Robbins and F. Cooper; 1862-3, J. W. Culmer; 1874, L. S. Knotts, 1875, J. Dixon; 1876, H. J. Barr; 1877, J. B. Holloway; 1878-80, Wm. Telfer; 1881, S. O. Dorsey; 1882, J. F. McGregor; 1883, G. C. Cooper, and George E. Platt, 1884. This constitutes the list of pastors who served in the Pennsylvania street church. On March 20, 1882, two lots were purchased on the corner of Illinois street and Eleventh avenue, as a site for a new church. In 1884, during the pastorate of George E. Platt, the present edifice was built, and was called Simpson chapel in honor of Bishop Simpson, Indiana's beloved native bishop. It was dedicated by Bishop Bowman. The following pastors have served in the new church: In 1885, Wm. E. Davis was appointed to this work, but he was soon after called by the Master from his labors here to his reward in heaven. The unexpired year was very acceptably filled out by Paul C. Curnick. The following pastors have since served in this congregation: 1886, Wm. S. Biddle; 1887, J. B. J. Smith; 1888-89, Thomas P. Walter; 1890, J. H. Carnes;

1891-3, Joseph Rawlins. In September, 1894, the present pastor, F. A. Steele, was appointed to the work by Bishop Hurst, and is now serving his third year in this charge. He served two years at Stewartsville, in Posey county, before coming to Simpson. Center Ridge appointment, near Locust Hill cemetery, is also connected with Simpson. This is a thriving country charge and is in a very prosperous condition. Their church, a beautiful structure of brick, was dedicated under the pastorate of Joseph Rawlins. by Rev. C. E. Bacon, then pastor of Trinity M. E. church. The trustees are: Moses Stinchfield, Ed. J. Bill; George L. Curnick, Wash Stinchfield, Alex. Brown, Jay N. Utley and Chas. A. McGrew.

FREE METHODISTS.

Like Minerva, out of the head of Jove, the Free Methodist congregation in this city, sprang out of Kingsley Methodist church. The head and front of this denomination was Rev. J. W. Vickery. The organization of the class was effected in 1871, with a membership of twelve, by Rev. Septer Roberts. The original members were: Jesse Schofield and wife, Richard Mansell and wife. Ben Cash and wife, J. W. Vickery and wife, Mrs. Ellen Allen, Mrs. ——— Cash and two others. A frame building was erected at the corner of Walnut and Governor streets in 1872. For a time no regular pastor served the congregation, but in 1873 Rev. B. R. Jones was put in charge in the regular manner. He is now a bishop in the church. Rev. George Windust became connected with the congregation in a pastoral way in 1875. He was succeeded the next year by Rev. John A. Wilson, who remained two years as their spiritual advisor. Rev. T. W. Thornburg also preached to the class, and he was succeeded by Rev. A. F. Neiswanger. Revs. John Hardin, M. C. Belem and J. Lewis acted as pastors. Rev. E. E. Jenkins, the present pastor in charge, is serving his third year.

The present membership is about twenty. The trustees at present are Lewis Habenicht, James Richie and J. W. Vickery. There is an official board to transact the business of the church. Rev. J. W. Vickery, who received a ministerial license some time after the organization of the class, is a local preacher of much zeal and faithfulness.

FIRST GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This denomination was first organized in 1842. They built a house of worship four years later at a cost of nearly \$1,300, which was located at the corner of Vine and Fourth streets. Twenty-two years later this was replaced by a brick church at a cost of about \$35,000. There is at present a membership of 300. The list of charter members is as follows: Christ Wytttenbach, Charles Keller, Henry Schwarz, Andrew Roth, J. Kerth, William M. Elliott, Joseph Muth, Joseph Dell, John Ingle, Jr., Joseph Kappler, David Inman and Conrad Herschelman. The present board of trustees consists of the following members: Geo. Herth, Ph. Jourdan, Ad. Hoelscher, Frank Weil, Frank Tosettle, C. F. Schneider, George Roesner, Herman Brandt and John Miller. There is also a chapel or mission connected with this church. It is situated at the corner of Read and Delaware streets. Rev. J. F. Severinghaus is serving both congregations at present.

These pastors who have served the charge are: Peter Schumacher, H. Koeneke, M. Mulfinger, John Hoppen, Christian Wytttenbach, Fr. Heller, John Bier, Charles Schelper, Henry Lich, Fr. Becker, John Reimer, John Hoppen, G. A. Breunig, John H. Lukemeyer, John Reimer, Gottlob Trefz, P. F. Schneider, Fr. Schimmelpennig, C. Bozenhard, John C. Weidman, John W. Roecker, G. Nachtrieb, J. H. Lich, E. F. Wunderlich, George Schwinn, and J. F. Severinghaus, who is the present pastor.

There is an interesting and successful Sunday school conducted by the church, which has an average attendance of 200.

GERMAN LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church, located on Illinois street between Third and Fourth avenues, was organized January 17, 1841. The present membership is 813. The charter members were George Bippus, G. A. Beyer, John Umbaugh, Phil Raub, Wm. Lauer, Gottlieb Bippus, Phil. Decker, Conrad Muth, Louis Geiger, Wilhelm Erdman, Fred Wetzol, Jacob Beyer, Jacob Reise, John Rupp, Daniel Brode, John Gerhardt, G. A. Myer, C. Vollmann, Jacob Sinzieh, Phil. Rausch, Leonhardt Reinhart, George Wallenmire, Berth Bolich, Fred Kroener and John Eichele. The pastor is Rev. C. A. Frank. The elders are H. Becker and H. Ide. The trustees are Fr. Reichmann and H. Haltmann. The deacons are Max. Ritter and

Henry Zurstadt. The parochial school board consists of the following members: C. Dickman, E. W. Meyer and H. Dubber.

Rev. A. Saupter officiated for a period of forty-seven years. The church has its own school, parsonage and cemetery, and is, altogether, self-sustaining. Its government is congregational throughout. They built the house they are now occupying in the year 1871, at a cost of about \$25,000.

SALEM METHODIST CHURCH.

The Salem German Methodist congregation in Laubscherville, Center township, is one of the oldest in Southern Indiana. As early as 1845 the pioneer preachers of German Methodism took up an appointment there. A class was organized soon afterwards, and in 1849 the first church was erected. George Wahl, Hartman Miller, George Kertt, Henry Moll, Jac. Gottschalk, Henry Mind, Christ Laubscher and Christ Swahlen were charter members. The congregation prospered, and in 1859 it was found advisable to dispose of the first church by sale, and to erect a larger frame sanctuary. In 1888 the congregation again resolved to improve, and they erected a fine brick church with stone trimmings, slate roof, steeple, bell and other modern arrangements, which reflect honor on the community, when it is remembered that all the church property was acquired without outside aid. At present the congregation numbers 109 members. It has doubtless been a powerful factor in shaping the morals and sentiments of the community. The following pastors have served the congregation: Revs. Schumacher, Mulfinger, Wytenbach, Heller, Edler, J. Bier, Heitmeyer, Schwimly, Becker, Hoppen, Fuss, Breunig, Hans, George, Richemeier, Reiber, Bertram, Allinger, Ploch, Kuster, Speckman, Bockstahler, Miller, Kaletch, Weigle and Roller. J. C. Gunther is the pastor at present.

WALNUT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Subject to all the peculiar privations of primitive times, and developing gradually through those untoward circumstances, Walnut Street Presbyterian church stands to-day a monument to the devotion and unsevering purpose of its founders and "early fathers." It was the first religious organization of Evansville, and dates its beginning back to the year 1821, only two years after the incorporation of the

town. Rev. D. C. Banks, who was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Henderson, Ky., was the leader in the work of effecting the organization of this congregation.

The membership began with but twelve persons, all of whom have long since passed to their rest. Their names were as follows: Daniel Chute, James R. E. Goodlett, Abigail Fairchild, Mrs. Julia Ann Langley, formerly Mrs. Elisha Harrison, a sister of Mr. Abigail Fairchild, William Olmstead, Rebecca Wood, Mrs. Chandler, afterward Mrs. Cutler, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Smith, Eli Sherwood, Elizabeth Sherwood and Mary O. Warner. The first elders were Daniel Chute and Judge J. R. E. Goodlett. As there was no definite place of worship or regular times for service, the growth of the church was slow, as might be expected. For more than ten years there was no church building—no “home” for the few devout ones—in which to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and they assembled occasionally in private houses. Sometimes they held services in an old log school house, on the lower side of Locust street, between First and Second; sometimes they met in a small log house located on First street between Oak and Mulberry, afterward used as a Baptist church; sometimes they met, as did other church assemblies, in an old brick court house, corner Main and Third streets. This building was painted green, possessed no floor and was fitted with “punchoon” seats. It was a rendezvous throughout the week for sheep and other animals which entered through the open doors for the cooling shade or for shelter from the inhospitable weather. During cold weather the fire in the wide-mouthed fire-place in the wall sent its tear-exciting smoke throughout the audience as much as up through its wind-roaring chimney. The tears then were not all tears of repentance. The upper part of this primeval court-house was afterward fitted up for Episcopalian services. Profane and desecrating as it may seem now to the Christian accustomed to worship in a temple consecrated to the service in those days, in this same place of worship fairs and shows, and conjurers gave a gaping public their humbuggery.

Rev. Calvin Butler, on removing from Princeton, Ind., to Evansville, first undertook to build a “meeting house.” At that time, 1831, the population of Evansville was about three hundred, and all were in close circumstances, so that it was a difficult undertaking to construct even a rude place of worship. The members whose enterprise was manifested in their resolution to build a church were: Hon. Wm. Olmsted, Messrs. John Shanklin, Alanson Warner, Luke Wood and Amos Clark.

The original building subscription paper is still preserved among the documents of the church and is as follows:

"The undersigned, being desirous to have a Presbyterian meeting house in Evansville and its vicinity, promise to pay the sums severally annexed to our names, to trustees hereafter to be appointed by the subscribers. Said house to be 30x50 feet, of brick, with its walls 18 feet in height; to have eight windows with forty lights each of glass 10x12 inches; with two doors and a floor jointed, not planed, and a good roof."

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 20, 1831.

NAMES.	AMOUNT.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
John Shanklin	\$100 00	Julius Harrison	\$ 5 00
A. Warner	50 00	Richard Browning	10 00
N. Rowley	20 00	Alex Johnson	10 00
Calvin Butler	75 00	Marcus Sherwood'	10 00
Luke Wood (\$25 cash, \$25 labor) ..	50 00	Archippus Gillett	10 00
Wm. Olmsted (\$25 cash, \$25 labor) ..	50 00	Daniel Tool (in tailoring)	5 00
Amos Clark	50 00	John W. Duncan (in leather and	
David Negley	25 00	cash)	20 00
James Lewis	25 00	Robert Barnes	10 00
John Mitchell	25 00	John W. Lilleston	3 00
E. Hull (in labor)	5 00	John Ingle	10 00
Chas. Fullerton	5 00	Levi Price (labor)	10 00
S. Stephens, saddlery	25 00	M. D. Robertson	2 50

On the 23d of April—three days afterward—a meeting of these subscribers was held at the house of Alanson Warner, and there they chose as trustees Amos Clark, Alanson Warner and Wm. Olmsted. This action of the subscribers is fully attested by David Negley, chairman, and James Lewis, secretary. All the people named in this document are now dead.

Knowing that Rev. Mr. Butler proposed making a visit east, the newly appointed trustees commissioned him to solicit help for the proposed building while away. This pathetic appeal for aid is still preserved. From it the information is gained that the building as designed is not to cost more than from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The commission said: "During the fall, winter and spring, owing to the uncertain and uncomfortable place of meeting, it may emphatically be said, that the cause of Zion mourns, because few attend her solemn feasts." Mr. Butler secured a fund of \$300 from his eastern friends. The title bond, given by John B. Stinson, a Baptist preacher, shows that the lot for the new church cost \$100.

The deed conveying the lot to the trustees states that it was transferred "to the trustees of the Presbyterian church and congregation."

The contract with the masons is dated January 14, 1832, and the contract with the carpenter bears the date of April 17, 1832. Barney Cody gave the trustees a receipt, which shows he conveyed a kiln of brick, containing about 65,000, for \$167.62½. The new building, finished in 1832, was located on the lot on the east corner of main and Second streets, on what was called "the hill," and cost about \$1,300, which was then considered a large sum to expend on one building. It was of modest dimensions, being only 30x50 feet. From Mrs. Mary F. Reilly's "History of Walnut Street Church" the knowledge is gained that the first seats were of pine plank with part of the bark left on them. They were smoothed off on one side, were without backs and finished with legs of hickory sticks. The pulpit or "desk" was a dry goods box covered with green book-muslin or baize. All these makeshifts in the way of church furniture yielded to better things in time. When the minister arose in this rude pulpit he seemed to be a sort of "jack-in-the-box," "sending forth missiles of gospel truth from a strong frontier block-house," as one of the pastors said. The room was lighted by means of tallow candles set in a sort of reflector, made by the tinner, and hung at each side of the windows, on the sills of which the dripping tallow formed a crude bit of fresco-work. For six years not only the Presbyterians, but other denominations worshipped the God of all in this first church edifice.

The first regular pastor at the time of the erection of this church house was Rev. Calvin Butler. He had finished a college course at Middleburg, Vt., and was graduated in theology at Andover, Mass. He first preached in the west at Vincennes and Princeton, Ind. In 1834 he went to Washington, Ind., to take charge of a church. He also performed pastoral duties at Boonville, Ind., and in a small town not far from St. Louis.

The first preacher to this congregation was, as already stated, Rev. D. C. Banks. In 1824 Rev. Mr. Phillips and in 1825 Rev. Samuel Taylor preached at stated times. Mr. Butler's services began with the church in 1828. He did not become the regular pastor until 1829. It was in 1835 that Rev. Mr. McAfee held services in this town, and in Henderson on alternate Sundays. The pastorate of Rev. Jeremiah R. Barnes began in 1836 and ended in 1844. It was during his labors that the division of the church occurred, separating the people into what is called "old school and new school." The Evansville church became part of the "new school," and transferred its connection from the Presbytery of Vincennes to the Presbytery of Salem, where they remained until the union of the church again, in 1870. Mr. Barnes

was succeeded by Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, in 1846, who continued his services until February, 1848. Rev. A. E. Lord took charge of the church in 1848, and remained until 1849. During his ministry the building was repaired, the whole interior being changed, and a belfry and bell were added. On October 28, 1849, Rev. Wm. H. McCarer landed in Evansville and began his ministry in this church, where he continued to serve until his resignation, in April, 1868—thus ending a pastorate of more than eighteen years. It was in his administration of the church that a new building was erected to accommodate the enlarged membership. The decision to build was reached in 1859. Said the venerable McCarer, in reviewing his long work in Evansville: "The foundations were laid, and in March, 1860, 'the church on the hill' was no more. Its venerable walls were removed. A few of the bricks, however, were sacredly preserved and lovingly incorporated into the new building, on Walnut and Second streets"—its present location. It is of the Norman style of architecture, peculiar to the mediæval ages—about the tenth century. It is 80x125 feet in size, and is valued at about \$75,000. The auditorium will accommodate more than a thousand persons. The ground floor contains the lecture room, Sunday school room, parlors, pastor's study, and reception room. The "basement" of the new building was occupied "on the first Sunday of February, 1861," and the services were of "deep religious interest." Here regular services were held for two years. The completed church was dedicated with fitting ceremony on the first Sunday in February, 1863. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, president of Wabash college. It is proper here to say that the parsonage adjoining the church, on Walnut street, is the generous gift of Mr. James L. Orr and his sister, Mrs. Martha J. Bayard, at a cost of nearly \$10,000. This beautiful pastor's home was erected by them as a memorial to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orr—two beloved dead, who were long connected with the church.

Upon the close of the labors of Rev. McCarer, the church, in May, invited Rev. J. P. E. Kumler to fill the sacred desk, and he began his services June 5, 1868, and was installed December 6, 1868. He resigned in 1872 to take charge of a pastorate in Indianapolis. His work here was marked by many additions to the church, and by various forms of missionary work. For a few months Rev. Alexander Sterritt supplied the pulpit. In July, 1872, a call was extended to Rev. Samuel Carlisle, and he continued as minister till 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Henry Foote, D. D., who began his pastoral duties in November, 1876, and continued them until Septem-

ber, 1878. In October, 1879, Rev. J. Q. Adams became the stated supply of the church, and continued till October, 1881. Rev. Seward M. Dodge preached his first sermon in this church on Christmas morning, 1881, and ended his ministry in September, 1883. Rev. L. M. Gilleland was called December 23, 1883, and entered his work February 10, 1884. He removed to Lake View, Chicago, in October, 1890, and died there March 17, 1891. Rev. Otis A. Smith was called here in February, 1891, and assumed his ministerial duties on March 10 following. He resigned in 1896 to accept a pastorate in Michigan. Rev. S. N. Willson, then filling the pulpit at Anderson, Ind., was called and began his ministry at Walnut Street Presbyterian church in December, 1896.

All the church societies and the Sunday school are in a good condition, that promises much for the future welfare of the church. The choir has maintained its organization for more than sixty years, and Prof. M. Z. Tinker has long been its leader. The membership numbers about 400, and the church is in a very prosperous condition.

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Grace Presbyterian church is the product of the division of the whole church of the United States in 1837 into two separate branches, or ecclesiastical bodies, denominated as the Old School and the New School. This theological breach was happily terminated by the conjunction of the two separated bodies in 1869. As an incidental result of this unfortunate general division, the Walnut street Presbyterian church in this city was divided, and a part went away with the Old School faith. This minority church was organized by B. F. Dupuy, Mrs. Mary G. Dupuy, Miss Augusta Dupuy, Miss Julia Dupuy, Boyd Bullock and Mrs. Ann Bullock, in 1838, under the leadership of Rev. Hugh H. Patten, and was known under the corporate name of "Evansville Presbyterian church." The new organized body adhered to the presbytery of Vincennes. B. F. Dupuy and Boyd Bullock were ordained elders. The first meetings were held in the courthouse at the corner of Main and Third streets. Rev. J. V. Dodge was the first pastor of the new church, and he was ordained and installed June 6, 1841, in St. Paul's Episcopal church, which was tendered for the occasion. Mr. Dodge began his labors May 6, 1840, and continued until 1850. During his ministry the church was strengthened by two revivals, many names being added to the church

rolls as a direct result. When his labors closed there were 120 names enrolled upon the church records.

Until 1843 the congregation worshipped in the court-house, when a building at the corner of Vine and Second streets was erected at a cost of over \$2,000.

The second pastor was Rev. J. N. Saunders, whose services extended from 1850 to 1851, ill health forcing his resignation. The third pastor was Rev. Alexander Sterrett, who served in this capacity from 1851 to September 14, 1865. The fourth pastor was Rev. C. B. H. Martin, who was installed May 1, 1866, and continued to serve until the fall of 1881. His fifteen years of pastoral work bore excellent fruits. He was scholarly, eloquent, and gifted with executive ability. The church under his charge grew—as an historian has said—“to be one of the wealthiest, largest and most fashionable in the state, that is, by ‘fashionable’ we mean composed of the most refined and cultivated members of the community.”

It was in Dr. Martin's pastorate that the present large building was erected at the corner of Upper Second and Mulberry streets. It was dedicated September 13, 1874. The structure was erected and dedicated free from all debt. The building committee consisted of W. E. French, N. M. Goodlet, L. Ruffner, Jr., S. M. Archer, C. Preston and W. G. Brown. This same year the name of the congregation was changed from what was popularly known as the Vine street church to Grace Presbyterian church. The building and lot cost nearly \$75,000. The original lot on Vine street cost \$300. This money Rev. J. V. Dodge secured from the liberal-hearted people of Henderson, where he had labored as their minister. When the lot was sold by the church it brought \$14,000, which was used in the erection of the new building on Second and Mulberry streets.

The architectural style of the edifice is castellated Gothic, with high pointed arches and columns finished with turrets and battlements. It is 97x64 feet, and its auditorium is 60x80 feet, with a seating capacity of about 800 persons. The chief tower is 100 feet high, and the other main tower is 88 feet high. The frescoing within is an exquisite work of art, and all of the interior furnishings combine to charm the eye and elevate the soul with their exquisite harmony of color and beauty of form. The seats are made of black Walnut and richly upholstered.

The organ cost \$5,000. It has two manuals of sixty-one notes and a pedal of thirty. There are 1,544 pipes, the longest of which is

19½ feet, and the stops, with the single exception of one, run through the entire compass of the organ.

After the close of Dr. Martin's labors, in the summer of 1882, Rev. James L. McNair was installed as pastor, and continued as such till 1887. It was in his pastorage that the commodious and well-arranged parsonage was built, at a cost of more than \$7,000. The church added 133 names to its membership as a result of his faithful work.

A call was extended to Rev. Edward F. Walker in December, 1887, and he was regularly installed as pastor April 22, 1888. A great accession of membership took place during his pastorate, which closed the last Sunday in June, 1889. Rev. Walker resigned to accept a call at Parsons, Kansas.

The beautiful lecture-room, adjoining the rear of the church-building, is the munificent and handsome gift of Mr. D. J. Mackey and his wife, Caroline S. Mackey. It was erected in 1888, during Mr. Walker's pastorate, at a cost of \$17,500, and was dedicated on January 27, 1889. It was built as a memorial to the parents of Mrs. Mackey, Judge John Law and his wife, Sarah Law. Mrs. Mackey completed the entire furnishings of the lecture-room, which bespeaks in each detail the liberal heart and exquisite taste of the donor.

In November, 1889, Rev. A. B. Meldrum was called to Grace, and he began his labors January 1, 1890. His pastorate continued until December 1, 1895. Mr. Meldrum was born in Scotland. When a young boy he settled in Canada with his parents. After finishing his literary and theological course in college, he became assistant pastor of Dr. Scott's church in San Francisco, California. Later he was installed pastor of this church, and he remained there about six years. From there he was called to Rock Island, Illinois, where he was pastor about three years. His pastorate in Evansville covered about six years.

Rev. J. L. Marquis began his labors September 1, 1896, and was installed October 18th, the same year. His installation was attended with more than usual interest. His father, a professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, delivered the installation discourse. The singularity of the event was that of a father inducting his son into pastoral duties. Mr. Marquis is a young man, of profound learning and wide observation.

The membership of the church is now 425. There are seven elders and seven deacons. The number of Sunday school scholars is 504.

SPRINGDALE MISSION.

This mission is a part of Grace Presbyterian church, the presbytery never having authorized its erection into a church. Those who worship there are enrolled on the records of the foster church. It began as a Sunday school mission, and is still regarded as such.

The first Sunday school mission assembled at the home of Mrs. Nancy Bleckley, on Fountain avenue, in September, 1891, and organized with about thirty scholars. This was in the pastorate of Rev. A. B. Meldrum, who regarded the "mission" as a "sort of revelation," so "refreshing and hearty," as he expressed it.

A church building was completed in December, 1893, and dedicated shortly afterwards. It is an enthusiastic Sunday school, with a very large regular attendance. It has grown until now there is a membership of about 350 pupils. E. M. Bush is the present superintendent. Regular church services are conducted here by the pastor of Grace church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The third church founded in Evansville was St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church. The first was Walnut Street Presbyterian church, and the second was what is now known as Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. In December, 1835, the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, missionary bishop of the northwest, preached to the people of Evansville, and out of his sermons was born the spirit to organize a church. A number of interested citizens met in the store of Messrs. Goodsell & Lyon on January 9, 1836. William Towns presided at the meeting and James Lockhart acted as secretary. It was the sense of this meeting that a church be founded, and a resolution to that effect was passed.

The new organization was christened St. Paul's church. The wardens then selected were: Frederick E. Goodsell and John Mitchell; and the vestrymen were J. M. Dunham, Ira French, James Lockhart, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and William Town. On the 7th of June following, the Rev. A. H. Lamon was invited to take pastoral charge of St. Paul's, and he accepted. There were seventeen communicants and they first worshipped in the old court-house. In November, 1836, a committee was appointed to see to the purchasing of a lot and the erection of a church thereon. A building committee was chosen January 7, 1839, consisting of John Mitchell, William B. Butler, F. E. Goodsell, Nathan Rowley and Joseph Wheeler, Jr. A brick edifice

was erected, and was consecrated on January 12, 1840, by Bishop Kemper, the acting bishop of the diocese of Indiana. After some years it was enlarged and improved and was considerably in advance of the church structures of those days. After many years the present beautiful stone church was erected upon the same site.

The last couple married by Rev. Lamon was Mr. Charles Viele and Miss Mary J. Hopkins. On the resignation of Mr. Lamon in 1844, Rev. N. A. Okeson took charge of the parish, and officiated for about one year. The christian character of Mr. Lamon was a power for good. While heroically nursing yellow fever sufferers in Louisiana he contracted the dread disease and died. After the resignation of Rev. Mr. Okeson for about a year Rev. W. Vaux, of Trinity parish, Vanderburgh county, assumed charge of St. Paul's parish where he officiated every other Sunday. From Trinity parish he went to Minnesota, and later on was army chaplain at Fort Laramie.

On November 5, 1847, Rev. Colley A. Foster was elected rector. He was a scholarly gentleman and an eloquent and forceful speaker. When he left in 1856, he accepted a rectorate at Kalamazoo, Mich. In June, 1856, Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck become his successor. During the year that Mr. Ten Broeck was rector of the parish he demonstrated himself to be a man of culture, an earnest churchman, tenacious of the rubrics and austere in manner. In 1874 he held a professorship in Burlington College, New Jersey. Rev. Sidney Wilbur was in charge of the parish from November, 1857, to January, 1860, when he removed to California. He was a young man, full of zeal and energy. Rev. Elias Birdsall succeeded Rev. Mr. Wilbur and continued in the service till 1865, when he removed to California, in which diocese he was rector in several cities. His pastorate was a happy and successful one, and many regrets followed him on his departure. Rev. Henry W. Spaulding came in 1865 and remained until November, 1867, when he removed to Pittsburg, Pa. He was a man of works as well as faith, and he breathed activity into every department of church work, beautifying the old church, inspiring missionary enterprise, upbuilding Sunday-school work, and encouraging other christian institutions. From November, 1867, to April, 1868, St. Paul's church was without a regular rector, but services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Burford, the rector of Holy Innocents' church. Rev. Mr. Strong's pastoral duties continued but four months. Rev. Wm H. VanAntwerp arrived and assumed his duties as rector in April, 1868, and his services continued until April, 1874, when he resigned and removed to Rahway, New Jersey, as rector of St. Paul's

there. He was a pleasant and scholarly christian gentleman, having clear and liberal-minded views. On July 1, 1874, Rev Jesse R. Bicknell, of New Albany, Ind., although he had only taken deacon's orders, assumed temporary pastoral duties. In August, 1874, Rev. W. N. Webbe was called to the rectorate. His relations with the church were severed in November, 1879. Rev. J. T Holcombe succeeded him in 1880, and remained about eighteen months. In November, 1882, Rev. Charles Morris assumed the pastoral duties at St. Paul's where he served long and successfully. His rectorship was ended in 1894 by his resignation. He was graduated at William and Mary College, and the law school of Richmond College, Virginia, and the Virginia Theological Seminary. He was beloved by the parish. His addresses were plain, direct, forcible and practical. Under his administration of the parish a superb new stone structure was erected. Early in 1883 the building was begun, and on March 2, 1886, the first services were held in the new edifice at which time it was consecrated to the service of the God of Zion. On that memorable occasion the bishops of Indiana and Illinois and twelve clergymen of the church were present and took part in the solemn, impressive ceremonies. The building cost \$50,000. Its foundation lies in the form of a cross, and its style is Gothic; its tower is 124 feet high and is crowned with a large gilded cross. The committee appointed on building was composed of Messrs. Charles Viele, M. J. Bray, Jr., and A. H. Lemcke. In 1865 a chapel was erected by Mrs. Charles Viele at a cost of \$6,000

In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Viele purchased the house and lot adjoining the church property, and after having the building remodeled and put in good order, they gave it to be used as St. Paul's rectory and in memory of Edward and Mary Hopkins, father and mother of Mrs Viele. The sum expended was about \$10,000. In addition to what had already been done, and to complete the work the former rectory in the rear of the church was changed and made suitable for a parish house. This was entirely the work of the ladies of the church. After Mr. Morris' departure his place was supplied by Rev. W. Northey Jones, who is the present rector. He is a man of pleasing qualities, scholarly attainments and persuasive oratory. The Sabbath-school is interesting and successful.

The present membership is about 300. The wardens now are M. J. Bray, Jr., and Silas S. Scantlin. A few of the big-hearted members of this church, well known to the older citizens, have made large contributions to the building and the support of the church, and they are

remembered with an affectionate gratefulness by all the large congregation.

HOLY INNOCENTS' MEMORIAL CHURCH.

This church was organized January 22, 1868. It grew out of a mission Sunday-school which was the first ever established in the city, and which was the happy thought of St. Paul's church. The first mission school was organized at St. Paul's about 1863, under the rectorship of Rev. Elias Birdsall.

Holy Innocents' parish began with a membership of thirteen families, and thirty communicants. Mrs. Charles Viele donated the property, located at the corner of Ninth and Division streets, to the diocese. The church was completed and ready for consecration on March 3, 1868. The consecration services were performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop J. C. Talbot. The brick building is of English Gothic style and is architecturally very beautiful. It is 80x40 feet in size; the roof is a steep-gable, and ornamental pilasters relieve the walls. The seating capacity will accommodate 300 persons. The rectory is a neat two-story frame house, convenient and modern in its appointments. The church and rectory, both together costing \$25,000, were the munificent gift of Mrs. Charles Viele. This benevolent lady erected them as a memorial of her two children, Charles A., and Mary Douglass, both of whom died in childhood. This liberal donation is not only indicative of unaffected philanthropy and christian devotion, but also of her sweet motherly instincts and faith in the goodness of God. The memory of her little ones in Heaven gives the name to the church—"Holy Innocents'."

The first rector of this period was Rev. Sponille Burford, of New Orleans. His services began in 1868 and closed in 1870. Rev. Richard T. Kerfoot served as rector from 1870 to 1875. He was a young man of varied experience, and an able gentleman. The next rector was Rev. R. C. Talbot, Jr., the term of his rectorship extending from 1876 to 1879. He was succeeded by Rev. O. A. Stanley, who served the parish from 1879 to 1881. Rev. John K. Karcher was rector from March to October, 1881. Rev. John A. Dorris officiated from October, 1881, to 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. L. F. Cole, whose rectorate extended from 1885 to November 1, 1888, which is the date of his resignation. Rev. A. A. Abbott succeeded him and continued in the service until November, 1894, when he resigned. The Rev. Frederick Irving Collins has been rector since January, 1895.

The Sunday-school is a noble and prosperous arm of the church; the membership is encouraging, and the attendance is faithful.

THE FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first organization of this religious denomination was established here by Rev. James Ritchey on January 31, 1841. John C. Henson, William Underwood and Stephen D. Hopkins were elected ruling elders. At the beginning the membership numbered scarcely more than twenty, most of whom were women. Among the names now remembered are those of Mrs. Marcus Sherwood, Mrs. John C. Henson, Mrs. Eliza Mackey, Mrs. Paulina McAllister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, Mrs. Margaret McAlpine, Mrs. John Hall, Mrs. Susan Igleheart, Mrs. Stephen D. Hopkins and Miss Mary Johnson. These have all gone to their reward. They constituted an admirable nucleus for a strong congregation. For thirty years prior to the organization of the church, the small town of Evansville was visited occasionally by Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, Rev. William Lynn and other ministers of the denomination, who preached in the "old brick school-house," and sometimes in private residences. The first house of worship, a two-story brick, was erected on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and was occupied by the congregation until 1876. At one time in its history it was burned, but was promptly rebuilt. It stood upon the ground now occupied by the Owen flats.

Rev. James Ritchey was the first pastor called to serve in the new church, and he continued in that capacity about three years. He was succeeded by Rev. William B. Lambert, father of Mrs. W. J. Darby, whose husband was a later pastor. Mr. Lambert was pastor of the church but a short time, when he was suddenly stricken down with cholera while on a trip to Louisville. He had gone to that city on a mission for the church, but was brought home in his coffin. This was a sad day for the church and community, as he was highly esteemed. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Jacobs, who withdrew after a year's service and quit the ministry. He was recently mayor of the city of Logansport, Ind. The next minister in charge was Rev. Aaron Burrow, of Tennessee, a brilliant, though somewhat erratic young man. This was just before and during the first part of the civil war. Mr. Burrow claimed to be a Union man, and said that he was in favor of "the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws." However, during the early part of the war he resigned his charge, mounted

a horse and went to his former home in Tennessee. He did not enter the Southern army, but was charged with being a "Southern sympathizer." Within a few months after leaving Evansville he was shot and killed by some Union soldiers, who claimed that he was destroying a bridge to impede the progress of the army. His tragic end was lamented here by not a few, as he was much loved for his pleasant, social and genial qualities, and was regarded as a man of bright promise, being possessed of a brilliant intellect, and having had the advantage of a classical education.

Rev. J. G. White, of St. Louis, succeeded Mr. Burrow, remaining in charge during the entire period of the war, and doing very successful work. Under his ministry the church was greatly strengthened, and became a decidedly prominent factor in the religious life of the city. Dr. White has grown old, but still preaches and lectures with much power. His home is in central Illinois. Rev. J. C. Bowden, D. D., of Tennessee, accepted the pastorate in 1865, remaining five years, during which time the church enjoyed great peace and moderate prosperity. Dr. Bowden resigned to accept the presidency of Lincoln university, of Lincoln, Ill., and died at his post after three years of successful service. The congregation was without a pastor for nearly a year, but its membership held together with its Sunday prayer-meeting and other services.

Rev. W. J. Darby, of Princeton, Ky., a young man just graduated from Cumberland university, took charge of the congregation, in February, 1871, and served as its pastor for eighteen consecutive years, a pastorate more than three times as long as that of any of his predecessors. During this time the congregation grew to be one of the largest in the city, its membership being at the front in all forms of religious work. A new house of worship was erected on the corner opposite the old church, at a cost of \$50,000. Through the liberality of its members a second church was built, on Jefferson avenue, and recently a third has been erected on Olive street. Early in Mr. Darby's pastorate, Dr. H. G. Jones was placed at the head of the Sunday school, and under his leadership the school became one of the largest in the city, and it has continued to maintain that position.

Four times the General Assembly of the denomination has met in Evansville—in 1859, in 1865, in 1872 and in 1880. Connected with the latter assembly was a convention of active Christian women from the various states, who organized a Woman's Board of Missions, making Evansville its national headquarters. This organization has spread extensively throughout the country, and has a large membership. It

has sent many missionaries to Japan and other countries. The pastor and members of this church took a prominent part in the erection of Evans Hall, and the great temperance work that has been done there. Mrs. Saleta Evans, the founder of the hall, was a member of this church, and Mr. Darby and Mr. W. F. Nisbet, an elder, were among the trustees who raised the money and supervised its erection. The church has thus been active in Sunday school, missionary and temperance work. In 1880 the first Christian Endeavor Society in the state of Indiana, and one of the first in the entire west was organized in this church. Evansville is now Christian Endeavor headquarters for the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. It is also headquarters for the ministerial relief work of the denomination. The church is thus made one of the leading organizations of the Cumberland Presbyterian communion in the United States. In 1889 Dr. Darby resigned the pastorate and took charge of the publication affairs of the denomination, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. A. G. Bergen, of Springfield, Ill., followed Dr. Darby. His pastorate of three years was a happy and successful one. He was followed by Dr. E. G. McLean, from the state of Washington, who is now in charge. He is truly a zealous, learned and eloquent man after God's own heart. The membership of the church numbers over 700, and it has enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity for a quarter of a century.

JEFFERSON AVENUE CUMBERLAND CHURCH.

This prosperous congregation is a growth from the labors of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city, and is located on Jefferson avenue between Putnam and Campbell streets. They have an elegant building in which to worship. The congregation was organized January 6, 1889, by Rev. W. J. Darby and the session of the first church, with a membership of fifty-seven. Rev. J. H. Miller was the first chosen pastor. Under the efficient pastoral work of Rev. T. Ashburn, the present pastor, the membership has grown to 225.

The charter members are . John G. Burrows, Kate Burrows, A. H. Claik, H. J. Claik, Grace Claik, Sarah Jordan, C. D. Hirst, Edna Hirst, John Aiken, Mary Aiken, Mary Arnold, Francis Balz, Annie Froehlich, Sarah Stansbury, Ida Stansbury, Mamie Streetmater, Mary Scarborough, Edith M. Wood, L. E. Wytttenbach Maggie Schweitzer, Lillie Schweitzer, Carrie Schweitzer, Maggie Brayfield, Eliza Bittrolff, Georgia Culp, Estella Durham, Lula Durham, Annie

Darling, Belle Ensminger, Penila Jordan, Emma Jordan, Richard Jordan, George Jordan, Emily Kinsey, Lou Kinsey, Emma Kinsey, Martha Melvin, Lena Melvin, Lloyd Melvin, August H. Miller, Cora Miller, Martha Williams, William Miller, Mary Matheney, Graham Matheney, Annie Reese, Annie Ruston, Mary Roeder, Matthew H. Vaught, Samuel Weed, Lillie Sickman, Charles Roeder. Mattie Cook, Hallie Bittrolff and Elizabeth Holmes. F. C. Magenheimer is the clerk of sessions. The elders are: John G. Burrows, August H. Miller, A. F. Karges, F. C. Magenheimer, H. J. Graff and Samuel Crumbacker. The deacons are: Peter Zapp, M. H. Vaught, George B. Durham, A. R. Bopp, George W. Harmon, Ernst Schor, A. J. Taylor, A. G. Beeler and A. C. DeForrest.

PARKE MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the first Wednesday of December, 1887, at the regular mid-week prayer service of the Walnut street Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. L. M. Gilleland, D. D., called the attention of the congregation to the fact that there was a large territory in the northern part of the city in which there was no church organization, and where no public religious services of any kind were held. He stated that, seeing the need of religious work in that part of the city, he had decided to open a mission Sunday school there, and desired to give an opportunity to all so inclined to contribute toward the expense of maintaining the same, and to volunteer their services as teachers in the school.

During the following week hand bills, announcing the intention of starting a mission school and giving a cordial invitation to attend, were distributed throughout the community surrounding the location selected for the school, which was at the corner of Columbia street and Heidelberg avenue, in a building formerly used as a saloon. On December 11, 1887, the school was opened, about 140 persons being present. After a number of songs the meeting was addressed by Dr. Gilleland, who explained the object of the undertaking and the results he hoped might be accomplished. Samuel G. Rickwood was chosen superintendent. The next two Sundays were largely spent in dividing the school into classes and appointing teachers for them. On January 1, 1888, the organization was completed by electing the following additional officers: William Moss, assistant superintendent; H. J

Pfafflin, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Lyda Crawford, organist, and Miss Grace Kraft, assistant organist.

A steady interest in the school was maintained, and though at first there was much rudeness and disorderly conduct on the part of the scholars to contend with, in time the effect of the refining influence of the Gospel was manifest in the school. Toward the end of the first year the attendance largely increased and sorely taxed the capacity of the building, making it almost impossible to do satisfactory class work. The need of larger quarters was deeply felt, but none seemed attainable.

About the first of the year, 1889, Col. John W. Foster, our illustrious townsman, who had visited the school, and had become impressed with its work and possibilities for the future, proposed to the trustees of the Walnut street Presbyterian church to give, as a memorial of his daughters, Mary Parke and Alice, a sum of money sufficient to erect a church building to be known as the Parke Memorial chapel, provided the trustees would assume the responsibility of caring for the building and maintaining a Sunday school, and also an industrial school to be known as the Alice Foster Industrial school. The trustees are to be responsible for the building until such time as there shall be a self-sustaining church located there, when the building shall be transferred to such church.

The proposition was gladly accepted, and work on the new building was commenced in the early spring, and in August, 1889, the Sunday school moved into its new home, the beautiful chapel on the corner of Delaware street and Elsas avenue. The membership of the school was rapidly increased in numbers, a mid-week service was conducted for older people, and prayer services were also conducted on Sunday evenings by members of the session of Walnut street Presbyterian church.

During the summer months of 1891-2-3, theological students from the seminary were employed to conduct services at the chapel and do pastoral work among the people, and in December, 1893, a church organization was formed with about sixty members as follows: Mrs. Louisa Rickwood, Mrs. Herman J. Pfafflin, Mrs. Mattie J. Pfafflin, Mrs. William Moss, Mrs. H. R. Moss, Mrs. Lucinda J. Plummer, Mrs. Mary E. Hall, Mrs. Lena Heyman, Mrs. Jessie Meyers, Mrs. Maud Chambers, Mrs. L. V. Weston, Mrs. Addie Flentke, Mrs. L. B. Crawford, Mrs. Adah Hugo, Mrs. Mary Werntz, Mrs. Emeline Cody, Mrs. Ed. J. Young, Misses Annie Plegge, Lydia Plegge, Sarah Plegge, Minnie Plegge, Carrie Plegge, L. Woodward, Jennie Stoner,

Georgia Young, Maggie Kuehn, Minnie Kuehn, Lena M. Peterson, A. S. McClure, F. M. McClure, F. E. Dawson, Mary Funk, Kate Stein, Loretta Heyman, Stella Christie, M. E. Reed, Otillia Pfafflin, Rose Pfafflin, Louise Pfafflin, Susie Werntz, Charlotte Cody, Maggie Young; Messrs. S. G. Rickwood, Robert E. Hall, Charles F. Kuehn, F. J. Peterson, J. Henry Weston and Edward J. Young. The first session or elders are: S. G. Rickwood, H. J. Pfafflin and J. S. Stevens.

Rev. Samuel P. Stophlett was called to occupy the pulpit. Under the pastorate of Mr. Stophlett the membership of the church was increased to about 150, and the Sunday school kept up its large enrollment. The industrial school is for the benefit of poor children who are taught to sew, and the garments on which they work are given to them when completed. Attendance at the industrial school is limited to the members of the Sunday school. Each session of the school is opened and closed with religious exercises, and much good is accomplished. A boys' brigade was also organized and a great deal of interest is taken in it by the boys of the church and the school, and it is in a flourishing condition.

In March, 1896, Mr. Stophlett resigned his ministry here to accept a call from Kansas, and in June Rev. John P. Engstrom entered upon his work as the successor of Mr. Stophlett, and under his pastorate the church entered upon a new era of activity that bids fair to exceed the success of the past. All the various organizations are in good condition and hard at work, and all the people are well-pleased with their new pastor and his estimable wife. The membership of the church at present is 180, and church services are largely attended. The present officers of the church are as follows: Session—Rev. J. P. Engstrom, moderator; S. G. Rickwood, clerk; John L. Stevens, John D. Burns and H. J. Pfafflin, elders. Trustees—James Elliott, president; H. J. Pfafflin, secretary and treasurer; William Haberer, August Ellerbush, William Meyers, William Young and J. D. Aubrey.

FIRST AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Presbyterian church, located on Second avenue, between Maryland and Oregon streets, was founded by the order of the Vincennes Presbyterian December, 1872. The frame building had, however, been completed and dedicated in January, 1872. The site was donated by Willard Carpenter, and Rev. M. V. Van Arsdale was the pastor. The original membership numbered twenty-five. Meanwhile mission work

had been going on in the locality of First avenue and Virginia street by Rev. William H. McCarer, pastor of Walnut Street Presbyterian church, and by members of Vine street church (now Grace church), and later by united efforts of both these churches. This combined labor resulted in the organization of a church on November 11, 1875, which was called the First Avenue Presbyterian church. This led to the disbandment of the Second Avenue church, the members of which transferred their membership to the new one. The original members of the First Avenue church were Nicholas Elles, Mrs. Elizabeth Elles, Mrs. Caroline Skinner, Mrs. Mary Brown, John Greek, Mrs. Sarah Werntz, Miss Ida Werntz, Miss Clara Werntz, Miss Sallie Werntz, Miss May Werntz; Elders Otto F. Jacobi and John Savacool, together with forty-four others, who came by letter from the Second Avenue Presbyterian church. The elders were Otto F. Jacobi, W. H. Wood and B. L. Brown. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. McCarer.

A new brick church was erected rapidly, and dedicated April 2, 1876. The membership was fifty-seven, and in four years it reached a hundred, and at present it numbers 227. Rev. McCarer served the congregation till his death, in February, 1880. He had been pastor of Walnut Street church about nineteen years, and had served this new church six years. He was a man whose life was full of loveliness and good works. His successor was Rev. Henry A. Dodge, who labored till 1881. Rev. W. A. Hutchison was pastor from December, 1881, to December, 1882; Rev. Mr. Dawson, 1883; Rev. S. P. Lynn, 1884; Rev. David VanDyke, 1885 to 1888; Rev. Joseph S. Grimes, 1889; Rev. W. S. Lowery, 1890; Rev. J. F. Martin, 1891 to 1894, and Rev. O. S. Thompson, from June, 1894, to the present time.

The names of the ruling elders who have served this church are: Otto F. Jacobi, B. F. Brown, W. H. Wood, G. W. Entsminger, W. J. Harvey, A. C. Haynes, G. G. Rickwood, William Newman, John Greek, William Lambeth, E. S. Price, James Richey, William H. Kripke and C. C. Porter.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist church, located at the corner of Third and Cherry streets, was founded July 4, 1847, under promising circumstances that were afterward fulfilled in the vigorous growth of the society. The members who first constituted this congregation were: Rev. N. V. Steadman, S. Z. Millard, J. P. Matthews, Elizabeth Beasley, Marion L. Wilcox and Alvira S. Stoddard. These were the seed of

this church, and from them the membership grew until at present it numbers 320. The first pastor was Rev. N. V. Steadman. Many others trod in his footsteps. Rev. W. T. Cross, the last pastor before the present one, was a scholar, a worker and a successful pastor. While on a vacation in Ohio in the summer of 1896, he died of typhoid fever. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas, a man who caught the mental and spiritual beauty of Spurgeon while laboring with him in London.

The first clerk was J. P. Matthews, and the first deacon was S. B. Millard. The first trustees were: Judge M. W. Foster, T. W. Simpson, Joseph Turnock, Alfred White and F. C. Gale. The two persons who first united with the church were Mrs. S. K. Foster and Mrs. Elizabeth Turnock, and they are still active members. The first two baptized were Mrs. Mary Jacobs Maghee and Mrs. Laura Jacobs Steadman.

The Sunday school was organized November 7, 1847, almost with the founding of the church. Its superintendent at that time was J. B. Maghee. The membership of the Sunday school now numbers about 200. William Turnock was for many years clerk of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Calvary Baptist church, situated at the corner of Fourth street and Blackford avenue, was organized March 5, 1888. The charter members were: Otis Wood, Mrs. Hattie M. Wood, Miss Elma Wood, John Hubbard, Mrs. Laura W. Hubbard, W. S. Cosby, Mrs. M. E. Cosby, Miss Kittie Cosby, Miss Helen Cosby, J. W. Wilkes, Mrs. Mary L. Tinius, Frank O. Tinius, John Tinius, Mrs. S. A. Rucker, Mrs. Delia Schmidt, Mrs. Lida Clark, Mrs. Sadie Clark, Miss Mary E. Melton, Miss M. M. Stewart, Miss Ella Pittman and J. O. Pittman. The pastors who have served this congregation are: Rev. R. S. Fleming, Rev. S. S. Clark, Rev. W. H. Hubbard, Rev. W. M. Barker, Rev. W. J. Coulston, Rev. W. A. Kling and Rev. J. P. Jacobs, who is serving the congregation at present. He is an energetic, dutiful and practical young pastor. There are now 168 members enrolled.

The original trustees were Otis Wood, W. S. Cosby, John Hubbard and J. H. Wilkes. The same trustees are serving at present, except Mr. Wilkes, whose removal from the city left his place vacant. The first deacons were: W. S. Cosby, Otis Wood, John Hubbard, J. H.

Wilkes and Frank Tinius. The deacons at present are : Otis Wood, John Hubbard, J. J. Cosby, Dr. P. G. Kelsey, J. O. Pittman and W. S. Cosby.

Calvary Baptist church is of the faith of regular Missionary Baptists. The name Calvary was selected by a committee appointed for that purpose, and was adopted at the first meeting. The Sunday school which is supervised by the church, is an interesting, successful branch of the church work. The aid societies and young peoples' unions are active and wide awake, and are accomplishing much good.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination worships in a frame building at the corner of Franklin and Edgar streets, valued at about \$5,000. The services are in German. The congregation was organized April 6, 1856. The present trustees are August Behrens, John M. Briel, Christopher Beck, John Alt and O. Kunath. The Sunday school is prosperous, and numbers sixty persons. There are eighty-four members enrolled upon the church record.

The following pastors have regularly occupied the pulpit : Revs. Woertner, Charles Tecklenburg, A. Franschel, William A. Lipphardt, C. F. Tiemann, and the present pastor, Rev. August Pistor. The original members were H. Schubert, M. Meissner and Flora Boehne. The young people's society has a membership of fifteen.

The congregation in German township, at Kasson, was organized in 1867, and the chapel was built in 1871. The building and cemetery are valued at about \$2,000. The original members were E. Jung, George Huber, Ch. Schmitz, John Schmidt. The list of pastors is as follows : E. Jung, C. Tecklenburg, A. Transohl, W. A. Lipphardt, C. F. Tiemann, A. Pistor. The Sunday school has thirty pupils.

LIBERTY GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Liberty church of General Baptists is located in Union township and was instituted October 5, 1823. Rev. Francis H. Wood is the present pastor. The charter members were : Rev. Benoni Stinson, Rev. George Parker, Rev. John B. Stinson, Ruth A. Stinson, Matilda Stinson, Zepheniah Harrison, Benjamin McNew, James Slover, Preston Slover, Ezekiel Dirkes, Henry Thompson, James Chapman, Joseph

Chapman, David Henson, Jesse Henson, John Henson, Peter Miller, Jane Henson, Elizabeth Henson, Polly Slover, Elizabeth Slover, Sarah Miller, Francis M. Miller, and others, aggregating a total of thirty-three. The names of the pastors are as follows: Rev. Benoni Stinson, first pastor; Rev. Jesse Lane, Rev. John B. Stinson, Rev. Alva Parker, Rev. J. G. Ensle, Rev. Wilson Blackburn, Rev. W. J. Blackburn, Rev. W. W. Charles, Rev. W. P. Hale, Rev. Thomas Strain, Rev. T. A. H. Laslie, Rev. George W. Voyles and Rev. Francis H. Wood. The names of those who have served as trustees are: Rev. Benoni Stinson, Rev. John B. Stinson, W. C. Rogers, J. B. Cox, Conrad Rose and H. A. Parker. The last three named are the present trustess. Deacons: Wm. M. Faquher and William Blackburn. At present there is a membership of 80. The church with a single exception is the oldest in the county.

TRINITY GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This congregation organized itself into a body and adopted its name June 19, 1892, through the labors of Elders Levi Voyles, W. H. Ivy and Willis W. Smith. They worship at the corner of Devon and Uhlhorn streets. The original members were: W. W. Smith, Frank Dill, J. N. McNeeley, B. F. Mayhorn, E. W. Mercer, B. F. Mayhorn, Jr., A. H. Guinn, Henry Cantrell, Isaac N. Shelton, James L. Stites, A. A. Dempsey, Eveline Smith, Mary E. Smith, Mary Hougland, S. M. Guinn and Lizzie Dill. The deacons are: Henry Cantrell, A. A. Dempsey and J. N. McNeely. The present membership numbers 74. Rev. Willis H. Smith served the charge from June, 1892, to September, 1895. Following him came Rev. John Rinder, who resigned after only one month's labor. His successor, Rev. A. A. Dempsey filled out his unexpired term. Rev. L. T. Spradley was called to the service early in 1897.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination is composed of colored people, who organized themselves into a worshipping congregation June 17, 1872. Their services are held at the corner of Virginia street and Twelfth avenue. The charter members were Green McFarland, Francis Howard, Grant Clay, Drusella Moreman, M. Bush, S. Bluff, Robert Porter, Rich Robinson, Irwin Stubb, John Hocker, Mary Hocker, Charles Gray.

The members of counsel are Lee Wenchell, Levi Anderson, John Stables, Robert Porter, Milo Lester, James Bluff, George Goodyear. The trustees comprise the following members: W. M. Ward, Charles Jones, Henry Hogan. The clerk is Sallie B. Williams.

The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Jackson. The church property is worth about \$4,000. The number of members is 159.

OLD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The regular Old Baptist church was founded in December 2, 1842. The present church, situated on Mary street, between Michigan and Virginia streets, was built in 1852. On December 1 of that year the new church organized and chose for her trustees Thomas Macer, Edward Harvey and Joseph Richardson. The members who serve in this capacity at present are Artemus Crofts, Joel Jones and I. C. Rigg. There are twenty-five active members enrolled. Rev. Andrew J. Willis is serving the congregation as their pastor at the present time.

M'FARLAND CHAPEL.

On October 5, 1882, seventy-five members of Liberty Baptist church—an overcrowded colored congregation—considered the matter of organizing a new congregation. At their own request the parent church, on the next day, granted them honorable letters of dismissal. A complete organization was effected October 15, 1888, and the following officers were elected: Deacons—H. K. Adams, C. H. Christy, Philander Cooper, Reuben Churchill, Alex. Jackson. Trustees—George Talbot, Sam Monroe, John Hatchett, Jeff Coleman, Andrew Henderson. T. A. Crump was chosen secretary, W. H. Beecher, financial secretary, and Dan Lee, treasurer.

On October 20, 1882, Rev. W. H. Anderson was called to minister unto this flock, and he has labored with them until the present time. The new congregation at once bought a lot, at the corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, for a church home. There they worshipped until they went into their elegant new brick chapel adjoining, on December 25, 1887. From seventy-five original members the church grew until it now numbers about 500 members. They have an excellent church choir, a successful Sunday school and other organizations for thorough church work. Its mission, apparently, has but just fairly begun, though it has already accomplished great good.

Rev. Anderson is a zealous, scholarly minister, a great organizer and a logical, forcible orator. He has been a host in himself for his congregation. The State University of Kentucky conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in January, 1889. He is the first colored Baptist preacher in Indiana to receive that honor.

LIBERTY COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

Liberty Baptist church was organized June 13, 1865, in a little brick building near the corner of Chestnut and Canal street. (Fifth street was then known as Canal street.) The following officers were selected as deacons and trustees: Trivas Ford, Green McFarland, Warner Seman, Henry Townsend, Adam Rouse and A. Cornel Woods. A white man was chosen to be their pastor. They bought two lots on the corner of Seventh and Oak streets, one and two lots 47, upon which they erected a frame church 40x50 feet in size. Before many years this building proved inadequate to the needs of the congregation which had grown rapidly, so that in 1880 they built a brick church which cost about \$10,000.

Elder Green McFarland served faithfully as pastor from the year 1866 to July 8th, 1882, when his connection with the church was severed by the hand of Death. The present pastor, Rev. J. D. Rouse, was elected and installed as his successor in October, 1882. There was an indebtedness on the church at that time of \$3,000. The church was blown down in May, 1886, at which time there was not a dollar owing on it. They rebuilt immediately and the first Sunday in the following December the doors were thrown open for public worship in a new church that had cost between \$18,000 and \$19,000.

Their present membership is 1,600. The officers are as follows: Deacons—W. H. Rowens, Rasmus Barnett, George Mansfield, Wm. Thomas, C. L. Brady, Abraham Murray and Thomas Dotson; trustees: George Hynes, Richard Rice, R. L. Babb, George Smith, William Jackson, Cal. Baker, John Green, and Logan Reed, clerk.

J. D. Rouse, the present pastor, is an enthusiastic worker and his labors in the church have been attended with most gratifying results.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Free Will Baptist church of Evansville was organized

on the 28th day of October, 1895. A number of earnest colored persons of this faith, led by Rev. Thomas P. Griffith, composed the original membership. Their names are as follows: R. H. Daily and wife, T. W. Thornburgh, D. M. Davis and wife, B. F. Mayhorn, Silas Burk, Annie Stites and Frank Lassey. They were admitted in the Wayne county quarterly meeting of the Central Illinois Y. M. on the 23d day of May, 1896.

As the name indicates, this congregation are free communionists and hold to baptism by immersion. They believe that salvation is wholly by grace and that God has endued man with a free agency, and that man has a right to choose or refuse eternal life. Salvation is obtained on conditions of repentance toward God and faith in His son Jesus Christ as the Savior of men.

The affairs of this church are administered according to the Congregational polity. There is a Sabbath school in connection with other regular church services held in their place of worship on Nevada street. They had three ordained ministers and one licentiate. There is now a membership of thirty-six. The names of the trustees are as follows: R. H. Daily, James Williams and B. F. Mayhorn. The ministers who have served this congregation are: R. H. Daily, Thos. W. Thornburgh and Thomas P. Griffith, who is the present energetic and efficient pastor of the young congregation.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The disciples of Christ, properly called the Christian church, began to hold meetings in this city in 1868. In the first month of the next year Elder George Flower preached to the disciples here and organized a church. His labors were attended with great success. He was a man of fine attainments and peculiar force. His oratory was convincing, logical and powerful. His widow, the daughter of Judge Jacob S. Buchanan, and a sister of the late Cicero and Scott Buchanan, is at present connected with Willard library.

The members of this congregation worshipped for a time in the criminal court building, situated on Locust street, between Second and Third streets. Elder Flower was succeeded by Elder Carter, and he by the father of their first pastor, Elder Alfred Flower. Various causes operated against the success of the society, and for a time it became practically abandoned. But the spirit never died out, and on November 15, 1885, a reorganization of the society was effected, chiefly

through the labor of Messrs. W. W. Ireland, Joseph Jutton, F. W. Gibbs, Louis Carter, J. R. Ferguson, B. R. Beecher, J. L. Yockey, Albert Mace, Dr. Floyd Williams and others. For many years worship was conducted at the corner of Second and Clark streets. The first minister in charge of the new organization was Rev. George Platt—a relationship sustained until March, 1886. The next pastor after him was Rev. Neal McLeod, a scholarly gentleman, a systematic worker, and a successful upbuilder of all the church's varied interests. New vitality was drawn into the society, faith in its futurity was strengthened, and its usefulness was enlarged. The organization of Unitarians in the city having become extinct, their building, located at Seventh and Walnut streets, was purchased by the Christian denomination in 1888 for \$4,000. The Unitarians erected the edifice in 1876 at a cost of \$6,000. It is a neat brick church, very conveniently arranged within and with a seating capacity of 300. The present membership of the church is estimated at about 200. The Sunday school is doing enthusiastic work for the Master and with the other organized societies of the church is drawing strength and vigor into the denomination.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

On the corner of Third and Ingle streets stands this church, remarkable for its architectural beauty. A handsome parsonage adjoining adds greatly to its attractiveness. The church was dedicated November 28, 1852, the corner stone having been laid June 1, 1851. A commodious school house was erected in 1868. The congregation was instituted in 1850, and was composed at that time of eighty-nine families. The names of the heads of the families that made up the original congregation are as follows: J. C. Bittrolff, Ph. Decker, H. Schmutte, H. Suhrheinrich, Peter Wolff, Jacob Kron, Jacob Fix, Philip Deusner, Joseph Wahnseidler, George Weidig, August Elles, Peter Zapp, John J. Reis, Louis Geiger, Fred Kroener, Henry Lutz, Michael Daussman, Jacob Eissler, C. L. Vierling, Jacob Weintz, J. Bischman, F. Wahnsiedler, William Heilman, G. A. Bittrolff, John Mann, Casimer Schlamp, Philip Inkerbrandt, Jacob Sinzich, Henry Pfingston, M. Renschler, J. J. Hueller, George Schreyer, H. Andel, J. C. Decker, Jacob Daum, Adam Mann, August Uhl, Fr. Carlstedt, Henry Klee, Rud. Kehr, Alb. Rimroth, Charles Habbe, W. J. Boepple, Edward Boetticher, F. W. Cook, Peter Hess, Thomas Kerth, John Karsch, Christian Kratz, Philip Koch, J. V. Fares, Jacob Froelich,

Jacob Lahr, W. Geil, George Wolflin, John Hedderich, John Dannettell, Casper Schellhause.

At the present time the church has a membership of 600 families. The Sabbath school is also in a prosperous condition, and has a large attendance.

The pastors who have served this congregation are Revs. C. H. Straeter, from 1850 to June, 1852; Theodore Klingsohr, July, 1852, to August, 1853; Rudolph Kehr, November, 1853, to June, 1854; Wm. Schmidt, August, 1854; to 1858; C. Kretschmer, 1858, to May, 1864; C. L. Chr. Runck, May, 1864, to July, 1890; Julius Blass, August, 1890, to the present time.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH.

This congregation organized January 1, 1849, with thirty-five members, and Rev. Henry Toelke was first called to minister unto them. His work extended over a period of four years. The names of the pastors who succeeded him are: Rev. H. Jumpe, Rev. H. Mangert, Rev. F. Linschaw and Rev. Christian Schrenck, who continued as pastor for twenty-six years. He was succeeded by Rev. John Frick. Rev. J. U. Schneider is the present pastor. This congregation has a voting membership of 200, and 700 communicants. The original members were: Christian Decker, John Griess, F. R. Went, William Micker, Henry Storck, Hein Klocke, H. C. Sasse, William Gehaus, Johann Dill, Con. Hewig, J. P. C. Heimann, August Meyer, Simon Sasse, William Loose, Henrich Goeke, L. Hinspeter, Simon Wittenbocker, H. Henwinkel, Johann Dipple, Fr. Ludwig Stedink, Ludwig Weber, Johann Duell, William Lehmann, William Grese, J. T. Grabbe, William Messerschmidt, Ernst Kaupmeyer, F. R. Epmeier, Johann Ortmeier, Jacob Hewig, William Hinspeter, Fr. Joestingsmeyer, H. Brocker and Herman Koehne. The officers of the church are: Herman Horst, president; John F. Schmidt, secretary, Christ. H. Dick, treasurer. The members of the council are: Rudolph Buente, G. Yourgans, H. Kattmann and F. R. Eggert. The trustees are: Fr. Eggert, William Koenig, H. Kattmann, Carl Espenlaub and David Becker.

They erected a church on Fifth street, between Ingle and Bond, in 1855; at a cost of \$5,000. This was entirely rebuilt in 1893, and now stands among the first churches of the city.

GERMAN LUTHERAN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This religious society was organized August 19, 1887, and worships on Michigan street, between Heidelberg and Elsas avenues. At present they have fifty-five voting members and 205 communicants. The charter or original members are: William Schnute, F. Kahre, Adolph Staree, C. H. Boehne, Jacob Keck, W. H. Schute, P. T. Bippus, C. Ruschmeier, William Dueffel, H. Korff, Christ Schnute, Ernst C. Meyer, Christ Kahre, W. C. Schnute, John F. Boehne, F. Brackman, George Kniese, H. Gerland, H. Almes, August Schute.

The following are the trustees: C. H. Boehne, G. H. Boehne and W. A. Bosse. The elders are F. Brackman, Christ Kahre and John Stephan.

The German Lutheran St. Paul's church is connected with the Lutheran synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, which has at present 1,346 ministers, 1,897 congregations and 370,346 communicants. Their present pastor is Rev. E. W. Heinicke.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. EMANUEL'S CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Emanuel's church, at the corner of First avenue and East Franklin street, was organized in the year 1855 by the following members: August Bauer, Wilhelm Ramin, August Schlutter, John Ohning, Julius Meyer, John Koch, Carl Wilke, Ernst Hoyer, Christian Tiemann, Christian Tornatta, August Maasberg, Henry Lubking (builder of the church edifice in 1856) and Heinrich Schinemann. In the year 1874 the church tower was built. It has three bells.

The following were pastors of the congregation from 1855 to 1897: Revs. Risch, Dirkens, Jung, Bank, Reidenbach, Koenig, Bachmann and A. C. Kleinlein, who is at present working hard for this flock. He took charge of the congregation in October, 1895. The church property is in good order, and has very little indebtedness. Ever since the organization of this congregation there has been a parochial school under its supervision. The pastor is the superintendent of the school, and the school board is composed of three members, as follows: J. C. Mutschler, Conrad Merle and Conrad Klingelhoef. They erected a two-story brick school building four years ago.

The present officers of the congregation are Conrad Klingelhoef, president; J. C. Mutschler, secretary, and J. R. Muenstermann, treas-

urer. The members of the church council are Rev. A. C. Kleinlein, president; J. C. Mutschler, secretary; H. H. Todrank, H. Eissler, H. Repphan, J. R. Muenstermann, J. Jordan, and John Herring.

The congregation is in a flourishing condition. It has 225 communicant members. The Sunday school numbers over 100 scholars, and the day school between fifty and sixty. The pupils recite both in the German and English languages. For the English branches the same books are used as in the public schools. The reason why the congregation has the school is mainly to teach religion, so that the children may be fitted both for this world and the world to come. The school has two public examinations during the year.

The congregation is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and adjoining states, which has a membership of over 85,000 communicants. The president of the synod is Prof. H. Schutte, of Columbus, Ohio. The Lutheran church is represented in this country by 6,061 pastors, 2,785 congregational teachers, 10,304 congregations and 1,453,651 communicants, belonging to fifty-seven synods.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is a distinct denomination from the Dutch Reformed church, with which it is sometimes confused. The church is located on Elsas avenue, between Indiana and Illinois streets. The congregation was organized in Evansville May 2, 1871, and a frame building was built for a place of worship in the fall of 1872. The first members were: Fred A. Budke, E. F. Oslage, Adam H. Schroeder, F. A. Budke, Adam H. Erk, H. F. W. Ferlemann and F. W. Markus. A list of the pastors who have served this congregation is as follows: Rev. C. T. Martin, five years (now a professor in a theological seminary in Sheboygan, Wisconsin); Rev. Jacob Wiss, two years; Rev. J. J. Jarrett, five years; Rev. Schmidt, two years, Rev. J. Schiller, less than a year; Rev. G. W. Landau, about three months; and lastly the present pastor, Rev. Gottfried Badertscher, who is doing an excellent work for his people. The trustees at present are: Ed. Oslage, Otto Weis and Gus Kolb. The membership at the close of 1896 was 101. The Sunday school is well attended and great interest is taken in its services. The aid societies are all active and are accomplishing good work.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Previous to the present society of Spiritualists there had been several at different times, but none were enduring. The purchase of the temple at the corner of Third avenue and Michigan street gave permanent character to the present society, which was organized November 26, 1892. The temple is valued at about \$2,000. Early in 1895 nineteen members withdrew from the society. This small society has remained separated from the parent organization, but they hold regular services every Sunday, in connection with the lectures of Mrs. Mollie E. Kratz, the only regularly authorized medium in the city. At the time of the separation the society had about 80 members. The withdrawal of about a fourth of the number had no effect upon the ardor and faith of the others, and the society has since gained about as many as it lost. Regular Sunday services are held morning and evening at the temple. Mrs. S. Willerding is the head lecturer. There is also a Sunday school lyceum. Upon the death of J. M. Geupel, the president, in December, 1896, Mrs. Simon Willerding, the vice-president, became the acting president. Joseph Kaelin is secretary. The trustees are: Frank Guersch, Jacob Wagner and Simon Willerding.

It may be added, something in the fashion of an historical note, that Dr. A. C. Hallock, a Quaker, came to Evansville about 1845; and perhaps ten years later took a particular interest in spiritualism. He was one of the earliest believers here, if not the very first open, confessed follower of that doctrine. Mr. Tenney was also one of the pioneer believers and expounders of this eclectic, mystic evangel. One of the most prominent and active men in the development of the society in this city is Mr. William H. Woods, one of Evansville's leading business men. Stephen Biederman was a delegate from this society to the National Spiritualist convention held in Chicago in 1893.

B'NAI ISRAEL.

The temple of the reformed Jewish congregation is situated at the corner of Division and Sixth streets. It was erected at a cost of \$45,000, and is very handsome, being of a Moorish Saracenic style of architecture. The following rabbis have officiated as pastors: Wm. Wechsler, M. Delbanco, B. L. Fould, S. Hetch, Dr. E. B. M. Brown, Dr. Isaac Schwab, Dr. Falk Vidaver, Dr. Meyer Erskin, Dr. J. H.

M. Chumaceiro and Rev. I. L. Rypins. A flourishing Sunday school is connected with the church. The society numbers among its members some of the wealthiest and most prominent business men in the city.

B'NAI MOSES.

This Jewish congregation was instituted in 1868. They have at present a membership of 46. They own their own church property which is located on Ingle street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The cemetery known as Mt. Sinai, also belongs to this society. The charter members were: Levi Newman, Sam Newman, Meyer Levy, I. Rittenberg, Jos. Morris, S. Seelig, Nathan Morris, Nathan A. Goldstein, Jacob Efvoymson, M. Efvoymson, M. Silber, D. Brill, L. Selberman, M. Bymesch, Ph. Hamberger, N. Kaufman and H. Freidmann. The officers and trustees serving at present are: Rev. Paul E. Horn, B. Newman, Ph. Skora, S. Newman, L. Newman, J. S. Ringolski, Levi Greenburg and S. Skora. Rev. A. Wohlknen is the rabbi at present.

HISTORY OF CATHOLICITY.

When I first arrived in Evansville early in 1837, I learned from the Reverend Deydier—who came here in 1836—and from others that there were but two Catholic families in the town at the time of his taking charge of the Catholic interests here. Having myself been a witness of the growth of this church in this city, I can bear witness to the wonderful progress it has made materially and morally, financially and numerically, in the sixty years past.

Francis Link and family and John Walsh and family were the only two representatives of Catholicity in Evansville at that early period. I was personally acquainted with these families. Mr. Link was a hotel keeper, and the gentleman to whom I had a letter of introduction on my first entry into the town. Mr. Walsh was a merchant tailor.

The growth of Catholicity in this city has been such as to elicit the notice of the thoughtful. There are data for believing that twenty-five per cent of the population of Evansville, which is estimated to be about 70,000 people at the present time, is of the Catholic faith.

For several years succeeding 1836 the growth of the church was slow, owing in some degree to the charges preferred in a legal way against Father Weinzoepfel, who died a few years ago at St. Mein-

rad's Benedictine Abbey, in Dubois county, Indiana. But by careful and polite persistence in presenting the claims of Catholicity to the people, the aversion to the old faith of Christ was overcome and men inquired as in the days of the Apostles, "What must I do to be saved?" Some, who had been most active in their opposition to the Catholic church, were either converted to the doctrine or disarmed of all spirit of opposition. There came to be less hatred for everything Catholic by the non-Catholic population. Shortly after this, too, the church as well as all resident foreigners had to contend with the hostile political influence of know-nothingism, which was for a time paramount and sweeping over the country. This political doctrine was of short duration. Father Badin's sermon on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the first church of the Assumption, preached to a large concourse of people, many of whom were curiosity seekers, softened the bitter asperities of many and broke down much of the feeling of unfriendliness toward the Catholic church. At the organization of the first parish in Evansville the outlook was anything but encouraging; now there are six parishes, having church buildings, school buildings and charitable institution. Then the property was valued at a few hundred dollars; now it is valued at nearly a million dollars. Then the few Catholics who were citizens of Evansville were mostly poor immigrants; now they are some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the state—men whose piety scarcely exceeds their open generosity. The liberality of these charitably-disposed men founded St. Boniface church, the Church of the Sacred Heart, the Home for the Aged Poor and St. Mary's Hospital. Such persons were Mr. John A. Reitz, Mrs. Robert Fergus, Mrs. Anthony Reis, Mr. Charles Schulte, Mr. Adam Helfrich, Mr. H. Reitman, Mr. Theodore Rechten and others. Indeed, the palm for liberal donations to the Catholic church, in support of morality and education, must be given to the city of Evansville above all others in the State of Indiana. One family alone has given upwards of \$60,000 for the benefit of the church and kindred institutions. Another's bequests reach the munificent sum of \$35,000. Many others also have charitably remembered the church. The spirit of well-doing reaches down through the entire membership to the family, willing to give, but not able to spare, more than \$1 at a time.

ASSUMPTION PARISH

Was the first Catholic congregation organized south of Vincennes,

and included all the people of Evansville holding that faith at the time—1836. This was the only Catholic church here from that time until 1851, when the holy Trinity parish was organized for German-speaking Catholics.

The first resident pastor of the Assumption parish was Rev. Father Deydier, who came here in 1836 as a missionary from the City of Mexico, traveling the long distance on foot and on horseback. He was, indeed, a pedestrian, for he knew the by-ways of the country, having learned them while pursuing his pastoral duties. When the Wabash and Erie canal was in the course of construction he frequently visited the laborers, many of whom were Catholics. Some of these workmen subsequently settled in Scott, Center, Armstrong and Perry townships, and gave strength to the churches that were afterwards built—proper notice of which will be given hereafter.

Two years after Father Deydier arrived, a lot was secured on Second street, between Main and Sycamore streets, where now stands the massive Business Men's Association building. This purchase was made at a cost of \$1,200, to secure a location for a place of worship for Assumption parish. The corner-stone was laid August 5, 1840, by the French bishop of Naney, Monseigneur Forbin Jeanson, who was at that time on a visit to the diocese of Vincennes. Rev. Stephen Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, delivered the discourse on that occasion. It was in that same year that Rev. Roman Weinzoepfel, just ordained a priest at Vincennes, was sent as assistant to Father Deydier. Nine years afterward, in 1849, Rev. Patrick McDermott became the assistant priest of this parish, vice Rev. Weinzoepfel, and he celebrated his first mass in Evansville on Christmas day, 1849. When Father Deydier retired to Highland, near Vincennes, in 1859, Rev. McDermott was installed as pastor. Father Deydier, whom I knew personally and intimately, for years, died in the place of his retirement February 11, 1864.

This church property on Second street, through the instrumentality of Captain F. P. Carson, was sold in 1871 for \$50,000. Out of this \$5,000 were paid to the bishop; which sum was due him. In April, the same year, the present site of Assumption church, corner Seventh and Vine streets, was purchased. Early the following year work began on the present building, and on July 7, 1872, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop de St. Palais. Very Rev. Bede O'Connor was the orator on that occasion. Rev. Father McDermott, with commendable zeal and saintly ardor, built the church on the grand scale in which we see it to-day. As an evidence of the appreciation in which his

services were held, he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Indianapolis, in 1879. His Evansville parishioners regretted exceedingly his departure from them, but they gave him their well-wishes as a parting tribute. He died September 13, 1882, on the field of duty. For about five months succeeding Father McDermott's removal to Indianapolis, Rev. John Gueguen, then chaplain of St. Mary's hospital, had charge of Assumption parish. Very Rev. Eugene F. McBaron took charge November 7, 1879, and under his administration the prosperity of the parish, instituted so well by his predecessor, was continued with steady, admirable skill and good business tact.

Among the additions and improvements he has made are a fine hall and school-building, a pastoral residence, repairing and frescoing of the church, and the purchase of twenty feet additional ground—at an outlay for the whole of nearly \$20,000.

The parish grounds extend 200 feet on Seventh street and 150 feet on Vine street. All the buildings front on Seventh street. On the corner stands the pastoral residence, a tastefully constructed and conveniently arranged house, costing upwards of \$4,000. About the center of the grounds stands the stately and massive church-building, which cost about \$75,000. The next building is the sisters' house, and lastly comes the Assumption hall and school-building, representing about \$10,000 expenditure. These buildings, improvements, grounds, furniture, and other parish property, are worth over \$150,000. Assumption church is cruciform and is built in the Romanesque style of architecture. It is 60 feet wide, 90 feet in the transept, 52 feet to the ceiling, and 149 feet long. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and is reputed to be one of the most substantial and beautiful edifices in the west. The interior, with its exquisitely frescoed walls and ornamental thirty-light candelabrum, reminds the spectator of Roman style and Roman richness. The sanctuary is on the order of the Carthusian monastery, the *Certosa* of Pavia, which is the best example of Italian Renaissance in existence, and whose cloister is the only one in the world that has ever been decorated. The arches of the side altars are of the Roman style of the thirteenth century, while the basso-relievo angels are kept more in the style of Michael Angelo as seen at St. Peters. The ornaments around the windows are designed after fragments in the church of St. Maria del Popolo in Rome, while the ceiling is very much like that of St. Paul's at Rome before its admirable works of art were destroyed by fire. On the whole, the church of the Assumption impresses all beholders, who have seen Rome, as did the majestic and imposing relics of Italian

art in the "Eternal City." Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard pronounces in favor of its interior excellence.

The Assumptions schools consist of four rooms. Mr. T. A. Crosson taught there from 1882 to 1885, when he was succeeded by Mr. John F. Boyle. The Sisters of Providence, who live in the adjoining residence, teach three of the rooms. The building was erected in 1881. It is of brick, and is two stories high. Some of those who aided in this great work are: Messrs. Patrick Raleigh, Michael Gorman, Joseph Dillon, T. W. Venemann, C. J. Murphy, Eugene McGrath, John J. Nolan, Charles McCarthy and John McDonough. The last named gentleman has been on duty since 1870, and for twenty years has kept the books.

All the church societies are in a flourishing condition. Some idea of the importance of the Assumption church may be gleaned from this all-too-brief history. There are two hundred families in its fold.

The parish remembers with sadness and fond regret the names and golden deeds of the deceased members, Dr. James R. Crosby, William Hughes and Walter Raleigh, whose assistance during their lives was material and generous.

The present immovable pastor, Very Rev. Eugene F. McBarron, was born near New Albany, Indiana, June 18, 1844, of thoroughly Irish and Catholic parents. He first studied Latin under Rev. Louis Neyron, first pastor of New Albany, and afterwards continued his studies at St. Thomas' Seminary, near Bardstown, Ky., at Notre Dame University, at St. Meinrad's Benedictine Abbey, and at the grand seminary of St. Surplice, Montreal, Canada, where he finished his theology and learned the French language. He was ordained priest at Vincennes, June 18, 1871, and his first mission was at St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo county, Indiana, where he remained eight years. Since 1879 he has been pastor of the church of the Assumption.

Y. M. C. A.

One of the greatest institutions of the city, working always for good, is the Young Men's Christian Association. Its history is an interesting one. It was organized on the 15th day of April, 1876, by Dr. L. W. Munhall, the famous evangelist, who at that time conducted a revival service in this city. At his suggestion T. H. K. Enos, of Indianapolis, was called as the first general secretary. The building

first occupied was the one in the rear of the lot where Adank's confectionery now stands on Second street, and was owned by Cyprian Preston, who gave the use of the building free. The work, which at that time was in its formative stage, consisted of a mission Sunday school at Oak Hill or Vogel school house, a regular jail meeting, open air meetings at the court house corner and at E. & C. depot, and cottage prayer meetings on High street and in other parts of the city. About the only work carried on in the building was a Bible study class once a week, conducted by the Rev. C. B. H. Martin, of Grace church, and an industrial school for poor girls held on Saturday afternoon by the ladies. The early records show that the following were the first officers: President, John Wymond; vice president, S. H. Huffman; secretary, James L. Orr; treasurer, William G. Brown; executive committee, Charles H. Warner, J. H. Ashley, Alvah Johnson, John Reimer, Daniel G. Mark, James Lindley and W. H. Boniface.

Mr. T. H. K. Enos resigned as general secretary February 13, 1877, and W. N. Nanney was chosen as his successor. He held the position only six months, having resigned to continue his medical education.

The following are the names of the general secretaries in the order of their successors: E. R. Awbrey, Dr. Floyd Stinson, William T. Jaquess, A. M. Dawson, H. P. Zimmerman, John F. Habbe, W. A. Kling and Edwin C. Brownell, who is now in charge for 1897.

On June 30, 1876, the following officers were elected: President, S. H. Huffman; vice president, S. N. Curnick; recording secretary, James L. Orr; corresponding secretary, W. H. Boniface; treasurer, Wm. G. Brown.

On June 12, 1877—Will Warren, Jr., president; Wm. H. Boniface, vice president; Eli Overlin, recording secretary; J. O. Pittman, corresponding secretary; David A. Nisbet, treasurer.

For 1878—W. P. Green, president; Henry Grim, vice president; James N. Chandler, recording secretary; A. W. Igleheart, corresponding secretary; Wm. A. Heilman, treasurer.

For 1879—S. H. Huffman, president; W. M. Rawls, vice president; Henry J. Grim, recording secretary; Wm. T. Jaquess, corresponding secretary; A. W. Igleheart, treasurer.

For 1880—No records found for this year.

For 1881—L. M. Rice, president; H. E. Blemker, vice president; Dr. W. N. Nanney, recording secretary; C. C. Tenney, treasurer.

For 1882—L. M. Rice, president; H. E. Blemker, vice president; Dr. W. N. Nanney, recording secretary; C. C. Tenney, treasurer.

For 1883—James M. Davidson, president; James M. Shackelford

vice president; Dr. J. C. McClurkin, recording secretary; H. M. Lindley, treasurer.

For 1884—James M. Scantlin, president; L. M. Rice, vice president; J. F. Habbe, recording secretary; H. M. Lindley, treasurer.

For 1885—The records for this year missing.

For 1886—James L. Orr, president; Dr. F. L. Davis, first vice president; S. B. Vance, second vice president; H. E. Read, Jr., treasurer; J. Will Gleichman, recording secretary.

For 1887—Dr. F. L. Davis, president; Gen. J. M. Shackelford, first vice president; A. W. Emery, second vice president; J. Will Gleichman, recording secretary; Ira D. McCoy, treasurer.

For 1888—L. M. Rice, president; S. R. Hornbrook, first vice president; S. N. Curnick, second vice president; Geo. L. Daum, Jr., recording secretary; Ira D. McCoy and J. R. Ferguson, treasurers.

For 1889—James T. Walker, president; S. N. Curnick, first vice president; D. A. Nisbet, second vice president; R. Millican, treasurer; George L. Daum, Jr., recording secretary.

For 1890—J. T. Walker, president. No records of other officers found.

For 1891—Dr. L. Worsham, president; M. H. Lockyear, recording secretary.

For 1892—Dr. L. Worsham, president; M. H. Lockyear, recording secretary. The records for these two years are defective.

For 1893—Dr. P. G. Kelsey, president; A. C. Rosencranz, first vice president; W. J. Lewis, second vice president; M. D. Crackel, recording secretary; J. H. Wilkes, treasurer.

For 1894—Dr. J. C. McClurkin, president; A. C. Rosencranz, first vice president; W. J. Lewis, second vice president; J. H. Wilkes, recording secretary; James M. Davidson, treasurer.

For 1895—Same as the year 1894.

For 1896—Same as 1894, except J. N. Jorgenson was recording secretary instead of Wilkes.

For 1897—J. C. McClurkin, president; Major William Nelson, first vice president; Gilbert Wright, second vice president; J. N. Jorgenson, recording secretary; James M. Davidson, treasurer.

In April, 1879, the association moved into the second story of the building, No. 110 Main street, then occupied by Lyon, the clothier. During the year 1881 a change was made to the ground floor of the double building, long known as the superior court building, on Locust street, between the Lottie hotel and Third street. Early in 1882 the association occupied a part of Evans hall, where the work continued to

develop. It was here that the gymnasium department, with bath-rooms, was added to the work. The work among the German young men was also organized, under John F. Habbe. The star course of entertainments and the educational classes were also inaugurated while Mr. Habbe was general secretary.

The Junior department was also started about this time, under the supervision of Christian Porter, assistant general secretary. During the years 1887 and 1888 the work developed to such an extent that there was a demand for larger and more suitable quarters. The board of directors at this time were S. E. Gilbert, H. M. Lindley, James M. Davidson, T. B. Jones, James A. McGill, S. W. Little, M. J. Bray, Jr., J. W. Gleichman, John Hubbard, W. F. Newman, W. W. Ireland, James L. Orr.

After much consultation and investigation, it was decided by this board to call upon the public for a building. The result was that the present site, on Fourth and Sycamore streets, was selected, and the subscriptions taken soon proved to be sufficiently large to justify them in erecting a home for the Y. M. C. A. as fine and as well adapted to the work as any in the country. The building and the site it occupies cost about \$80,000, and it is not only an architectural ornament to the city, but a monument to the wisdom of the donors who made the erection of such a structure a possibility.

The names of the members of the board of trustees at this time are: Dr. F. L. Davis, James M. Davidson, William Blackman and James L. Orr, and the names of the building committee are: Major A. C. Rosencranz, James L. Orr and James T. Walker. To these gentlemen composing the board of trustees and the building committee, as well as to the board of directors named above, and to the indefatigable general secretary, John F. Habbe, is the credit due for the grand results obtained.

The ground for the building was broken September 15, 1890, by eleven young men who loaded the first wagon with dirt, while singing "Praise Him, Praise Him," and "There Shall be Showers of Blessings." The laying of the corner stone took place November 10, 1890, with appropriate ceremonies. The three trowels, handled on this occasion by James L. Orr, Mayor N. M. Goodlet and state secretary Stacey, were made especially for the occasion, and were presented by the president of the association, James T. Walker, to the families of Mr. Orr, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Mackey, in acknowledgment of their generous donations to the building fund. The other exercises on this occasion were: Invocation by Rev. F. G. Cairns,

reading of Scripture by Rev. A. A. Abbott, and addresses by state secretary E. E. Stacey, Rev. W. H. Hubbard, of Baltimore, and Rev. John Frick in German, and benediction by Rev. Dr. Heagle. The formal opening of the building took place on the evening of September 23, 1891, with a program consisting of Scripture reading by Prof. S. N. Curnick, prayer by Rev. Otis A. Smith, opening address by Rev. C. E. Bacon, and principal address by Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., of Indianapolis. Acknowledgment should here be made of the credit that is due to M. J. Reid, the architect, who was assisted by Frank J. Schlotter, and also to the contractors, Bippus and Kanzler. The Ladies' Auxiliary, which was organized in 1882, has always been a valuable ally of the association. Their work has been a very important factor in the development and success of the Y. M. C. A. About the year 1877 a railroad branch was started, and a reading room was opened in the old E. & C. R. R. shops, but it was short-lived because there were not enough Al. Lyons to sustain it. In the minutes of September 15, 1887, there is an item which indicates that there was a colored Y. M. C. A. in existence at that time. In June, 1857 an organization of the christian young men, with Rev. E. H. Sabin as president, and John W. Foster—who afterwards gained world-wide reputation—as secretary, met in the various churches for a time, but no rooms were opened and the society was short-lived.

The association is now prosperous, is popular with the people, and the many departments of the work, patronized by hundreds of young men, require the entire time of five men, besides much of the time of voluntary workers.

The Star course of entertainments, comprising the best talent in the country, and largely patronized by the public generally, a splendidly equipped gymnasium and bath rooms, the educational classes in music, languages, drawing, penmanship, etc., besides many other features, are included in the membership ticket costing six dollars a year. The prospective features of the work are plans to afford the opportunity for young men to acquire an industrial education and also plans for a dormitory for young men.

CHAPTER XX.

FREEMASONRY.

*Secret and Benevolent Orders—The Ancient Order of Freemasonry
Odd Fellowship in the City from the First to the Present—Knights
of Pythias—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Knights and
Ladies of Honor—All the Fraternal Organizations and Benefit
Institutions—The Military Orders—Knights of St. John.*

Feeling the want of a lodge in Evansville, a number of master Masons organized early in 1819, and were chartered September 15, 1819 by Alexander A. Meeks, grand master, as Olive Branch lodge No. 10, with Jay Morehouse as worshipful master, William Olmstead as senior warden and Amos Clark as junior warden. The lodge assembled in the fourth story of the warehouse on the corner of Water and Locust streets, owned and used by Shanklin & Reilly. In 1833 Olive Branch surrendered its charter, and for fifteen years there was no Masonic lodge in Evansville. After the institution of the town into a city, in 1847, another lodge of Masons was founded. On April 3, 1848, they petitioned the grand master for a dispensation. The charter was dated May 26, 1848, and signed by Elizur Deming, grand master. This was named

EVANSVILLE LODGE NO. 64, F. & A. M.

The charter was issued to Colly A. Foster, worshipful master; John C. Hubbard, senior warden, and James T. Walker, junior warden. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 203. The present officers are Fred Herbert, W. M.; Thomas A. Walker, S. W.; W. C. McClain, J. W.; Jonas Smith, treasurer; Otis Wood, secretary; Alex. Crawford, chaplain; C. C. Lavery, S. D.; J. C. McPhillips, J. D.; J. W. Kratz, steward; A. P. Ancker, steward; Louis Schmitz, tyler.

REED LODGE NO. 316, F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized May 30, 1866, by a charter, which was granted to Samuel Reed, worshipful master; William J. Hargrave, senior warden; Richard H. Cooke, junior warden.

This lodge does splendid work and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of the county. Its present membership is 180. The honor of furnishing two grand masters of this state in the persons of Sidney W. Douglas and Simeon P. Gillett, the present grand master, has been conferred on this lodge.

The present officers are: D. L. Anderson, W. M.; E. B. Price, S. W.; R. E. Graves, J. W.; S. P. Gillett, treasurer; Herman Engel, secretary; C. V. Worthington, S. D.; Philip H. Hopkins, J. W.; N. K. Agnew, steward; F. H. Benton, steward, and Louis Schmitz, tyler.

EVANSVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 12, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Was instituted May 26, 1849. The charter members were: C. A. Foster, Moses Ross, James T. Walker, John D. Anderson, W. H. Ingram, N. Soapriis, S. Rathbone and P. Sharpe. The present membership is 175. The honor of furnishing the grand high priest of the state in the person of Charles H. Butterfield, was conferred on this chapter. The present officers are: Jonas H. Smith, H. P.; H. J. Clark, K.; E. B. Price, S.; S. P. Gillett, treasurer; H. Engel, secretary; C. M. Seiler, C. of H.; Alex Crawford, P. S.; C. V. Worthington, R. A. C.; Louis Schmitz, Tyler.

SIMPSON COUNCIL NO. 27, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

This council was organized May 6, 1867. The charter members were: Geo. H. Fish, Wm. E. Hollingsworth, Albert Hayward, Frank Clark, Geo. H. Plummer and Samuel K. Dunn. The present officers are: Simeon Jaseph, Ills M.; C. P. Bacon, Dep. Ill M.; H. J. Clark, P. C. of W.; B. B. Price, C. of G.; S. P. Gillett, treasurer; H. Engel, recorder; Louis Schmitz, tyler.

LA VALLETTE COMMANDERY, NO. 15, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

This commandery was organized April 6, 1850. The charter members were: Geo. H. Fish, Henry T. Dexter, James T. Walker, Wm. E. Hollingsworth, Andrew J. Colburn, Chas. H. Butterfield, James F. Welborn, Alex Sharra, Samuel W. Thompson, James K. Minor and Elias M. Bundy. The present officers are: Wm. L. Swormstedt, E. C.; C. E. Scoville, G.; C. L. Hinkle, C. G.; A. W. Emery, prelate; James B. Rucker, S. W.; H. J. Clark, J. W.; S. P. Gillett, treasurer; Herman Engel, recorder; D. A. Cox, standard bearer; W. H. Gilbert, sword bearer; E. P. Busse, warder; Louis Schmitz, captain of guard.

LESSING LODGE, NO. 464, A. F. & A. M.

This order was instituted May 27, 1873. Its membership is 71. The charter members were: C. L. Chr. Runck, Fred. Hofman, Sam Loewenstein, C. Kratz, G. L. Altrater, Ph. Nonweiler, Wm. Pretorius, Dan Heilman, J. Bopp, Julius Kahn, Harry Joseph, H. W. Elmendorf, Sam Meyer, Ph. Klein, F. S. Zumstein, Wm. Koch. The past officers are: C. L. Chr. Runck, Ph. Nonweiler, Chris Jung, Alfred Heine, Henry Becker, Fred Hofman, Jacob Graul, Herman Wilde, Wm. Woerner, Hans Scheller, G. L. Altrater, K. L. Bach, Daniel Heilman and Lorenz Rohr. The present officers are: Hugo Legler, W. M.; M. H. Martin, S. W.; Julius Stoever, J. W.; Alfred Heine, secretary; Peter Herrmann, treasurer; L. A. Wollenberger, S. D.; Gustav Weyand, J. D.; George Heilman, steward, Henry Luerson, steward; Louis Schmitz, tyler.

ROBERT MORRIS CHAPTER, NO. 87, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.

Its charter members were: Henry C. Busch, Mrs. Margaret Busch, Mrs. Ellen Chubb, Mrs. Dora Caden, Mrs. Alex. Crawford, Mr. William Epmeier, Mrs. William Epmeier, Mrs. Minnie Foote, Mrs. Adelia Vickery, Mrs. Carrie Walker, Mrs. Sarah Goodge, Miss Etta Goodge, Miss Clara Heilman, Mr. J. G. Kountz, Mrs. Amelia Kountz, Mrs. Jennie Myerhoff, Mr. David Scofield, and Mrs. Eliza Scofield. It was instituted January 29, 1889. Its membership is 62. The past officers are: Mrs. Eliza Scofield, Mrs. Jennie Myerhoff, Mrs. Ellen Chubb, Mrs. Francis Maghee, Mrs. Sarah Goodge, and Mrs. Dora Walker.

COLORED MASONRY.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER MELCHISDEC, NO. 23.

This lodge of colored Masons was instituted August 14, 1885. Its membership is 25. The charter members were: Jones Simon, Edward Rouse, Frank Washington, William N. Curry, Braden York, Robert Hopkins, J. D. Rouse, John Lawson, Edward James, M. G. Talbott, Samuel Monroe, James Moore and James Findley. The past officers are: J. D. Rouse, John H. Neville and John C. Dawson.

PYTHAGORAS LODGE, NO. 11, F. & A. M.

This lodge of colored Masons was instituted November 14, 1887. The membership is 26. The charter members were: Anthony

Garnett, B. R. Carr, J. H. Neville, Braden York, W. A. Rucker, W. H. Coleman, Wm. Cutler, Wm. Baker, W. R. McFarland, J. W. Starling, George W. Austin, Thomas Booker, James Houstin, F. D. Morton, Henry W. Rowans, W. C. Thornton, Nathaniel Allen, Robert Smith, W. H. Hasty, Thomas Young, Fleming Eastwood and Edward James. The past officers are: Anthony Garnett, B. R. Carr, J. H. Neville, W. A. Rucker and D. W. Brooks.

IVANHOE COMMANDERY, NO. 23, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Was instituted June 30, 1896. Its membership is 14. The charter members are: W. A. Rucker, Hiram S. Moore, C. A. Hillman, John C. Snoden, C. H. Christy, Thomas W. McFarland, George W. Powell, Louis Anderson, John C. Dawson, Louis Johnson, Thomas*Allen, W. R. McFarland, Geo. W. Smith and William Thomas. This commandery of colored Knights Templars was set to work under a dispensation dated August 5, 1894. W. A. Rucker is eminent commander and John C. Dawson is recorder.

McFarland Lodge, No. 5, was reorganized in September, 1876.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

MORNING STAR LODGE, NO. 7.

Oddfellowship began in Evansville in 1839. The first charter was granted to nine members; now there are over 600. The aggregated resources of the lodges amount to perhaps \$12,000 or \$15,000. The first meetings were held in a frame building that stood where the Marble hall now stands, opposite the Old National bank building. Since that time the first society has met in many other places.

Morning Star Lodge was instituted December 4, 1839, with nine members, whose names are as follows: Robert W. Dunbar, Joseph H. Phelps, F. C. Gwathmey, G. W. L. White, C. M. Griffith, William Morrison, T. G. Thurston, H. C. Gwathmey and Christian Decker. The first officers were: F. C. Gwathmey, N. G.; G. W. L. White, V. G.; H. C. Gwathmey, secretary, and C. M. Griffith; treasurer. At present there are 102 members. The past officers names are as follows:

F. C. Gwathmey,	Ebenezer Bray,	H. C. Vagant,
Geo. W. L. White,	Hugh Reynolds,	J. C. McAlpin,
Robert W. Dunbar,	William Emery,	C. M. Tileston,
Daniel Woolsey,	Joseph C. Turnock,	H. B. Banks,
Henry C. Gwathmey,	J. T. Hugo,	Samuel Granger,

Charles D. Bourne,	J. F. Glover,	D. Kronenberger,
Gaines M. Johnson,	W. K. McGrew,	J. W. Davidson,
George W. Amory,	C. N. Singer,	J. D. Saunders,
Fred. C. Goodsell,	Ronald Fisher,	William H. Smith,
Edward B. Coleman,	E. H. DeGarmo,	Fred. Blend,
Barney Royston,	James Swanson,	J. N. Taylor,
Jacob Hunnell,	M. L. Johnson,	D. B. Norcross,
A. B. Coleman,	J. E. Pittman,	C. F. Mueller,
L. W. Townsend,	L. S. Clark,	R. J. McGrew,
Thomas W. Thurston,	Sanders Sansom,	H. A. Brown,
W. M. Morrison,	James Cockran,	J. T. Barton,
C. M. Griffith,	John C. Smith,	Pem. Wiltshire,
S. B. Stoddard,	Benjamin Sansom,	J. T. Pisely,
J. G. Jones,	J. S. Tibbetts,	Ph. Schueller,
E. S. Chedsey,	W. C. Turnock,	C. T. Gartner,
Henry J. Hart,	W. W. Tileston,	G. L. Loudon,
Gottlieb Kollenberg,	Ph. Geissler,	J. H. Moore,
Joseph P. Elliott,	Edward Tabor,	Ira E. Smith,
Reuben Sewall,	Anson H. Chute,	C. H. Green,
Lewis Howes,	Green Bellamy,	William Hacker,
William Wandell,	Caleb Davidson,	Hanson Reager,
Jacob Lang,	Henry W. Bippus,	Theo. Beard,
M. S. Johnson,	Thomas J. Groves,	E. S. Schauman,
L. L. Laycock,	Bennett Dyson,	M. Goldsmith,
H. O. Babcock,	C. K. Drew,	Samuel Smith,
W. M. Sullivan,	S. P. Schwing,	J. A. Vigar,
H. Q. Wheeler,	W. D. Andrews,	F. Alvis,
C. A. Foster,	H. S. Bennett,	Joseph Capelle,
S. Sorenson,	J. C. Jamison,	T. D. Munday,
Ph. Hornbrook,	J. W. Henson,	James Darling,
John T. Walker,	William Bedford,	J. H. Goldsmith,
Hiram Nelson,	J. O. Pittman,	C. R. Backer,
Isaac Crane,	Wash. Sanders,	S. C. Taylor,
William Bingham,	William Warren,	Louis E. Schoene.
Hedediah Hebard,	William H. Warren,	
George W. Glover,	F. H. Mercer,	

CRESCENT LODGE NO. 122, I. O. O. F.

This order was instituted January 7, 1853, and has a membership of 112. The charter members were James Jones, Robert Boyd, R. S. Ruston, H. D. Allis, D. S. Anderson, Thomas M. Archer, John Greek, Isaac T. White, John Gregg, Charles Churchill, James Laughlin. Its past officers are :

James E. Blythe,	J. D. Carmody,	F. W. Hulvershorn,
John Farrell,	R. L. Schor,	John Lewin,
R. Ruston,	J. N. Knox,	J. N. McCoy,
D. S. Anderson,	Thomas M. Smith,	Cassel McDowell,
James Laughlin,	J. J. Kleiner,	D. T. Stone,
H. D. Allis,	H. J. Grimm,	J. W. Ziegler,

James Davidson,	H. Dickman,	R. Hartloff,
A. J. Colburn,	Philip Hornbrook,	R. T. Cross,
I. T. White,	George I. Williams,	Lewis Newman,
John Hodson,	K. L. Bach,	Phil Stockfleth,
Joseph C. Jewell,	T. N. Hall,	N. G. Oeth,
C. J. Keats,	W. H. Greiss,	George W. Voyles,
A. E. Shrader,	H. L. Jones,	S. L. Bray,
John Greek,	H. L. Cook,	J. H. Connor,
J. D. Riggs,	D. T. MacClement,	J. A. Mauntell,
James H. Cutler,	Julius A. Coleman,	John Onyet,
Thomas G. Williamson,	S. B. Lewis,	S. L. Drain,
Soren Sorenson,	W. B. Wright,	John G. Oeth,
Samuel Curnick,	C. P. Barcus,	S. B. Fowler,
John A. Newman,	William Cavender,	M. Weber,
J. Whaner,	G. A. Bittrolff,	F. Thorne,
J. H. Dannettell,	R. M. Brown,	A. Longfellow,
George W. Goodge,	W. C. Barton,	A. J. Ricketts,
S. T. Fitzsimmons,	C. H. Ritter,	F. W. Wallemeyer,
A. J. Cavender,	Charles Florin,	H. L. Neal.

George A. Bittrolff was the first deputy grand master of district No. 5, Vanderburgh County. Crescent is one of the most flourishing lodges in the city. It is progressive and active, and numbers in its membership many of the wide-awake men of the city.

SCHILLER LODGE, NO. 138.

This lodge is an offshoot of Morning Star lodge, and is composed principally of Germans who preferred to conduct the exercises of the lodge in the German language rather than in the English of the mother lodge. They organized into a lodge December 10, 1853, with a charter membership of fifteen. It has been a prosperous and successful lodge, and has done much good work in relieving the distressed and burying the dead. At present its membership is 151. The charter members were as follows: Philip Deusner, Henry Lutz, Valentine Wetzel, John Karsch, M. Renschler, John Emrich, R. W. Steineker, P. Schmidt, Jacob Sinzieh, Henry Wingert, Jacob Fix, L. Daum, G. Wolflin, August Uhl and W. Mack. Following is a list of the first officers: M. Renschler, N. G.; Philip Deusner, V. G. George Wolflin, secretary; Henry Wingert, treasurer. The names of the present officers are: Jacob Detroy, N. G.; Jacob Fuchs, V. G.; John Bernhard, secretary; John V. Stroebel, treasurer, and John Walters, secretary. The trustees are: L. A. Wagner, William Rahm, Jr., and Christ Harte. A list of past grands is given here below:

M. Renschler,	Louis Schmidt,	Fred. Schlamp,
Philip Deusner,	M. Stolz,	Jac. Kastner,
George Wolflin,	Jacob Maerz,	Peter Detroy,

Valentine Wetzel,	Andrew Jauck,	Leo Meyer,
R. W. Stienecker,	William Minch,	Christ Luethge,
Louis Bittrolff,	Christ W. Barenfanger,	Bernhard Jacobi,
H. Lutz,	M. Mann,	John Miller,
H. L. Dannettell,	Val. Hirschman,	Gust Gautier,
L. Daum,	Christ Lampe,	Adolph Wagner,
John Geggus,	Peter Schulz,	Jacob Schaumberger,
E. Kappler,	Charles Weber,	Christ Kanzler,
John Dannettell,	Henry Ploeger,	John Yunker,
L. M. Blant,	William Bischman,	John V. Stroebe,
A. Uhl,	Adam Daum,	George Deuker,
John Karsch,	Gottward Eilenstein,	Peter Marker,
Christ Reitzel,	E. G. Schor,	Franz Best,
Peter Berg,	Christ Heilman,	John Frey, Jr.,
M. Becker,	William Pfisterer,	William Wolf,
H. V. Benninghof,	John Cuny,	Frank Peters,
A. Mann,	Christ Harte,	William Niehaus,
Charles Schaum,	John Walter,	Louis Loetzerich,
L. Ulmo,	Peter Leonhiser,	H. A. Niemeier,
William Schlamp,	Jacob Oswald,	Christ. Thienes,
Jacob Zimmerman,	Richard Mahr,	Louis Ellerbusch,
Fred. Kroener,	George Ankerman,	William Rahm, Jr.,
George Miller,	Paul Berrer,	E. Bohnsack,
Christ Miller,	Jacob Froehlich.	Fred Raider.
William Neuman,	Henry Withus,	

RISING STAR LODGE, NO. 544.

This lodge was instituted May 7, 1877, many years after the first lodge was organized in Evansville, and it at once took rank as a leading order, progressive and public spirited. It has always kept in view the sublime precepts and noble teachings of the order, and by so doing it has enabled its members to grow in greatness of character and nobility of purpose. The order has done much good in the course of its history, and it is destined to do much more in the future. There are at present 125 members. The charter members were: Alex Maddux, William B. Rogers, William Alexander, Herman Klee, Alexander Wood, Charles Cody, Wash Stinchfield, John T. Woodruff, J. S. Wills, Louis Langolf, Jr., Wm. Koch, Sr., George W. Hall, James M. Johnson, John W. Stark, John Wesley, George Koch, Sr., Moses Stinchfield and George Wund. The past officers were: Alex Maddux, William Alexander, Louis Langolf, James M. Johnson, George Koch, Sr., J. S. Wills, William Koch, Sr., J. W. Stark, C. C. Voelker, Ora C. LaRue, F. A. Wood, John Wesley, William B. Rogers, J. M. Geddes, J. T. Woodruff, W. Stinchfield, George L. Curnick, Henry Gillen, W. H. Thurman, John C. Geddes, J. W. Odell, J. T. Neal, G.

P. Alexander, Joshua Beal, John Patterson, F. M. Walker, Charles C. Diehl, W. D. Hawkins, Fred Schissler, Wm. Koch, Jr., R. D. Ramsey, F. A. Kinz, W. H. McDowell, R. G. Dickerson, J. H. Webster, J. M. Gleichman, R. H. Linxweiler, Thomas Kelday and Z. T. Conway.

EAGLE LODGE.

The first lodge in Evansville was the seventh one instituted in Indiana. Forty-one years afterward on May 8, 1880, Eagle lodge was founded. Its number, which is 579, shows that in these years nearly 600 lodges had been established. The name of the lodge—Eagle—is the name of the proud bird, which our great country adopted as its emblem. There are now 117 members. The charter members were:

J. W. Wartman,	J. J. Marlett,	Isaac Sansom,
J. S. Cameron,	W. B. Talley,	J. J. Hays,
T. J. Groves,	Chas. F. Jenkins,	T. B. Ross,
Edward Tabor,	E. P. Elliott,	C. H. McCarer,
S. P. Schwing,	John G. Paine,	J. H. Bowles,
W. J. McLeisch,	H. B. Banks,	Edw. Eells,
S. J. Linxwiler,	H. T. Bennett,	Robt. Bonfield,
J. D. Carmody,	M. F. Gregg,	J. C. McBride.

The past officers are:

J. W. Wartman,	A. H. Clark,	G. A. Smith,
J. S. Cameron,	B. F. Smith,	T. A. Walker,
J. S. Hennel,	Horace Plumer,	J. Bradshaw,
W. J. McLeisch,	S. W. Cross,	T. Fitzsimmons,
W. W. Tileston,	W. A. French,	S. D. Parker,
A. H. Matthews,	J. C. DeBarr,	J. L. Bridges,
E. H. Stephens,	J. Powell,	G. H. Place,
J. G. Barrows,	M. Jungling,	E. S. Pine,
J. L. Newman,	W. C. Schrode,	J. F. Pepper,
Ed. Kelty,	A. B. Tucker,	F. J. Newman.
H. Shriver,	Frank Henn,	

Past Grand James G. Barrows was the district deputy grand master of Vanderburgh county for the year 1896. The present presiding officers are: A. M. Smith, N. G.; R. A. Fairchild, V. G.; J. G. Barrows, secretary; Robert Abbott, chaplain; Frank Henn, treasurer; J. F. Bradshaw, warden, W. C. Shrode, conductor; F. J. Newman, I. G.; J. C. DeBarr, R. S. N. G.; W. S. Dugger, L. S. N. G.; W. Twedell, R. S. V. G.; H. N. Page, L. S. V. G.; Scott Stone, R. S. S.; J. L. Newman, L. S. S.

EVANSVILLE ENCAMPMENT NO. 20.

This lodge was instituted January 23, 1850, with seven charter members. The first officers were Daniel Woolsey, C. P.; William

Hubbell, S. W., William Wandell, H. P.; Dr. Laycock, J. W.; H. Q. Wheeler, scribe; Louis Howes, treasurer. The membership is about forty.

SCHILLER ENCAMPMENT NO. 68.

The beauty of the system of benevolence practiced by the I. O. O. F was rendered still more practical and was applied on a larger scale commensurate with the grand teachings of the order, by the founding of the encampment degree. As all good Odd Fellows know, the encampment is a separate and distinct lodge, possessing its own forms and character, but coupled in a way with the subordinate lodge. The excellent character or nature of the order commended it everywhere, as soon as the grand lodge established it, and Schiller lodge, which is noted for its enterprise and public spirit, soon after formed Schiller encampment, on the 17th day of May, 1865. The number of the present membership is eighty-five. The charter members were H. L. Dannettell, Eugene Kappler, John Karsch, Louis Ulmo, Charles Schaum, George Wolflin, Christ Wilhelm, Fred Kroener.

The names of the first officers are Christ Wilhelm, C. P.; H. L. Dannettell, H. P.; Charles Schaum, S. W.; John Karsch, J. W.; Eugene Kappler, scribe; Fred Kroener, treasurer. The present officers are John Blum, C. P.; Jacob Fuchs, H. P.; Jacob Detroy, S. W.; John Bernhard, J. W.; Fred Raider, scribe; John V. Stroebel, treasurer. The names of the trustees are L. A. Wagner, Christ Harte, William Rahm, Jr. The following is a list of the past chief patriarchs of Schiller encampment No. 68, since its institution :

Christ Wilhelm,	E. G. Schor,	Christ Simon,
Charles Schaum,	Paul Berrer,	Jacob Schaumberger,
John Karsch,	Christ Heilman,	H. Markus,
M. Becker,	George Ankerman,	Bernhard Jacobi,
Adam Mann,	Charles Schreck,	George Deuker,
George Miller,	John Cuny,	John V. Stroebel,
William Minch,	Christ Harte,	Franz Best,
Martin Stolz,	P. Leonhiser,	Frank Peters,
H. V. Bennighof,	Jacob Oswald,	Henry Becker,
John Dannettell,	Louis Loetzerich,	William Wolf,
Christ Barentanger,	Richard Mahr,	Fred Frey,
William Pfisterer,	Christ Dannheiser,	Rud Rogge,
George Gessler,	Jacob Froelich,	Henry A. Niemeier,
Peter Schulz,	Fred Schlamp,	Louis Ellerbusch,
Charles Weber,	Jacob Kastner,	John Frey,
M. Mann,	Peter Detroy,	Christ Thienes,
H. Ploeger,	John Miller,	E. Bohnsach,
William Bischman,	Leo Meyer,	William Rahm, Jr.,
John Walters,	L. A. Wagner,	Adam Scheu.
Christ Luethge,		

The names of the past high priests are :

H. L. Dannettell,	E. G. Schor,	Christ Simon,
Eugene Kappler,	Paul Berrer,	Jacob Schaumberger,
Louis Ulmo,	Christ Heilman,	H. Markus,
Louis Schmidt,	George Ankerman,	Bernhard Jacobi,
Max Frank,	Charles Schreck,	George Deuker,
Louis Daum,	John Cuny,	John V. Stroebel,
Christ Miller,	Christ Harte,	Franz Best,
Theo Koch,	P. Leonhiser,	Henry Becker,
Henry Steinle,	Jacob Oswald,	William Wolf,
Joseph Schorle,	Philip Knell,	Fred Frey,
William Helder,	Henry Keil,	Rud. Rogge,
Charles Kanzler,	Jacob Froelich,	H. A. Niemeier,
M. Mann,	Henry Withus,	Louis Ellerbusch,
Val. Hirschman.	Fred Schlamp,	John Frey, Jr.
O. F. Jacobi,	Jacob Kastner,	Christ Thienes,
Henry Ploeger,	Peter Detroy,	E. Bohnsack,
William Bischman,	John Miller,	William Rahm, Jr.
John Walters,	Leo Meyer,	Adam Scheu,
Christ Luethge,	L. A. Wagner,	John Blum.

THE REBEKAH DEGREE.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who was afterwards vice president of the United States, was the author of this degree. It was adopted by the grand Lodge of the United States in September, 1851, by a vote of 47 to 37.

The active members of the benevolent order, the Daughters of Rebekah, in visiting the needy in different parts of the city, found many destitute orphan children, who were sadly in need of a good home as well as mental and moral culture. Some of those who felt the need of such an asylum, presented the subject to the society, and a committee was appointed to wait on the mayor and city council to request an appropriation for the support of such needy children. That honorable body, after convincing themselves that such an asylum was greatly needed, appropriated the sum of \$50 per month towards its support. Another committee visited the citizens in each ward of the city for donations, which call was liberally responded to, and on April 1, 1866, the first orphan asylum was opened on Mulberry street. Eleven children were admitted during the first month. To the Daughters of Rebekah and the odd fellow lodges is due the credit of establishing the orphan asylum in this city. From Mulberry street the asylum was moved to the corner of Mary and Illinois streets and from there to the present site. The children's home is now a permanent institution, and under the providence of God and through the

benevolence of our citizens, it can not be a failure. It is for the benefit of the orphans of Evansville and Vanderburgh county. The first officers were: Mrs. N. W. Plummer, president; Mrs. B. L. Reynolds, vice president; Mrs. C. Geissler, recording secretary; Mrs. Fannie Fisher, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Turnock, treasurer. The managers of the asylum were: Mesdames L. Sinzich, M. Archer, Thomas Feast, Ann Davidson, Susan Mills, Kate Sanders, A. Chute, C. Dannettell and L. Pittman.

COLFAX LODGE, NO. 34.

Colfax Rebekah lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., was organized January 26, 1870, and the date of charter was November 7, 1869. The charter members were: Joseph Turnock, Elizabeth Turnock, Alex Maddux, Susan Maddux, Hiram Nelson, William H. Smith, Lydia Smith, Thomas J. Groves, Charlotte Groves, Roland Fisher, Fannie Fisher, Benjamin Sansom, Maggie Stinson and Lizzie Feast. The first officers were: James D. Riggs, N. G.; Elizabeth Turnock, V. G.; Christian Geissler, secretary, and Fannie Fisher, treasurer. The past noble grands are:

James D. Riggs,	Clara B. Reynolds,	Eva Moore,
Ronald Fisher,	Mary A. McAlpin,	Frederica Daugherty,
Thomas J. Groves,	Louisa B. Hall,	Sarah McGill,
A. W. Chute,	Josephine Wiltshire,	Kate Henn,
James Swanson,	Elizabeth Turnock,	Martha Bray,
P. J. Geissler,	Columbia Moore,	Alice Wiltshire,
Thomas N. Hall,	Cornelia J. Goldsmith,	Mary E. Pittman,
James C. McAlpin,	Mary E. Moore,	Lilly Fitzsimmons,
Joseph Turnock,	Lydia A. Smith,	Mary E. Schor,
F. H. Mercer,	Martha M. Norcross,	Lena Hulvershorn,
Susan Matthews,	Jennie DeBarr,	Helen Kuehn,
Fannie R. Fisher,	M. J. Simpson,	Kate Barrows,
Wm. H. Smith,	Maggie Crozier,	

SARAH LODGE, NO. 59, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

This is a German lodge. It was instituted November 16, 1870. They have 132 members, of whom 77 are sisters. The charter members were: H. L. Dannettell and wife, Martin Stolz and wife, Val. Hirschman and wife, Christ. Wilhelm and wife, Charles Ehrhardt and wife, William Pfisterer and wife, Chris. Miller and wife, Chris. Lampe and wife, and Adam Mann and wife. The past officers are:

H. L. Dannettell,	Rich Mahr,	Elizabeth Richstein,
Chris. Miller,	Paul Berrer,	Elizabeth Schneider,
Adam Mann,	Charles Kuhn,	Adelina Weyand,

Chris. Wilhelm,	Margaret Heppleman,	Katherina Leonhiser,
Martin Stolz,	Matilda Meixner,	Charlotte Schaumberger,
Bro. Weber,	Elizabeth Ploeger,	Selma Margraff,
Henry Ploeger,	Lucy Best,	Susanna Hirschman,
Val. Hirschman,	Veronica Harte,	Maria Loebis,
Charles Schaum,	Caroline Pfisterer,	Maggie Heppleman,
Chr. Heilman,	Louisa Mayer,	Louisa Bischman,
Chr. Harte,	Margaret Withus,	Margarette Heppleman,
William Pfisterer,	Sibilla Wessing,	Anna Loetzerich,
John Cuny,	Christina Hast,	Katherina Wagner.
Peter Leonhiser,	Maria Heilman,	
George Ankerman,	Minerva Cuny,	

DIANA REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 256, DOB. R.

This lodge was instituted March 16, 1886. The number of members at present is 85. The charter members were: John W. Odell, Josh Beal, Henry Muth, James McCleary, Fred Kurtz, Rickey Woodruff, Mary Muth, Caumilla J. Smawlwood, Lottie Schmakey, Emma Walker, John Woodruff, F. M. Walker, Henry Hottendorf, Russell Smawlwood, Mary Odell, Mary Beal, Elizabeth McCleary, Sophia Kurtz and Elizabeth Ramsey. The names of the past noble grands are: Joshua Beal, Rickey Woodruff, Maggie Conway, Lettie Beal, Elizabeth Davidson, Nancy Webster, Georgia Thurman, Anna Retinger, Mary Odell, Jennie Catilla, Carrie Wills, Clara Koch, Zora Lynxwiler, Dora Beard, Katie Hawkins, Rhoda Goad, Ollie Marsh, Jenne Larne and Estelle Wytttenbach.

HOUSEHOLD OF RUTH, EXCELSIOR LODGE, NO. 543.

It was instituted September 2, 1888. Its membership is 30. It is a colored lodge for ladies. The charter members were: Harriet Tabb, Darley Branton, Harriet Snyder, Fannie Cross, Sue Glover, Emma Jones, Cynthia Lancaster, Cassa Conway, Sallie Young, Jennie Woodson, Mollie Taylor, Belle Glover, Mitchell Glover, John Tabb, Spencer Griffith, Bettie Catlett, Emma Purnell, Eliza Grant and Eliza Harris. The past officers were. Mrs. M. B. Jones, S. F. Green, and M. A. Griffith. The present officers are: Mrs. J. Win, M. N. G.; Alonzo Fields, W. treas.; M. Dillard, R. N. G.; Mrs. B. Catlett, P. M. N. G.; Mrs. S. Green, W. usher; Mrs. John Tabb, W. shepherd; Mrs. H. Snyder, W. chamberlin; Mrs. Eliza J. Grant, W. recorder.

HOUSEHOLD OF RUTH, LODGE NO. 128.

This is a colored ladies' lodge. It was organized in October, 1878. The affairs of this lodge are in good condition, and it is in active working order.

VANDERBURGH LODGE NO. 1732.

A colored lodge of Oddfellows, was founded in January, 1876. It is doing good work and is in a prosperous condition.

PRIDE OF HOPE LODGE, NO. 1972.

It has many active members and is doing a good work.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Everybody remembers the story of Damon and Pythias. That sublime friendship is beautifully portrayed in the order of the Knights of Pythias, founded by Justus C. Rathbone, in Washington city, about thirty years ago. In Evansville the order has grown with wonderful spirit and success. The first lodge instituted here was

ORION LODGE NO. 35.

It was organized on June 11, 1873, and now has a membership of 225. The charter members were:

Ronald Fisher,	Charles Hinks,	J. W. Gorse,
T. J. Groves,	F. J. Ryan,	G. M. Daussman,
H. W. Cloud,	B. N. Rowe,	T. C. Bridwell,
W. H. Chute,	D. T. MacClement,	A. C. Isaacs,
R. F. Schor,	J. B. Rucker,	Wash Sanders,
W. T. King,	W. Walters,	W. H. Caldwell,
E. P. Elliott,	R. Hartloff,	J. S. Goslee,
H. Smith,	Henry Adams,	W. H. Woods,
T. N. Hall,	G. H. Bittrolff,	Caleb Davidson,
H. S. Bennett,	George I. Williams,	Hugo Kreuter,
Ph. Geissler,	J. E. Lilly,	

The past officers are:

Ronald Fisher,	A. C. Hawkins,	J. B. Streeby,
T. J. Groves,	D. A. Nisbet,	T. C. Bridwell,
H. W. Cloud,	J. M. Reynolds,	John Kachelman,
E. P. Elliott,	J. M. White,	F. B. Emery,
J. S. Turner,	M. C. Baum,	W. F. Viehe,
F. H. Bixby,	T. W. Summers,	A. M. Hayden,
C. Hinks,	L. Guerich,	W. E. Barnes,
B. M. Zaff,	C. E. Pittman,	J. W. Gleichman,
C. H. McCarer,	F. J. Ehrman,	D. T. McClement,
O. T. Bennett,	C. C. Roeser,	R. W. Hosford,
G. B. Damon,	R. E. Graves,	L. J. Reynolds,
J. C. Hedderich,	A. C. Habenicht,	W. A. Nitzer,
W. H. Gilbert,	George Meyer,	J. J. Stilz,
R. S. Viets,	J. R. Miller,	J. G. Young,
J. H. McCutchan,	Will Habbe,	

ST. GEORGE LODGE, NO. 143.

This lodge was instituted July 12, 1886. The order at once took front rank, and many of the best young men in the city belong to it. At present its membership is 134. The charter members were:

R. M. Millican,	Charles Hedderich,	W. L. Hallock,
F. J. Ehrman,	J. H. Foster,	Robert Runge,
C. J. Morris,	S. W. Cook,	Willis C. Howe,
A. D. Tenney,	H. B. Posey,	George Skinner,
W. S. Feller,	A. R. Tanner,	E. F. Moore,
J. H. Rohlander,	E. F. Rohlander,	William Hacker,
J. G. Owen,	Herman Glass,	J. M. Mitchell,
C. C. Tenney,	Fred Weyand,	C. S. Froelich,
M. J. Reid,	J. B. Walker,	H. H. Haynie,
George H. Bittrolff,	Fred Baker.	Joseph Burk,
W. L. Oakley,	J. D. Parvin,	J. C. Armstrong,
W. C. Paine,	L. Worsham,	W. H. Boetticher,
D. S. Halbrooks,	J. T. Rice,	George E. Fox,
A. J. Miller,	Julius F. Blum,	V. B. Smith.

The past chancellors are: R. M. Millican, F. J. Ehrman, George L. Bittrolff, Ludson Worsham, W. C. Howe, W. B. Millis, A. E. Orr, George S. Pritchett, C. P. Mingst, J. N. Jorgenson, Julius Blum, W. F. Wunderlich, Ben L. Kruckemeyer, John Selzer, Henry B. Kinchell, A. W. Munson, W. J. Hoster, D. S. Halbrooks and John F. Glover. The present officers are: A. M. Meyer, chancellor commander; Frank Storton, vice chancellor, William Irick, prelate; S. F. Jacobi, keeper of records and seal; W. B. Millis, master of finance; J. W. Lunkenheimer, master of exchequer; Elwood Moore, master at arms; Philip Klein, inner guard; Henry Levi, outer guard.

BEN HUR LODGE, NO. 197.

This lodge was instituted June 28, 1888, and the first installation took place on the fifth of the succeeding month. Its charter bears date of June 6, 1888. Its success was marked from the first, and to-day its membership numbers 143. Its long list of charter members is as follows:

Charles Laval,	Harry E. Fitch,	J. F. Wehn,
James G. Owen,	C. A. Fitch,	Phil Moore,
Louis O. Rasch,	J. G. Fenn,	G. W. Moore,
Morton J. Compton,	W. K. Frick,	R. H. Morris,
J. C. McClurkin,	Henry E. Gumberts,	E. J. McCurdy,
Wm. H. Salisbury,	A. N. Groves,	W. A. McFarland,
F. M. Gilbert,	Edward Grill,	Oscar Negle,
L. H. Legler,	W. C. Gentry,	Geo. W. Newitt,
W. A. Page,	J. J. Goodwin, Jr.,	Charles Otto,

E. M. Stinson,	J. C. Gutenberger,	Henry J. Paul,
Harry Stinson,	J. F. Gardiner,	Lon Ray,
Charles A. Uhl,	L. A. Heeger,	E. H. Rasch,
Walter Ruston,	J. H. Hedden,	W. J. Reavis,
H. Ira Goddard,	J. G. Hast,	J. A. Roush,
Wm. M. Akin, Jr.,	C. R. Hiatt,	M. W. Runge,
Henry Arnold,	W. H. Hunnell,	F. M. Sanders,
Wm. Arnold,	F. A. Jenner,	Al. Schlange,
S. A. Bate,	T. H. Jenner,	H. C. Schaffer,
Wm. Bennighof,	H. J. Karges,	Val Schreiber,
Jacob Bippus,	Frank Kelly,	F. X. Schneider,
T. J. Bolus,	Edward Kiechle,	Wm. H. Schroeder,
S. A. Bixby,	Emil Knapp,	W. E. Sherwood,
F. H. Brennecke,	W. A. Koch,	Peter Smith,
James O. Canada,	Louis Kramer,	H. E. Straub,
H. C. Cooper,	J. H. Lane,	J. B. Stowers,
A. W. Carpenter,	W. D. Lewis,	A. C. Vance,
George L. Covey,	John Lewin,	G. W. Worthington,
Wm. D. Crain,	W. A. Loewenthal,	W. A. Walker,
Herbert Crawford,	Melvin Lockyear,	Wm. Weintz,
Parvin DeGaris,	L. N. Massey,	Henry Weintz,
O. C. Decker,	W. N. Maghee,	Geo. B. Wheeler,
A. F. Duysing,	G. A. Meginnis,	Isaiah Wilton,
A. J. Emerich,	Gustav Meyer,	Chas. Wunderlich.
Frank P. Euler,	C. F. Meyer,	

A list of the past chancellor commanders is as follows: Charles Laval, J. G. Owen, F. M. Sanders, William M. Akin, Jr., Charles P. Beard, Louis O. Rasch, L. H. Legler, A. C. Richardt, J. P. Walker, J. R. Brill, W. J. Rogers, William H. Byington, Walter F. Freudenberg, A. G. Slade, George W. Speer and M. J. Compton. The present officers are: H. A. Campbell, chancellor commander; W. J. Doering, vice chancellor commander; George W. Speer, prelate; W. E. Eberlin, master at arms; M. J. Compton, master of the works; A. G. Slade, keeper of the records and seals; J. C. Buchart, master of finance; L. O. Rasch, master of exchequer; Charles Roth, inner guard; Michael Doering, outer guard. The trustees at present are: Walter Ruston, L. D. Rogers and Otto Klein. One of the special features of this lodge is the large number of county officials and city policeman and other city officials who belong to it. There are four attorneys and four doctors in its pales.

WAGNER LODGE NO. 303, K. OF P.

This lodge was instituted March 11, 1891. The present membership is seventy. The charter members were:

L. Fritsch,	Val. Schreiber,	Alfred N. Heine,
J. G. Neumann,	Ed. C. Mann,	Charles W. Capelle,
Philip P. Puder,	Charles Bohn,	Dr. Charles Knapp,
Hans Lohse,	F. Moers,	William F. Bahr,
Jacob L. Weil,	Peter Emrich,	Julius A. Esslinger,
Henry Rosenthal,	Henry F. Froelich,	Robert Hauelsen,
Philip Grill,	Charles F. Boepple,	John A. Bauer,
Adolph G. Uhl,	John Wahnsiedler,	L. H. Levy,
Simon L. Adler,	Otto Schnakenburg,	J. O. Froelich,
Gus B. Mann,	Ernst Rahm,	L. Weinheimer,
Christ Kanzler,	Louis A. Geupel,	H. Stoermer,
Charles Geupel,	I. Gans,	George H. Schultze.
Gust. Schultze,	Charles Bromm,	W. A. Legeman.
Charles Wahnsiedler,		

The past chancellor commanders are :

Philip Puder,	Henry F. Froehlich,	Fred L. Stoltz,
L. Fritsch,	George Schultze,	Edward Greiner,
J. G. Neumann,	Edward Lannert,	Joseph Schniep,
Hans Lohse,	Louis Wollenberg,	Gus L. Stoltz.
Charles F. Boepple,	Simon L. Adler,	

The present officers are Gus L. Stoltz, C. C.; John F. Mueller, V. C.; John F. Howland, prelate; Al. F. Hermann, M. A.; J. Wahnsiedler, outer guard; Thomas Devney, inner guard; Ed Lannert, Master exchequer; F. L. Sonnemacher, master of finance; Joseph Schniep, master work; Edward Griener, K. of R. S. The trustees are S. L. Adler, F. L. Stoltz, F. W. Reitz.

Wagner lodge is the only German K. of P. lodge ever instituted in Evansville, and worked under the German ritual, until the ritual was revoked by the supreme lodge. After this order from the supreme lodge, the English ritual was adopted, and the work is now carried on entirely in English. Wagner has prospered since its institution, and includes in its roster some of the best citizens of Evansville. Since its institution the lodge has suffered by death the loss of but two members—Brothers Adolph Uhl and J. A. Bauer. This lodge is on a solid financial footing, and is considered one of the best K. of P. lodges in the city. The present flourishing condition gives promise of a prosperous career.

EVANSVILLE DIVISION NO. 4, UNIFORM RANK.

In the year 1877, thirty-six members of Orion lodge, Knights of Pythias, organized what was then termed "the drill corps." The members were all enthusiastic on the subject, and took hold of the

work with a determination to become leaders in lodge drills. The following members of the lodge constituted the "drill corps:"

Joseph W. Allen,	A. C. Hawkins,	R. F. Schor,
William F. Artes,	H. Jorgenson,	G. A. Stanfield,
G. W. Ashby,	F. E. Jones,	Jay B. Streeby,
Morris C. Baum,	Charles Laval,	Thomas W. Summers,
Oscar T. Bennett,	Charles H. McCarer,	F. C. Talbot,
W. G. Boepple,	G. F. McElhinney,	John W. Tharling,
Richard F. Carr,	D. T. MacClement,	Cash C. Thomas,
W. W. Chandler,	C. H. Myerhoff,	Harry Wadham,
Ben H. Chandler,	George W. Olmstedt,	John E. Wheeler,
Brown B. Damon,	John Pelz,	John M. White,
G. M. Daussman,	James Reynolds,	William H. Woods,
F. J. Ehrman,	Charles C. Roeser,	B. M. Zaff.

A few months after the organization of the corps, the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias met at Indianapolis, where prizes were offered to the best drilled organizations. Several drill corps of the state made contests for the same. The Evansville corps attended, and by its splendid drilling captured the second prize. At the meeting of the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Indianapolis, Indiana, August session, 1878, the uniform rank was authorized. Evansville Division, No. 4, Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, was instituted September 2, 1879. The same knights that constituted the drill corps are the charter members of this organization. In August, 1880, the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias convened at St. Louis, and during its session the first national encampment of the uniform rank met there. Evansville division, under command of Sir Knight Captain Charles Myerhoff, attended and entered the contest. They carried off two prizes, one for the best drill master and the other for the best drilled organization. Organizations of this order from all sections of the United States competed in the drill. The rank has a membership of sixty Sir Knights.

The officers at the present time are as follows: R. S. Viets, captain; John H. McCutchan, first lieutenant; Thomas H. Hooker, second lieutenant; D. T. MacClement, Sir Knight recorder; J. S. McCorkle, Jr., Sir Knight treasurer; John F. Young, Sir Knight guard; Harry Fitch, Sir Knight sentinel. R. S. Viets, L. Kevekordes and W. H. Hunnel, trustees. Sir Knight D. T. MacClement has served the division as recorder for more than seven years from July 10, 1889, to the present time.

Evansville division is the strongest division in the state financially, and in its early days it was one of the best drilled semi-military organ-

izations in the state. In addition to the prizes spoken of above, it captured several prizes from the state of Kentucky.

The following members of Evansville division, No. 4, U. R. K. of P., hold commissions as regimental, brigade and general staff officers: R. E. Graves, colonel on Major General J. R. Carnahan's staff; W. A. Nitzer, major on General James R. Ross' staff; W. W. Ross, major of sixth regiment; B. M. Zaff, quartermaster sixth regiment; W. H. Gilbert, assistant surgeon sixth regiment, and G. Netter Worthington, adjutant first battalion sixth regiment.

ENDOWMENT RANK.

The charter list of Section 697, Endowment Rank, K. of P., is as follows: R. E. Graves, C. E. Pittman, M. J. Reid, F. J. Ehrman, G. A. Coburn, C. C. Tenny, H. C. Jorgenson, C. C. Thomas, B. M. Zaff, and J. H. Osborn. This section was instituted June 11, 1885, and it now has 75 members. The first board was: C. E. Pittman, president; C. C. Tenny, vice president; B. M. Zaff, secretary and treasurer. The board for 1897 is: W. S. Pritchett, president; B. M. Zaff, vice president; Herman Glass, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors meet annually. This endowment rank has paid no assessments for ten years. It now has a surplus fund of \$453,870.93. This section here has had only three deaths since its institution. It is in a very prosperous condition.

TAJ MAHAL TEMPLE, NO. 59.

This Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan was organized August 3, 1896. It is to the Knights of Pythias what the mystic shrine or Scottish rite is to Masonry, or what the encampment is to Odd Fellowship. The order was founded about three years ago. John A. Hinzey is the imperial prince with headquarters at Chicago. The order in this city has 70 charter members, a full list of whom is given here below:

W. B. Millis,	A. G. Slade,	F. S. Compton,
R. E. Graves,	C. P. Beard,	W. L. Swormstedt,
G. L. Covey,	Wm. Weintz,	L. J. Reynolds,
F. B. Posey,	W. A. Heilman,	J. A. Miller,
O. Kolb Writcz,	J. H. Foster,	J. F. Glover,
Henry Kinchell,	A. C. Hawkins,	F. H. Burton,
C. E. Pittman,	M. J. Compton,	J. H. Osborne,
Will Warren,	W. S. Pritchett,	C. G. Covert,
R. S. Viets,	F. M. Gilbert,	H. M. Logsdon,
F. E. Grill,	C. F. H. Laval,	J. H. McCutchan,

G. A. Cunningham,	W. F. Freudenberg,	Henry Fail,
Ben Kruckemeyer,	J. G. Owen,	D. T. MacClement,
Varney Dixon,	Geo. Speer,	Ezra Lyon,
A. W. Munson,	C. J. Morris,	C. A. Clements,
F. W. Reitz,	Ed. Greiner,	A. N. Myer,
L. D. Rogers,	John Stiltz,	W. W. Reding,
H. J. Weiss,	J. T. Foley,	L. Worsham,
J. T. Ragsdale,	J. F. Howard,	C. B. Harpole,
Luke Dixon,	Dan Keller,	Chas. Sihler,
P. W. Roche,	Clifford Shopbell,	F. L. Stoltz,
Wm. Boetticher,	D. S. Halbrooks,	O. D. Richardson,
W. A. Koch,	A. C. Richardt,	J. C. Gutenberg,
W. B. Baldridge,	W. W. Ireland, Jr.,	H. E. Fitch,
P. F. Grill,		

The officers are as follows: J. G. Owen, royal vizier; J. H. Foster, venerable sheik, F. B. Posey, grand emir; R. E. Graves, mahedi; W. B. Millis, secretary; W. A. Heilman, treasurer; H. M. Logsdon, menial; W. Freudenburg, sahib; F. M. Gilbert, joc; Henry Faul, mokanna.

The high character required of its membership is one of the special features of the order. No man can enter who may not be admitted to the family fireside of every member. The object is social entertainment.

ARMINIUS LODGE, NO. 3.

This is an "improved order" of the Knights of Pythias, and was established in this city in March, 1895. It has a large membership and is in good working order.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is one of the largest and most prosperous orders in the city. No section of the state is as strong as is this city and this part of Indiana. Its state officers are here, and its grand recorder has his office in the city. This is the headquarters of the order throughout the entire state. A monthly journal is published here in the interest of the order.

VANDERBURGH LODGE NO. 34, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was instituted May 23, 1877. Its present membership is 252. The charter members were:

L. Pierson,	J. E. Mason,	Otto Brandley,
J. Phar.	S. S. Harvey,	W. H. Newell,
C. W. Sanford,	J. D. Saunders,	J. V. Richardson,
W. F. Williams,	C. P. Barcus,	H. A. Gumberts,
W. H. Masters,	J. N. Wilson,	J. W. Spain.
J. Rheinlander.		

The present officers are George D. Keller, P. M. W.; W. S. Sheldon, M. W.; George W. Brown, foreman; W. E. Cole, overseer; H. Wagner, financier; C. Kroener, receiver; L. M. Earl, recorder; C. E. Senff, guide; J. Beumeier, outside watch; J. Muth, inside watch; W. H. Greer, representative to grand lodge. The past officers are:

O. Bradley,	C. C. Genung,	L. Pierson,
P. Klein,	A. H. Meeks,	J. R. Ferguson,
S. Smith,	E. C. Senff,	J. A. Beard,
E. H. Senff,	R. C. Jewell,	J. Hedderich,
F. M. Gilbert,	C. P. Baicus,	M. D. Martin,
C. Lockyear,	G. A. Neekamp,	R. J. McGrew,
G. E. Clark,	H. Wagner,	S. S. Harvey,
George Hitch,	L. M. Earl,	W. H. Greer,
F. M. Burton,	I. Wood,	E. C. Rosencranz,
W. E. Stinson,	E. Davis,	J. H. Goldsmith,
J. Berridge,	M. Macedon,	C. W. Steele,
J. Gulison,	C. E. Little,	F. E. Paine,
H. B. Dyer,	W. M. Schmale.	

Vanderburgh lodge is the oldest lodge of this order in Southern Indiana. Brother C. C. Genung is a past grand master workman, a supreme representative and one of the committee of the grand lodge on laws, etc. Brother L. M. Earl is a member of the grand lodge, and holds the office of inside watchman. The average age of members is forty years. Since the organization this lodge has lost twenty members by death, causing the distribution among their widows and orphans of \$40,000.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 38.

The second lodge instituted in Evansville was Excelsior lodge No. 38, in October, 1883. It meets regularly every week in the A. O. U. W. hall, and is an active, progressive lodge. C. C. Culp is the present secretary.

LENI LEOTI LODGE NO. 43.

Leni Leoti lodge No. 43 was instituted March 12, 1878, by D. D. G. M. M. F. Williams, with twenty-three charter members, as follows:

J. West,	J. Lyon,	J. Covert,
E. C. Shaffer,	A. J. Feay,	J. S. Brayfield,
J. W. Buttriss,	G. W. Haynie,	H. Kauffman,
A. W. Munson,	William Yost,	A. H. Bryan,
H. G. Hall,	O. C. Hopkins,	H. Wadham,
J. H. Maddox,	Henry Ott,	J. A. Beard,
W. C. Barton,	August Gumberts,	William Snyder,
J. D. Summers,	August Wagner.	

The following named were the first officers: J. D. Summers, past master; J. Covert, master workman; H. Wadham, foreman; J. W.

Buttriss, overseer; William Snyder, recorder; George W. Haynie, financier; A. J. Feay, receiver; J. West, guardian; O. C. Hopkins, inside watchman; H. G. Hall, outside watchman.

This lodge, during its term of existence, has probably been the most successful lodge in the state, and at the present time it has a membership in good standing of 290. Until within the past few months it was the strongest in point of members in Indiana, but recently that honor has been relinquished to Summit City lodge No. 36, of Fort Wayne. One thing this lodge is proud of, and that is the fact that it has never yet been confronted with the unpleasant view of a depleted treasury—probably one of the most uncomfortable situations in a secret society's career.

This lodge has received and disbursed over one hundred thousand dollars through its various fraternal channels, as follows:

Received in beneficiary fund	\$76,366
“ Relief fund.....	2,125
“ Dues.....	22,815
“ Funeral and sick benefit fund, etc	3,500
Total	\$104,806
“ Initiation fee, about	3,000
Grand total	\$107,806

The membership of this lodge feel justly proud of its record, and each and every one strives to do his utmost to add to its ranks the best physical and moral element of the city. The present membership is 343.

HUMBOLDT LODGE NO. 49.

This lodge dates its existence from the same year as the preceding one. It was organized in June, 1878, and ever since its institution it has had a successful career. B. H. Schlur is the secretary of this lodge.

LONE STAR LODGE, NO. 56.

In September, 1879, this lodge was founded. It holds regular hebdomadal meetings. Its secretary is F. Reyher.

EVENING STAR LODGE, NO. 14.

This lodge was instituted October 15, 1880, with a charter list of sixteen members. It has kept pace with the rapid growth of the western part of the city. It numbers among its members all classes of people. There is now a membership of 265. This lodge ranks fifth in size in the state. Its meetings are held Thursday evenings, on

the corner of St. Joseph avenue and Franklin street, in a beautiful hall erected by the Hon. F. W. Cook especially for its use. Thirty-three times has the angel of death visited the lodge and taken from its membership a noble worker and a loving brother.

At the organization W. A. Sanford was elected past master workman, and since that time the following brothers have won the past master's badge :

James L. Thompson,	William Rodgers,	Joseph Gibson,
George Koch,	John Miller,	Frank Stampfli,
Henry Menson,	Ernest Hartwig,	H. H. Sands,
John Archibald,	Joseph Eble,	Fred Schoenhofen,
William Wessel,	J. J. Schoettlin,	Jacob Bauer,
S. A. Smith,	Fred Bauer,	John Beatty,
John B. Banks,	Fred W. Lenfers,	Charles Brandenstein,
George W. Varner,	Frank G. Weikel,	Charles Daum,
George C. Nash,	George A. Gonterman,	William Mosby,
L. P. Bannan,	John Bonner,	George Fruehwald.

The present officers are : Wilber Frances, past master ; Dr. Thomas Macer, master workman ; George V. Mann, foreman ; H. I. Simmon, overseer ; George C. Nash, recorder ; Leon Curry, financier ; Henry Menson, receiver ; George Fierst, guide ; Earl Rudolph, inside watchman, and John W. Duncan, outside watchman. Drs. Macer, Varner, Richstein and Heusler are the local examiners of the lodge.

HOWELL LODGE, NO. 122.

This lodge was founded October 19, 1895, to meet the growing wants of this flourishing suburban town. The members meet regularly every week, and its meetings are lively and interesting.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

The Degree of Honor is a ladies' auxiliary to the A. O. U. W. order. There are three lodges in the city. Evansville lodge, No. 1, was instituted May 27, 1891 ; Trinity lodge, No. 5, dates its organization from April 19, 1892, and Excelsior lodge, No. 7, was founded seven days later, April 26, 1892. All these lodges are doing well.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

The purposes of this order are to promote benevolence, morality, science and industry, and to provide funds to support its members when sick ; also to issue certificates of insurance upon the lives of its members, payable after the death of such members to those dependent

upon them. The society was organized in 1878, and one of its chief features is that ladies are admitted upon the same conditions as men. The order is established throughout the United States, and its membership has continuously increased until at the present time it numbers nearly one hundred thousand.

In the city of Evansville there are eight lodges of the order, and in Howell there is one, each of which pays to any member from three to five dollars per week when sick and unable to follow his vocation.

OTTO LODGE, NO. 814.

Was organized on April 4, 1884, with thirty-eight charter members and the following officers: William B. Rogers, past protector; F. N. Hunton, protector; Mrs. B. Annie Hunton, recording secretary; William Rogers, financial secretary; Henry Simons, treasurer; Lillian Grisby, chaplain; Jane Davis, guide; George Knotts, guardian; James McDermott, sentinel. John Kachelman, W. D. Neal and O. F. Jacobi, trustees. The present officers are: William P. Cairns, past protector; Charles F. Kirves, protector; Miranda J. Simpson, vice protector; Louisa Schmitz, chaplain; Harry J. Keelor, recording secretary; Lottie Friedrich, financial secretary; Lizzie Casey, treasurer; Ada L. Clark, guide; Tillie Hess, guardian; George Knotts, sentinel; Albert Johann, Louisa Schmitz and Carrie M. Arnold, trustees. The present membership is 206.

OLIVE LODGE, NO. 842.

Was organized April 28, 1884, with forty-three charter members and the following officers: S. A. Smith, past protector; J. W. Hillis, protector; M. F. Stowers, vice protector; M. B. Lanman, chaplain; Dollie S. Atkinson, secretary; Charles Walters, financial secretary; A. H. Cooper, guide; A. F. Woods, treasurer; J. C. Cummings, guard; J. T. Young, sentinel; Charles Alexander, medical examiner; T. J. Cooper, O. T. Rodgers and Charles Alexander, trustees. The present officers are: M. E. Walker, past protector; Katie Bauer, protector; Mary Manion, vice protector; F. M. Walker, recording secretary; Harvey B. Brummett, financial secretary; Bertha Sites, treasurer; Stella Baker, chaplain; Wm. Gaberts, guardian; Dan White, sentinel; Mrs. Hornbrook, Edwin Artes and Jack Odell, trustees. The present membership is 212.

LILLY LODGE, NO. 1015.

Was organized March 6, 1895, with fifty-four members and the following officers: John Heide, past protector; Chris Kratz, protector;

John Junker, vice protector; Gus Miller, secretary; Theo. Miller, financial secretary; John Heide, treasurer; Lena Thalmuller, chaplain; Mrs. John Younker, guide; Miss Johanna Matt, inner guard; John V. Kullman, sentinel. The present officers are: Louis Boesche, past protector; Henry C. Judith, protector; Mary Alexander, vice protector; Christian Kratz, Sr., secretary; Fred Taschner, financial secretary; F. J. Wittmer, treasurer; Anna Eden, chaplain; William Schmitt, guardian; August Scherger, sentinel; M. Alexander, Charles Strass and H. C. Judeth, trustees. The present membership is 135.

MARTHA LODGE, NO. 1107.

Was organized November 20, 1885, with thirty-four charter members and the following officers: James L. Davis, past protector Alfred H. Mathews, protector; Mary B. Pierce, vice protector; Sarah J. Snyder, chaplain; George Settlemier, recording secretary; George Settlemier, financial secretary; Donia Siegling, guide; Lidia E. Eves, guardian; Fred W. Smith, sentinel; Thomas W. Ranes, treasurer. The present officers are: Amelia Kounz, past protector; David F. Himmelheber, protector; Susan J. Powers, vice protector; Rachel Muth, chaplain; George W. Kounz, recording secretary; Phoebe Walden, financial secretary; Emil Levy, treasurer; Tillie Reese, guide; Christina Lutz, guardian; Henry P. Garritt, sentinel; G. J. Crowe, James L. Davis and Eva Elliott, trustees. The highest membership is 217.

CRESCENT CITY LODGE, NO. 1292.

Was organized March 21, 1888, with eighty-six charter members and the following officers: J. J. Klippert, past protector; Mollie Stenbridge, protector; Emma Smith, vice protector; Elmer E. Cooper, secretary; Hattie I. Durham, financial secretary; Fred J. Wittmer, treasurer; Katie Blum, chaplain; Ida Koenig, guide; Ira Culp, guardian; George S. Pritchett, sentinel. The present officers are: Charles W. McKinney, past protector; William H. Mosley, protector; Thomas E. Crumbaugh, vice protector; Rosa Ranes, chaplain; Charles T. Bottomly, secretary; Victor B. Adams, financial secretary; Lillian Parvin, treasurer; Sophia Snyder, guide; Alice Dodds, guardian; Frank Vaughn, sentinel; Thomas M. Ranes, John H. Moellenkamp and Alice Kriepke, trustees. The present membership is 152.

FREUNDSCHAFT LODGE, NO. 1581.

Was organized December 22, 1890, with ninety-two charter members and the following officers: Jacob Kohl, past protector; Lena

Thalmuller, protector; Helen Schwaner, vice protector; Nettie Gerst, secretary; Amelia Heide, financial secretary; Julius Schlumpf, treasurer; Barbara Zengler, chaplain; Anna Kohl, guide; Sophia Karl, guardian; Mary Loebs, sentinel. The present officers are: Charlotta Geiss, past protector; Lena Thalmuller, protector; Kathrina Huether, vice protector; Amelia Heide, secretary; Fred C. Schenck, financial secretary; Jacob Kohl, treasurer; Barbara Ubrich, chaplain; Kate Buchmer, guide; Josie Weigel, guardian; Elizabeth Seck, sentinel. The present membership is 188.

• HOWELL LODGE NO. 1,933

Was organized May 2, 1895, with forty-six charter members and the following officers: Dr. B. F. Rose, past protector; Elijah Lanman, protector; Mary Lamote, vice protector; Louisa Bell, chaplain; Mollie A. Bain, financial and recording secretary; J. N. Ragsdale, treasurer; Lizzie Meyers, guide; George Vaughn, guardian and sentinel. The present officers are Eliza Ragsdale, past protector; Mollie Junkerman, protector, ——— Leaychbrook, vice protector; Anna Maynihan, chaplain; Nellie Wilson, recording secretary; Mollie A. Bain, financial secretary; J. M. Ragsdale, treasurer; Harry Joice, guide; O. F. Junkerman, guardian; Lizzie Meyers, sentinel. The trustees at present are: Lizzie Ragsdale and O. F. Junkerman. Its highest membership is 130.

CHARITY LODGE NO. 1,967.

This lodge was organized October 29, 1895, with forty-eight charter members and the following officers: F. A. Gerrard, past protector; Frank Freudenberger, protector; August Behmer, vice protector; Margrath Monahan, chaplain; Annie E. Behmer, guide; Lizzie Beierlein, recording secretary; Fred J. Wittmer, financial secretary; Agnes Kirwer, treasurer; Caroline Fawcett, guardian; Barney B. Funk, sentinel. The present officers are: Charles Stanfield, past protector; Lizzie Beierlein, protector; Bertha Cooper, vice protector; Nettie Borneman, recording secretary; Henry S. Crowe, financial secretary; Mary Fox, chaplain; Rosa Barker, guide; Barney Funk, guardian; Charles Rausch, sentinel. Its highest membership is 85.

PARK LODGE NO. 2,020

Was organized March 10, 1897, with thirty-two charter members and the following officers: Henry Schwaegerle, past protector; E. D.

Williams, protector; Alice Bevins, vice protector; Rhoda M. Perigo, recording secretary; Sarah A. Pine, financial secretary; Lottie F. Senff, treasurer; Sarah E. Andrews, guide; Miss Annie Wolf, guardian and sentinel. Trustees—William A. Pine, Margaret Schwaegerle, Mary Zimmerman. Its present membership is 32.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This social order organized in Louisville, Kentucky, on June 30, 1873, and in less than four years a lodge of the order was organized in this city.

RED CLOUD LODGE, NO. 640.

This lodge was instituted May 7, 1877. Its present membership is 310. The charter members were :

George W. Lightner,	John Langsdale,	C. F. Davidson,
Patrick O'Brien,	I. H. Briscoe,	C. G. Ludwig,
John S. Snyder,	T. E. Hugo,	George W. White,
Robert Langsdale,	William Minch,	J. A. Porter.

The past officers are :

J. W. Wartmann,	H. Froelich,	Ph. Klein,
J. H. Foster,	L. Fuchs,	Ch. Hewig,
J. P. Hahn,	L. N. Wheeler,	J. H. Moore,
George L. Daum,	E. L. Veeck,	J. D. Pelz,
E. Rahm,	F. R. Kuehn,	J. T. Peck,
J. T. Hill,	George Woltgang,	G. W. Lightner,
F. L. Darr,	J. E. Bauer,	

The present officers are : George Horn, past dictator ; Julius F. Blum, dictator ; Conrad Gonnerman, vice dictator ; C. Fennimore, acting dictator ; G. L. Daum, treasurer, and Chris. Hewig, secretary.

SILVER STAR LODGE, NO. 3041.

This is a German society and was instituted January 22, 1884. Its membership is 143. The charter members were :

John G. Junker,	Jacob Baumgartner,	Julius Kasper,
Charles Hoefferlin,	Charles Hildebrand	William Niemeyer,
Henry Lutz,	Joseph Reedy,	H. W. Slotz,
Gust Ritt,	John Kastner,	Adam Lutz,
F. A. Meixner,	Jacob Kastner,	Ad. Bierbrodt,
Anton Hoffman,	L. Bachle,	Fr. Best,
Carl Stieler,	Gus Weber,	J. Schweitzer,
C. Wambach,	George Nester,	Peter Miller.

The past officers are :

Gus Ritt,	George Nester,	Joseph Reedy,
H. Fuchs,	Fr. Best,	Jac Kroener,
George Rall,	C. Schultze,	J. G. Junker,
H. H. Horst,	Ch. Roth,	R. Schneider,
C. Merle,	H. F. Groenniger.	

The present officers are : W. Rahm, Jr., solicitor ; C. Koch, ex-dictator ; F. Bauer, vice dictator ; R. Fischer, assistant dictator ; Gus Weber, reporter ; George Nester, financial reporter, and Joseph Reedy, treasurer.

SILVER CLOUD LODGE, NO. 1548.

This order was established March 31, 1879, with twenty charter members. W. F. Ogden, a printer, was most active in founding this lodge. It now has a membership of about 200.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 3572.

This lodge was instituted in July, 1890.

FRATERNAL LEGION.

The Fraternal Legion is a benevolent order, and has for its object the promotion of charity and brotherly love. The order was founded in Baltimore, Md., in July, 1881. Three camps have been established in this city.

EVANSVILLE CAMP NO. 37.

The organization of this lodge occurred October 10, 1881. Its present membership is 85. The charter members were :

Charles Nicklous,	F. C. Walter,	J. H. Schorle,
George Eigenbrodt,	G. F. Birkenmayer,	James Salat,
W. F. Blair,	Joe Ellspermann,	Charles Knapp,
James Lanboher,	Leo Hanbuch,	W. F. Altheide,
Nick Jensen,	Kr. Laubscher,	Fred Schemet,
J. H. Kerth.		

The following members have been the chief officers of this lodge : Joe Joest, commander ; Ed Weber, S. V. C. ; Joe Fritsch, J. V. C. ; Ed Ruckmar, treasurer ; Oscar Jensen, E. O. ; John Hillenbrand, adjutant ; Henry Maier, orator ; George Hank, guide ; John Martin, warden ; John Frank, sentry.

SMITH GAVITT CAMP No. 26.

This camp was organized April 1, 1884. Its membership is 109. The charter members were:

George Selzer,	John Fetz,	Ph. Schneider,
W. E. Sherwood,	William Sanders,	John S. Sherwood,
Charles A. Sherwood,	Sumner Granger,	R. M. Jones,
Harry G. Williams,	John C. Selzer,	Charles Weyand,
Robert M. Nickels,	Henry C. Laswell,	Christian Kratz, Sr.,
Christian Kratz, Jr.,	Edwin Brown,	Ph. Miller,
Thomas C. Sargent,	Alex W. Stewart,	Alex Walker,
H. W. Haynie,	Nat Mitchell,	J. W. Spain,
W. Koenig,	J. P. Lockyear,	J. Owen,
William Gavitt,	A. H. Pine,	J. W. Bedford,
F. Tinnemeyer,	U. Meeks,	Orion Meeks,
John Sauer,	J. H. Bedford,	C. W. Kerney,
F. M. Gear,	C. W. Larden,	G. A. Miller,
A. H. Fox,	L. Roth,	G. A. Phillips,
Th. Miller,	G. S. Miller,	William Jameson,
D. Weise,	R. B. Alexander,	A. Miller,
Herb. Crawford,	Ch. Roeder,	John Kochlen,
William Stratten,	H. K. Pritchard,	A. Geise,
I. A. Spalding,	Sam Smith,	S. A. Berley,
G. A. Grey,	J. A. Adams,	George Kotts,
M. Jennings,	John Tupman,	S. A. Tupman,
Louis Voelker,	T. W. Hutchens,	P. S. Koch,
J. F. Cotten,	H. P. Newmenson,	Charles Tupman,
Ch. Keach,	William Murphy.	

The past officers are Charles Weyand, N. Meyer, E. S. Pine, F. Tinnemeyer, F. F. Martin, J. W. Huckleby, Clinton Geise, R. Simpson, G. Gottman, O. S. Schwambach, F. M. Allen, J. Schorle.

LAMASCO CAMP No. 54.

This society was instituted November 30, 1888. Its membership is 54. The charter members were:

William J. Reavis,	William J. Hyde,	William H. Felker,
Samuel McClarren,	George Koerbely,	John Hartman,
Philip Woehler,	Redmond M. Lewis,	John R. Snellen,
Samuel Walker,	Fred W. Lickey,	William W. Culbertson,
John M. Prudin,	Leopold Wilhelm.	

The past officers are John Hartman, John A. Burekel, William Felker, W. W. Culbertson, John Boekenkroeger.

ORDER OF FORRESTERS.

MANHATTAN COURT, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORRESTERS NO. 420.

This lodge was instituted March 1, 1893. The membership is 74. The charter members were:

John A. Hartman,	Chas. G. Roehrig,	Fred S. Gumberts,
John Kesel,	Frank McDonald,	Wm. S. Fuchs,
Philip Willem,	Geo. P. Christ,	W. A. Beerwash,
Jacob Weirer,	John F. Glover, M. D.,	J. J. Miller,
Charles Weierbacher,	John Albecker,	Nathan Myers,
Felix J. Seiffert,	Morris Levy,	Loly Glass.

The past officers are: Charles G. Roehrig, Philip Willem and Wm. Fuchs.

COURT LAMASCO, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORRESTERS, NO. 3194.

This lodge was instituted April 15, 1896. The present membership is 48. The charter members were:

George B. Woehler,	J. H. Phillips,	Ph. Mauer,
Ph. Woehler,	Geo. Glazier,	J. E. Oliver,
Ph. Wingeter,	H. Randall,	L. Kassell,
R. M. Lewis,	C. Miller,	M. Best,
J. H. Stumpf,	J. Wengeter,	J. Klausmeier,
M. J. Wood,	E. P. Strobel,	Robt. Kirves,
N. H. Wammann,	F. W. Eberhardt,	J. Bender,
J. Strupp,	J. Voelkel,	H. Gellen,
W. P. Gebhardt,	Ed. Schmidt,	J. Fretlin,
S. P. Woehler,	C. B. Feters,	C. J. Reinhardt,
Aug. Riehl,	Sam Poole,	F. Boepkenkroeger,
O. Spore,	T. W. Bennighofen,	D. J. Freidmann,
T. W. Rice,	F. Fares,	J. W. Gralbe,
C. Venninger,	E. Woehler,	H. Fox,
F. Steffen,	F. Langner,	F. I. Woehler,
H. DeJarnett,	C. Williams,	W. Mocerf.

The officers at present are: Phil Woehler, C. R.; Henry Randell, V. C. R.; John H. Stumpf, recording secretary; William P. Gebhardt, financial secretary; M. J. Wood, treasurer; John E. Oliver, P. C. R.; J. H. Klausmeier, C. D.; E. P. Stroble, chaplain; J. Wungeter, senior woodman; E. Woehler, junior woodman; P. Wungeter, senior beadle; W. H. Wammann, junior beadle; Dr. Rose, court physician.

VANDERBURGH COURT NO. 3249.

This lodge of Independent Order of Forresters was organized May 30, 1896. It meets weekly. Its membership is steadily increasing, and it is doing good and successful work.

ORDER OF ELKS.

As everyone knows the order of Elks is made up of commercial travelers, and a jollier set of men, men with more good humor to the square inch, never banded themselves together for any purpose whatsoever. Their annual anniversary parades, in point of make-ups, out-clown the clowns and manifest more pure love of grotesque fun than was ever conceived of by the inventive brain of Bill Nye or Artemus Ward.

EVANSVILLE LODGE NO. 116, BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Was instituted in the year 1889. The membership now is 170. The charter members were: J. B. Walker, E. B. Morgan, W. E. Sherwood, A. M. Owen, H. T. Rice, S. W. Douglas and Joseph Burke. The past officers are: J. B. Walker, Ph. H. Hopkins, James A. McCoy, F. M. Gilbert and A. J. Barclay.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD.

This secret order is based on the principle of insurance, paying death and disability benefits. It is founded upon the Maccabean dynasty, the history of which is given in the two books of the Maccabees in the apocrypha of the Bible. The time of the Maccabees, who were Jewish priests, was not long before Christ—about 150 years.

The order of the Knights of the Maccabees is both fraternal and benevolent. The organization was first effected in the city of London, Ontario, in the year 1878. It spread rapidly and tents sprang up all over the land—almost in a night. The plan of ten-cent assessments for members of all ages was charged, and the order was put on a firm basis in 1880. This occasioned a temporary division in the order, but a union was effected June 1, 1881. Under the energetic leadership of Sir Knight N. S. Boynton, of Port Huron, Michigan (and he is at present the mayor of that city), the factions were harmonized, new laws were adopted, and the order was incorporated under a special law of the state legislature. He is called the Judas Maccabæus or the "father" of this order. The Ladies of the Maccabees, whose different lodges are called "hives," were recognized by the great camp in 1888, as auxiliary to the Knights of the Maccabees. This order is a prosperous institution.

As a fact that indicates the success of the Knights of the Maccabees, it may be stated that at the close of 1881 there were but 700 members; but at the close of 1896 there were 260,000 members. The surplus funds of the supreme "tent," on March 1, 1896, were over one hundred thousand dollars.

Tent No. 185 was instituted in this city January 28, 1897, with a charter membership of over seventy. They hold their meetings regularly every Thursday evening in their hall, on Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The officers of this first organization are as follows: C. A. Brehmer, Sir Knight past commander; A. D. Adams, Sir Knight commander; B. F. Hoffman, Sir Knight lieutenant commander; H. E. Fitts, Sir Knight record keeper; F. Mitchell, Sir Knight finance keeper; J. E. Edwards, Sir Knight chaplain; W. H. Jones, Sir Knight sergeant; S. J. Power, Sir Knight physician; J. H. McCutchan, Sir Knight physician; C. V. Miller, Sir Knight master at arms; W. H. Sathwhite, Sir Knight first master of guards; H. Schminke, Sir Knight second master of guards; Thomas Watson, Sir Knight sentinel, and N. C. Ogden, Sir Knight picket.

THE HOME FORUM.

This organization was incorporated in April, 1887, as the "Independent Order of Knights and Ladies of Honor," in Chicago. On December 13, 1892, the name was changed to "Home Forum Benefit Order." It is a fraternal order as well as an aid to the disabled and bereft. Its life indemnity is its prime purpose. A Forum was founded in Evansville in October, 1895, known as the Evansville Forum No. 688. Its charter members were:

William A. Page.	John L. Geissler,	Anna Lynn,
Thomas G. Hitch,	William A. Connor,	Katie Bailey,
John H. Bailey,	William F. Martin,	Amelia B. Uzel,
Robert Abbott,	Dr. W. E. McCool,	Lucy DePray,
Eben C. Poole.		

The names of the officers are as follows: George K. Denton, president; Frank E. Willes, first vice president; Rose E. Dunn, M. D., second vice president; Dr. Charles F. Boyden, secretary; Eben C. Poole, treasurer; Preston C. Munger, historian; John B. Culbertson, orator; Frank Nelson, assistant orator; William A. Connor, porter; William A. Smith, guard; C. F. Boyden and R. E. Dunn, medical examiners; Eben C. Poole, John B. Culbertson and Frank E. Willes, directors.

RED MEN.

Wahkee Tribe No. 150, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted July 17, 1892. The membership is 156. The charter members were:

Ed. M. Crisp,	Ira A. Culp,	Ed. J. Laval,
Wm. E. Denzer,	Wm. J. Crisp,	F. J. White,
J. W. Schmidt,	W. W. Marshall,	Henry J. Grote,
E. A. Hoffman,	A. H. Schlange,	W. A. Legeman,
J. C. Ballew,	E. M. Morris,	Sam N. Grant,
Al. Longfellow,	Frank A. Stevens,	Geo. D. Boicourt,
Lev. Hinkins,	Herb Sturtevant,	A. L. Flickner,
Ad. Stallman,	Chas. R. Saberton,	A. J. Feay,
H. Sullivan,	J. Ostermann,	Will Brizius,
E. M. Sherwood,	C. L. Harlinfels,	John Weigel.
John Schaefer,	Wm. McKinley,	

The past officers are:

C. R. Saberton,	J. Lutz,	H. Jeffrey,
E. M. Morris,	J. D. Steinbach,	C. N. Bivins,
I. A. Culp,	J. Ostermeyer,	W. A. Legeman.
W. J. Crisp,	J. Weigel,	

This tribe is composed almost entirely of young men, who believe in enjoying life in the truest sense; not, however, losing sight of the fact that by binding themselves together in one common band of fraternity there is a guarantee of assistance and protection in times of distress and sickness.

The Improved Order of Red Men had its inception in the famous Boston Tea Party, which story receives a prominent place in all histories of the United States. The order's watchwords are "freedom, friendship and charity," and its primary objects are to promote among men the exercise and practice of the true principles of benevolence and charity, the care and protection of the widows and orphans of its members, and the cultivation of friendly relations with those who have entered its circle. The democratic influences which attended its birth, the idea that all men are equal, are the tenets of the order, and what a man is, not what he possesses, constitutes his claim for recognition among the brotherhood.

LIBERTY COUNCIL NO. 14, ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.

This order was instituted August 31, 1892. Its membership is 75. The charter members were:

Robert Abbott,	P. P. Bennett,	W. H. Brady,
J. P. Conner,	W. A. Conner,	E. L. Carter,
H. L. Damm,	J. L. Geissler,	Louisa M. Geisser,
Virginia Abbott,	John Geisser, Jr.,	J. T. Hinson,
W. H. Jones,	H. S. Lynn,	Nathan Meyer,
H. N. Martin,	W. K. Martin,	J. P. McDonagh,
Anna Davidson,	Mary L. Arend,	William McGinness,
D. Nolte,	J. L. Rouse,	G. W. Rose,
Laura S. Sands,	Sarah McCutchan.	Belle Martin,
Julia Myer,	Martha V. Conner,	M. J. Scott,
Minnie J. Leohigh,	Fannie Lees,	Anna Lyon,
Harriet Knotts,	Gusta Karschofsky,	Mary A. Hofmeister,
Sallie M. Hinson,	Nettie Gerst,	Kate Martin,
Robert A. Smith,		

The past officers are :

George W. Rose,	John T. Hinson,	Robert Abbott,
John Payne,	H. L. Damm.	C. C. Culp,
A. M. Schneider.		

The present officers are: A. M. Schneider, past councillor; H. L. Damm, councillor; Kate Bailey, vice councillor; John T. Hinson, secretary; W. K. Martin, treasurer; Anna Lapsley, prelate; C. V. Lowe, marshal; Harriet Knotts, warden; Mary S. Wherle, guard.

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 50, ORDER OF UNITY.

This order was instituted March 6, 1896. Its present membership numbers 54. The charter members were:

Ernest L. Uzel,	Etta Martin,	Wm. F. Martin,
John C. Switzer,	Paul A. Uzel,	Dr. Carl G. Viehe,
Wm. G. Connor,	Ferdinand Williams,	Edgar Woods,
Cora Haynie,	Wm. Haynie,	Mathilda Marsch,
Cordelia Jones,	Ernest L. Jones,	Amelia B. Uzel,
Elizabeth Powell,	Leonard Litschgi,	James F. Bennett,
Cornelius Hotschkiss,	Salis J. Golden,	Thomas Gaddis,
Mattie Gaddis,	Joe M. Gates,	Salis B. Gates,
Wm. F. Stine,	Wm. J. Cain,	Mary Lenfers,
John A. Morsch,	Mary E. Morsch,	

The Order of Unity is a benevolent organization to provide for its members during sickness or disability and at death. It was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1893.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL UNION.

This order is one designed to better its members in every way.

FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL, NO. 88.

This council was established January 16, 1894. It meets weekly and has a large membership of earnest workers for the good of the council.

EVANSVILLE COUNCIL, NO. 120.

This council was instituted January 14, 1896. Its membership numbers 56. The charter members were:

F. C. Gore,	Harry Hunter,	W. Failing,
H. S. Mitchell,	J. A. Buckham,	B. A. Smith,
G. H. Place,	S. Saulmon,	J. Salat,
F. C. Ohning,	H. Euler,	C. H. Jennings,
O. Mitchell,	J. R. Buckham,	C. W. McKinney,
M. Place,	M. E. Schor,	H. Agner,
F. M. Jones,	H. Guilkey,	Stella Yost,
F. X. Smith,	J. H. Moellenkamp,	V. Abbott,
F. H. Jones.		

The present officers are: C. W. McKinney, past president; F. C. Gore, president; J. H. Moellenkamp, vice president; J. A. Buckham, financial accountant; Frank Henn, adjuster; M. E. Schor, prelate; V. Abbott, chronicler; S. Yost, herald; F. X. Smith, sentinel; Ernst Uzel, picket. The trustees are: H. S. Mitchell, F. C. Ohning and J. Salat.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

White Oak Camp, No. 26, Woodmen of the World, was instituted December 23, 1892. The membership is 225. The charter members were:

Eli Whetstone,	S. D. Lett,	W. A. Page,
H. Stallman,	W. A. Williams,	A. H. Kerth,
C. D. Hurst,	Simon Ping,	E. G. Miller,
W. H. Ruston,	John Hassing,	Adolph Krug,
M. E. Sanderson,	W. F. Cleveland,	A. E. Swope,
Ch. Haller,	Ch. Kreiger,	Ed. Grill,
J. L. Purdue,	L. H. Levy,	H. L. Young,
F. W. Grange,	A. C. Hawkins,	Otto Steinbach,
Chas. Koens,	J. H. Mesker,	L. Joest,
H. J. Straub,	Geo. Medcalf,	L. Worsham,
F. Vogt,	A. Cox,	W. J. Hancock,
H. J. Brinker,	C. F. Jamison,	J. H. Conn,
F. L. Pierce,	G. L. Sweikert,	C. Younker,
C. S. Young,	H. J. Builtman,	Louis Tepe,
H. J. Christman,	H. S. Sparrenberger,	J. Wasson,
A. J. Feay,	O. M. Radcliff, Jr.,	Robt. Smith,
J. F. Bittrolff,	C. H. Hoppen.	

The officers for the first year were: S. D. Lett, C. Com.; E. G. Miller, Adv. Lieut.; Albert E. Swope, banker; Wm. A. Page, clerk. The present officers are: Charles S. Young, C. Com.; Charles T. Bottomly, Adv. Lieut.; Louis Oehlmann, banker; Wm. A. Williams, clerk.

HEBREW ORDERS.

The B'nai B'rith (sons of the covenant) is a Hebrew secret order. Thisbe Lodge, No. 24, was instituted in this city May 9, 1860. This is an old and prosperous order.

Kersher Shel Barsel (knot of iron) is also a Hebrew secret order. Spinoza Lodge No. 136 was founded here July 27, 1874. It is a prosperous order.

OTHER ORDERS.

The Court of Honor has a lodge in this city. Pioneer District Court No. 205 was organized November 19, 1896.

The Equitable Aid Union instituted Columbia Union No. 809 on September 10, 1895.

The American Protective Association organized Council No. 61 in January, 1894. This order has a large membership.

The Modern Woodmen of America established Evansville camp No. 3,613 on February 26, 1896.

The National Union is represented in this city by Evansville Council No. 786, which was organized November 11, 1896.

Evansville Court No. 10, Tribe of Ben Hur, was organized in May, 1894. It is a benevolent order,

There are several lodges of the United Brothers of Friendship. This is a colored order. There is Asbury lodge No. 1, Young Men's Hope lodge No. 9, Pride of David lodge No. 25, Mount Bethel Temple No. 10 (ladies), Mount Olive Temple No. 8 (ladies), Golden Rule Temple No. 4 (ladies), Queen Victoria Temple No. 25 (ladies).

It may be here noted of the secret and benevolent orders, that others have been organized, existed for a time and then passed away—just as is true in all things.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

On February 18, 1892, the first Evansville commandery, No. 200, Knights of St. John, was organized by W. W. Cheezum, senior, who

was then state organizer. The initial members were about fifty in number, and the presiding officers were as follows: P. H. Cunningham, president; Gus Muhlhausen, secretary, J. M. Funke, Captain. Unrivalled enthusiasm characterized this, the mother commandery; and following in regular order were organized: St. Matthew's commandery, No. 213, Mt. Vernon, Indiana, 1893; Independence commandery, No. 221, Evansville, Indiana, 1894; St. Edward's commandery, No. 250, Evansville, Indiana, 1895; St. Mary's commandery, No. 259, Evansville, Indiana, 1895; St. Anthony's commandery, No. 268, Evansville, Indiana, 1895; St. Boniface commandery, No. 280, Evansville, Indiana, 1896; St. Bernard's commandery, No. 296, Rockport, Indiana, 1896.

Owing to the greatly increased membership and untiring energy of the above mentioned commanderies, on October 24, 1895, Evansville battalion of sixth district of Indiana was organized by H. T. Rush, then assistant adjutant general and organizer. Captain Nicholas Kohl was elected colonel of said battalion. February 14, 1896, the respective officers of the sixth battalion were duly installed at Evans hall. The installation services were public and under the command of Col. H. T. Rush. Rev. Joseph Dickman, chaplain of the battalion, acted as installing officer. The officers of the battalion, who are now presiding, are the following: Nicholas Kohl, colonel; J. M. Funke, lieutenant colonel; Theodore Kohl, senior major; Gus Muhlhausen, junior major, and Henry Buehner, adjutant.

The members of the Evansville commanderies have been especially favored in receiving appointments from the supreme commanders, among whom may be mentioned Rev. P. H. Rowen, of commandery No. 200, who was elected supreme treasurer for two years; Henry Luebbberman, of No. 213, who received the appointment of adjutant general, and H. T. Rush, of No. 200, who was selected pay-master general.

It was also due to the earnest efforts of commandery No. 200 that the national convention was held in this city in 1895.

The Knights of St. John is a fraternal and beneficiary, as well as a uniformed, semi-military and social organization. Its chief and worthy objects are the caring for its sick members, the payment of a weekly indemnity, and also a death benefit. It is one of the few organizations that combine military and social features. The sixth district of Indiana comprises the following counties: Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Orange, Martin, Lawrence, Sullivan, Greene, Monroe, Owen, Knox and

Daviess. All commanderies in any of the above counties are under the supervision of the Evansville battalion with headquarters at Evansville, Indiana. Thus in a short space of a few years, from one commandery, whose membership scarce exceeded fifty, with no equipments save energy and courage, have sprung the seven strong, stalwart organizations comprising the sixth battalion of Indiana.

LONE STAR, NO. 56.

The information for this lodge was not received in time to have it appear in its proper place among the A. O. U. W. lodges.

This lodge was instituted September 10, 1879. There were forty-five charter members. The following were the first officers elected: W. F. Smith, P. M. W.; H. E. Chapman, foreman; John M. Shaneman, recorder; P. Gentry, receiver; Thomas R. Green, I. W.; C. H. Roberts, M. W.; L. A. Hitch, overseer; Fred Baker, Fin.; J. Hennel, guide; E. Thomas, O. W. The number of present membership is 275. The past officers were:

Fred. Baker,
John Atkins,
J. B. Sessengut,
Louis Newman,
Ed. J. Keil,
Louis W. Brizius,

John M. Shaneman,
Ben. R. Sands,
Chas. J. Breidenbach,
Jas. Jacobsohn,
Wm. Edgar Males,
Wm. E. Sweeney.

John Sauer,
H. L. Sickman,
Aaron M. Weil,
Geo. Weigel,
Henry Wunderlich,



CHAPTER XXI.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Military Orders—An Invaluable Record of Farragut Post, G. A. R.—A Complete List and History of All Who Have Ever Belonged to It—The Woman's Relief Corps—The Sons of Veterans—The Old Soldiers—Other Military Organizations.

Out of the bloody civil war was born the Grand Army of the Republic. It originated in the thought of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, and the first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., in April, 1866. Since then the Grand Army has spread to every state and territory in the Union, until it now numbers about 400,000 grizzled, battle-scarred old veterans.

FARRAGUT POST NO. 27.

This post, in the department of the Indiana G. A. R., was founded June 24, 1881. The names of charter members were:

<u>W. H. Keller,</u>	C. H. Myerhoff,	Wm. Warren,
August Leich,	Philip C. Helder,	J. W. Compton,
H. A. Mattison,	Jacob W. Messick,	W. A. Sluder,
Conrad Reichert,	J. H. Holtman,	Thos. A. Bates,
John C. Bickham,	Jackson Brown,	Geo. L. Daum,
Robert Day,	Chas. Denby,	Isidor Esslinger,
S. P. Gillett,	Michael Gorman,	August Grundman,
John J. Hays,	C. N. Helmerich,	Jos. Hennel,
Geo. Hitch,	John J. Kleiner,	Peter Marker,
G. C. McDermott,	John W. Messick,	Geo. H. Neekamp,
Duke Nicholson,	I. H. Odell,	W. S. Pollard,
John Rheinlander,	A. C. Rosencranz,	Henry R. Sanders,
S. B. Sansom,	E. F. Schatzer,	Louis Sickenberger,
Chas. A. Smith,	Robert Smith,	E. H. Stephens,
Reinhard Strassweg,	Ed. Tombler,	Bernard Wagner,
Jesse W. Walker.		

The officers of Farragut post for the year 1897 are as follows: William Nelson, past commander; L. N. Wheeler, senior vice commander; William Elliott, junior vice commander; George G. McGrew, adjutant; William Warren, quartermaster; Dr. J. W. Compton, surgeon; S. B.

Sansom, chaplain; George J. Geissler, O. D.; Herman Knoll, O. C.; George J. Vickery, sergeant major; S. B. Lewis, Q. M. S.; Byron Parsons, trustee. The past commanders are :

W. H. Keller,	C. H. Myerhoff,	A. C. Rosencranz,
Jacob W. Messick,	A. J. McCutchan,	C. J. Murphy,
H. C. Gooding,	H. A. Mattison,	J. R. Elderfield,
W. H. Gudgel,	Jos. C. Overell,	August Leich.

The post has had 650 members on its roll, 62 of whom have died. *in 174*
 Its present membership is 313.

DESCRIPTIVE RECORD.

From the "Descriptive Book, Farragut Post No. 27, Department of Indiana, G. A. R.," we obtain the following valuable information pertaining to every one who has ever belonged to the post. This record will itself be a monument to the patriotism and heroism of those whose names are here inscribed. It will be read by many, and will be more durable than brass, for it will live in the hearts of its readers. What a glory clings to the little button-badge of him who is able to wear it! What a proud history he leaves for his family! What a blessed thought that his country will survive him for the good of his children!



HERE IS A LIST OF THE HEROES OF FARRAGUT POST NO. 27:

NAME	1897 26	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE			Length of Ser-vice Months	Nature of Wounds Received	In What Eng'g'm't Wounded	Date of Death
			Date	Rank	Co	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co	Regiment		
Wm. H. Keller	55	Pottsville, Pa.	April, 1861	Private	A	8 Ind. Vol.	Sept. 1865	Captain	G	8 Ind. Vol.	Mar. 23 '62	
Chas. H. Myerhoff	53	Cincinnati, O.	April, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Vol.	June 24, '64	1st Lieutenant	E	14 Ind. Vol.	Winc. Va. Jun. 4, '64	
Geo. H. Neckamp	53	Prussia	July 2, '61	Master's mate	F	U. S. Navy	July 31, '64	Priv. Mus.	B	24 Ind. Vol.		
August Leich	59	Indiana	May 22, '62	Private	B	35 Ind. Inf.	June 10, '65	Surgeon	B	35 Ind. Inf.		
Michael Gorman	72	Kentucky	Nov. '62	Assist. Surg.	F	17 Ky. Inf.	July, '65		A	17 Ky. Inf.		
John W. Messick	66	Ohio	Sept. '61	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.	July, '65	Captain	K	42 Ind. Inf.		
Jacob W. Messick	57	Illinois	Sept. '61	Private	A	1 Mo. and Rd	April, '65	1st Lieutenant	K	32 Mo. Inf.		
Wm. A. Studer	69	Prussia	April 19, '61	Private	A	14 Ind. Vol.	June 7, '64	Private	H	14 Ind. Vol.		
Conrad Reichert	59	Moldavia	April 19, '61	Private	H	17 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 8, '65	Private	H	17 Ind. Inf.		
John H. Holman	56	Holland	May 8, '61	Private	A	6 Ky. Vol	Sept. 23, '64	2d Lieutenant	A	6 Ky. Vol		
Thomas A. Bates	56	England	July 14, '61	Private	A	6 Ky. Vol	Sept. 23, '64	2d Lieutenant	A	6 Ky. Vol		
Jackson Brown	68	Germany	1861	Private	B	14 Ind. Inf.	Apr. 23, '64	Private	B	14 Ind. Inf.		
George L. Daum	57	England	July 2, '61	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	July 30, '64	Private	F	24 Ind. Vol.		
Robert Dry	66	Virginia	Sept. '61	1st. Col	F	24 Ind. Inf.	Feb. '65	Colonel	F	24 Ind. Inf.		
Chas. Deady	63	Germany	Aug. 24, '61	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 16, '65	Captain	K	32 Ind. Inf.		
George Essinger	56	Indiana	Sept. 30, '56	Moshipman	K	U. S. Navy	Dec. 30, '71	Lieut. Com.	K	U. S. Navy		
Aug. Grudman	52	England	Aug. '61	Seaman	K	U. S. Navy	May, '64	Artillery Capt.	K	U. S. Navy		
John J. Heller	52	Germany	Sep. 20, '61	Private	K	42 Ind. Vol	July 21, '65	Serg t Major	K	42 Ind. Vol		
Philip C. Helder	52	Germany	Sep. 20, '61	Private	K	42 Ind. Vol	July 21, '65	Serg t Major	K	42 Ind. Vol		
C. H. Helmerich	52	Germany	Sep. 20, '61	Private	K	42 Ind. Vol	July 21, '65	Serg t Major	K	42 Ind. Vol		
George Hiltch	52	Pennsylvania	June 20, '63	Private	G	86 Ohio Inf	Feb. 10, '65	Private	G	86 Ohio Inf		
John J. Kleiner	52	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	Private	E	65 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Corporal	E	65 Ind. Inf		
Freder Mark	52	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Corporal	E	65 Ind. Inf		
John A. Matson	52	Philadelphia	Oct. 29, '61	Captain	I	23 Ky. Vol	Dec. 27, '65	Sergeant	I	23 Ky. Vol		
G. C. W. McDermott	52	Indiana	Sept. 3, '61	Musician	A	42 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 4, '64	Musician	A	42 Ind. Inf		
John H. Medick	57	Indiana	July, '63	Private	E	24 Ind. Inf.	Nov. '65	Corporal	E	24 Ind. Inf		
W. S. Pollard	59	Carroll, Ill	July 15, '61	2d Lieutenant	K	24 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 13, '65	Lieut. Colonel	K	24 Ind. Inf		
John R. Rhetlander	59	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	Captain	F	23 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 13, '64	Lieut. Colonel	F	23 Ind. Inf		
A. C. Roesenranger	54	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	1st Lieutenant	F	4 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 13, '65	Major	F	4 Ind. Inf		
Z. H. Sanders	54	Germany	May 4, '61	Captain	I	2 Wis. Inf.	Sept. 3, '65	Major	I	2 Wis. Inf		
E. T. Samsom	54	Germany	June 7, '61	Private	I	14 Ind. Vol	Apr. 23, '64	2d Lieutenant	I	14 Ind. Vol		
E. T. Schaefer	61	Bavaria	July 7, '61	Private	C	20 N. Y. Vol	June 1, '64	1st Lieut.	C	20 N. Y. Vol		
Chas. Smith	59	Newton, Mass.	June 14, '61	Private	F	15 Ind. Vol.	June 25, '64	Serg Major	F	15 Ind. Vol.		
E. H. Stephens	50	Germany	Apr. 21, '61	Private	H	17 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 25, '65	Sergeant	H	17 Ind. Inf		
Reinh. Straussweg	56	Germany	Apr. 21, '61	Private	H	17 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 25, '65	Sergeant	H	17 Ind. Inf		
Edward Tumbler	56	Germany	Apr. 21, '61	Private	H	17 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 25, '65	Sergeant	H	17 Ind. Inf		
Bernard Wagner	65	France	Sept. 20, '61	Lieut. Q. M.		11 Del. Cav.	Sept. 30, '65	Captain	F	11 Del. Cav		
Jesse W. Walker	65	France	Sept. 20, '61	Lieut. Q. M.		11 Del. Cav.	Sept. 30, '65	Captain	F	11 Del. Cav		

Dec 6/64

NAME	B th place	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE				FINAL DISCHARGE				Nature of Wounds Received	In What Eng'm't Wounded	Date of Death
		Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment			
Will Warren	Evansville	Feb. 1862	Private	F	24 Ind.	Oct. 21, '63	Private	F	24 Reg. Ind.	Frac. Rl. arm, amputated	Champ'n Hill, May 16, 1863	
J. W. Davidson												
John M. Laughlin	Ireland	June 7, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	June 7, '64	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.			Dec. 4, '87
James L. Orr		Sept. 1861	1st quarter m.		42 Ind. Inf.	July, '63	Capt. C. S. Vol.					Age 43
Bryon Parsons	Germany	July 15, '61	Captain	C	94 N. Y. Inf.		Major					
Chas. S. Barton	Vand'g Co. Ind	Aug. 7, '62	Private	K	21 Mo. Vol.	April 19, '66	Captain	K	94 N. Y. Inf.			
J. S. Buchanan						June 29, '65	Private	F	21 Mo. Vol.			Nov. 24, '84
Alex. Gilchrist							Lieut. Colonel					Age 48
Wm. T. Hodson	Indiana	Mar. 15, '64	Captain	A	1 Ind. Cav.		Bret. Maj. Staff					
S. R. Hornbrook	Ohio	Aug. 11, '62	Captain	G	120 Ind. Vol.	Jan. 8, '66	Private	G	120 Ind. Vol.			
Louis Langolf						July, '65	Captain	A	65 Ind. Vol.			
Thomas Ruston	Indiana	Oct. 9, '61	Private	A	58 Ind. Vol.	July 25, '63	First Lieut	A	58 Ind. Vol.			Nov. 11, '89
Samuel E. Smith	Kentucky	Sept. 13, '61	Private	E	11 Ky. Vol.	Sept. 1, '62	Private	E	11 Ky. Vol.			Age 45
Christ Wunderlich							Corporal					
Joseph Hennel	Ohio	April 19, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Vol.	June 24, '64	Private	E	14 Ind. Vol.			Apr. 20, '82
Wm. D. Harmon	Massachusetts	April 19, '61	Private	E	10 Ohio Vol.	June 19, '64	Corporal	E	10 Ohio Vol.			Age 42
Robert Maeder	Germany	Aug. 15, '61	Corporal	C	1 Ind. Cav.	Feb. 19, '62	Second Lieut.	C	1 Ind. Cav.			
Christ Weisel	Indiana	Sept. 8, '62	Private	I	83 Ind. Inf.	June 1, '64	Private	A	83 Ind. Inf.			
Louis Koehler	Germany	April 18, '61	1st Lieutenant	B	45 N. Y. Inf.	Jan. 2, '65	Captain	I	178 N. Y. Inf.			Aug. 17, '89
Leslie Lawrence	Indiana		Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.		Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.			Age 71
John C. Bickham	Cincinnati, O	Aug. 22, '62	Private	F	79 O. Vol. Inf.	June 9, '65	Private	F	79 Ohio Inf.			Mar. 14, '83
Duke Nicholson	Indiana	April, 1864	1st Lieutenant	K	136 Ind. Inf.	Oct. '65	Adjutant	F	143 Ind. Inf.			Age 51
Ed. P. Elliott	Illinois	Oct. 1861	Private	F	56 Ill. Inf.		Capt. & A. A. G.					
Sol. Gundrum	Pennsylvania	June 7, 1861	Private	G	14 Ind. Inf.	Mar. 27, '68	Corporal	E	8 U. S. V			
Geo. McKillop	Ireland	May, 1864	Private	F	51 N. Y. Inf.	June 20, '65	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.			
Fred Eberhardt	Germany	April 19, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.							
John Georget	Germany	June 7, '61	Private	I	42 Ind. Inf.							
Josiah Phair	Indiana	Aug. 30, '62	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.							
F. W. Prescott	N. Hampshire	April 20, '61	Private	I	19 V. S. Inf.							
August Schmidt	Germany	Oct. 7, '61	Musician	D	36 Ind. Inf.							
Isaiah L. Smith	Ohio	July 16, '61	Private	I	1 N. H. Inf.							
Theodor Benz	Germany	Aug. 18, '62	Sergeant	F	65 Ind. Inf.							
J. L. McCutchan	Indiana	Aug. 23, '62	Sergeant	H	91 Ind. Inf.							
S. N. Curnick	England	Aug. 28, '62	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.							
John Woodruff	England	April 19, '61	Private	G	14 Ind. Inf.	June 6, '64	Private	C	4 U. S. Art.			
Robert Smith			Private	D	1 Ind. Cav.							
Isaac F. Talbott	Piqua, O	July 2, '61	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	May, '63	Sergeant	E	24 Ind. Inf.			Mar. 22, '87
Chas. C. Schreeder	Prussia	Mar. 10, '63	Private	D	2 Ohio Inf.	Feb. 2, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.			Age 54
Willet R. Wayman	Indiana	July 2, '61	Private	F	2 Ohio Inf.	July 25, '64	Corporal	F	1 Ind. H. A.			
F. S. Wesseler	Indiana	Aug. 14, '62	Private	F	87 Ill. Inf.	Sept. 1, '63	Private	F	87 Ill. Inf.			
J. D. Carmody	Geneva, N. Y.	May 19, '61	Private	C	10 Ill. V. Inf.	Sept. 24, '63	Second Lieut.	K	19 Wis. Inf.			
C. C. Genuing	New York	Sept. 1, '61	Musician	C	42 Ind. Inf.	March, '62	Musician	K	42 Ind. Inf.			
Christian Hellman	Germany	July, '61	Private		1 Ind. Bat.	Sept. 10, '64	Sergeant		1 Ind. Batt.			

William Reavis	Indiana	Nov. 15, '61	Private	G	56 Ill. Inf.	Nov. 25, '62	Captain	G	56 Ill. Inf.	12	Age 84 Feb. 27, '96
Ed Turnock	England	Apr. 23, '61	Private	B	15 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 25, '62	Captain	C	12 Ind. Cav.	62	
James C. Farrow	New Jersey	Aug. 2, '61	Musician	A	23 Penn. Inf.	Sept. 1, '64	Sergeant	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	
George W. Heidt	Germany	Jan. 3, '62	Private	E	63 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 3, '65	Private	A	63 Ind. Inf.	28	
Fred Herrmann	Germany	Feb. 13, '64	Private	E	1 Wis. Inf.	Sept. 24, '65	Private	E	1 Wis. Inf.	18	
John C. Muth	Indiana	June 7, '61	Private	G	14 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 1864	Private	C	4 U. S. Art.	37	
Fred Preis	Germany	July, 1861	Private	K	1 Ind. Bat.	Aug. 1864	Private	K	1 Ind. Bat.	36	
Louis Eller	Germany	Sept. 8, '61	Corporal	K	32 Ind. Inf.	April 24, '62	Corporal	K	32 Ind. Inf.	8	
Philipp Klaus	Germany	July 20, '61	Captain	K	1 Ind. Bat.	June 23, '64	Captain	K	1 Ind. Bat.	35	
Marlin Noweller	Germany	July 1861	Private	B	1 Ind. Bat.	Aug. 10, '63	1st Lieut.	B	27 Ohio Inf.	22	
Henry Tepe	Ohio	Sept. 11, '61	Sergeant	D	8 Conn. Inf.	May 2, '63	Sergeant	D	8 Conn. Inf.	17	
John Vogler	Germany	Sept. 3, '61	Private	D	42 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 10, '64	Private	D	42 Ind. Inf.	27	
John Albecker	Ohio	1861	Private	A	32 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 10, '64	Private	A	32 Ind. Inf.	10	
Henry Ploeger	Prussia	Aug. 24, '61	Private	K	80 U. S. C. Inf.	March 1, '67	Asst. Surgeon	K	80 U. S. C. Inf.	43	
Walter Faling	New York	Aug. 14, '63	Asst. Surgeon	A	25 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 18, '65	Private	B	25 Ind. Inf.	24	
Jacob Gading	Germany	July 8, '61	Private	C	153 O. N. G.	July 18, '65	Private	C	153 O. N. G.	25	
John Juengling	Germany	May 2, '64	Private	B	153 O. N. G.	July 18, '65	Private	B	153 O. N. G.	25	
S. B. Lewis	New York	May 2, '64	Private	C	153 O. N. G.	July 18, '65	Private	C	153 O. N. G.	25	
Eli Overlin	Louisiana	Aug. 19, '61	Private	K	15 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 1894	Corporal	K	15 Ind. Inf.	36	
George W. Warren	Louisiana	June 14, '61	Leader of band	K	15 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 1894	Corporal	K	15 Ind. Inf.	36	
D. S. Wilson	Indiana	Aug. 22, '62	Private	G	91 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 10, '65	Sergeant	G	91 Ind. Inf.	35	
Jabez Woolley	Indiana	Aug. 22, '62	Corporal	H	129 Tenn. Inf.	July 10, '65	Sergeant	H	129 Tenn. Inf.	12	
Charles Yaeger	England	Dec. 1861	Seaman	H	Gun Bat.	Nov. 14, '62	Seaman	A	G. B. Cin.	45	
A. J. McCutchan	Indiana	Sept. 9, '61	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.	July 21, '65	Captain	A	42 Ind. Inf.	45	
Philip Sommers	Germany	Dec. 12, '62	Bugler	A	27 N. Y. Art'y	June 22, '65	Bugler	A	27 N. Y. Art'y	30	
Philip Klein	France	July 12, '61	Musician	K	25 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 1, '62	Musician	K	25 Ind. Inf.	13	
Charles S. Roberts	Kentucky	March 2, '65	Private	K	150 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 4, '65	Sergeant	K	150 Ind. Inf.	5	
J. M. Shackelford	Kentucky	Sept. 1861	Colonel	K	25 Ky. Inf.	Dec. 1863	Brig. Gen.	K	25 Ky. Inf.	24	
W. D. Ewing	Pennsylvania	Oct. 1861	Musician	A	11 Pa. Res. Co.	Aug. 4, '65	1st Lieut.	A	Mtd. Pa. Vol.	20	
George W. Goode	Evansville	Aug. 22, '61	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.	June 15, '65	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.	46	
Charles D. Eaves	Indiana	Feb. 13, '62	Private	K	61 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 23, '65	Corporal	K	61 Ind. Inf.	34	
Wm. T. File	Germany	Aug. 1, '62	Private	H	61 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Private	H	61 Ind. Inf.	35	
Geo. J. Marks	Kentucky	Aug. 18, '62	Private	H	8 Ky. Cav.	Sept. 23, '65	Private	H	8 Ky. Cav.	13	
Robert M. Nickels	Maine	July 5, '62	Private	E	13 Penn. Cav.	June 25, '65	Sergeant	E	13 Penn. Cav.	38	
Jacob Teutsch	Germany	Aug. 21, '61	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 7, '61	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.	36	
Chas. Kretschmar	Germany	Feb. 16, '62	Private	D	6 Ind. Bat.	March 6, '65	Private	D	6 Ind. Bat.	11	
Warren S. Smith	Massachusetts	Nov. 16, '61	Private	E	8 Ind. Bat.	Feb. 3, '65	Private	E	8 Ind. Bat.	20	
Chas. H. Butterfield	Maine	Nov. 16, '61	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	July 11, '65	Lieut. Col.	E	91 Ind. Inf.	11	
W. H. Guder	Indiana	Jan. 1865	Major	H	143 Ind. Inf.	July 24, '65	Lieut. Col.	H	143 Ind. Inf.	37	
Joseph C. North	New York	Nov. 1861	Private	H	58 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 1863	Corporal	H	58 Ind. Inf.	10	
Michael Schenck	Germany	June 1861	Private	K	14 Ind. Inf.	June 7, '61	Private	K	14 Ind. Inf.	36	
R. C. Wilkison	Indiana	July 1864	Private	G	80 Ind. Inf.	June 5, '65	Private	G	80 Ind. Inf.	12	
Andreas Winter	Germany	Sept. 1, '61	Captain	F	82 Ind. Inf.	Feb. 15, '65	Captain	F	82 Ind. Inf.	18	
Fred Frank	Switzerland	July 6, '61	Private	K	81 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 10, '65	1st Lieut.	K	81 Ind. Inf.	42	
C. D. Heidt	Germany	July 2, '61	Private	B	24 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 3, '65	Private	B	24 Ind. Inf.	54	
F. R. Gaden	Germany	Aug. 24, '61	Private	F	32 Ind. Inf.	April 22, '65	Private	F	32 Ind. Inf.	20	
John G. Decker	Evansville	Aug. 28, '61	Private	C	32 Ind. Inf.	April 22, '65	Private	C	32 Ind. Inf.	20	
Henry M. Ball	Connecticut	Nov. 7, '62	Private	C	10 Ind. Bat.	Jan. 24, '65	1st Lieut.	C	10 Ind. Bat.	26	
Fred Becker	Germany	Nov. 11, '62	Private	C	2 Mich. Cav.	Aug. 17, '65	Private	C	2 Mich. Cav.	20	
Nicholas Gostelli	Switzerland	July 5, '61	Private	C	1 Ind. Bat.	Aug. 1864	Private	C	1 Ind. Bat.	36	

NAME	1897 1896	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE			Length of Service Month	Nature of Wounds Received	In What Eng'g'm't Wounded	Date of Death
			Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment		
Marion Wright	50	Ohio	Apr. 27, '64	Private	F	25 Ind. Inf.	July 7, '65	Private	F	25 Ind. Inf.		
Philip Zahn	60	Prussia	July 5, '61	Private		1 Ind. Bat.	Aug. '64	Private		1 Ind. Bat.		
O. W. Moore	53	Indiana	Aug. 1861	Private	A B	18 Ind. Inf.	Sept. '65	Sergeant	A B	18 Ind. Inf.		
W. H. Walker	68	Illinois	Aug. 1862	1st Lieutenant	I	111 Ill. Inf.	May, '65	Captain	A B	111 Ill. Inf.		
J. J. Bartholome	50	La ren 'b'g, Ind	Oct. 17, '64	Private	I	42 Ind. Vol.	July 21, '65	Private	I	42 Ind. Vol.		
Simon Bartholome	50	La ren 'b'g, Ind	Aug. 24, '61	Musician	A	32 Ind. Vol.	July 21, '65	Sergeant	D	32 Ind. Vol.		
Charles Gerard	53	N'w Orleans, La	Aug. 20, '61	Private	A K	106 Ohio Inf.	June 14, '65	Private	K	106 Ohio Inf.		
Louis Guerich	53	Madison, Ind	Aug. 1864	Private	D	1 U. S. Inf.	July 9, '65	Private	K G	10 Tenn. Inf.		
O. F. Jacob	61	Germany	Apr. 13, '60	Private	A	1 U. S. Inf.	Sept. 12, '65	Captain	A	1 Ind. Cav.		
Ben J. Smith	70	Gibson Co., Ind	Aug. 20, '61	Private	F	69 Ohio Vol.	Oct. 28, '65	Private	F	69 Ohio Vol.		
Jesse R. Scofield	53	Vanderburg Co., Ind	Aug. 4, '62	Private	F	69 Ohio Vol.	June 1, '65	Private	F	69 Ohio Vol.		Aug. 1, '91
William Earl	53	Decatur Co., Ind	July 23, '61	Private	H	18 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 28, '65	Sergeant	H	18 Ind. Inf.		Age 52
Joseph W. Higgins	59	England	July 23, '61	Private	K	1 Mich. Inf.	Sept. 25, '65	Private	K	1 Mich. Inf.		Apr. 3, '85
Homier P. Hopkins	59	England	Aug. 4, '62	Private	F	4 Ind. Cav.	July 7, '65	Private	F	4 Ind. Cav.		
James T. Barton	48	Indiana	Nov. 1863	Private	A	10 Ind. Cav.	Aug. 7, '65	Private	A	10 Ind. Cav.		
James Estes	45	Indiana	Sept. 1864	Private	A	25 Ind. Bat.	July, '65	Private	A	25 Ind. Bat.		
George Fender	55	Germany	Feb. 5, '65	Private	A	143 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 20, '65	Private	A	143 Ind. Inf.		Jun 29, '87
John Fey	54	Pennsylvania	July 29, '61	Private	F	9 Ill. Inf.	Nov. 26, '65	Sergeant	C B	9 Ill. Inf.		Age 41
Dan B. Norcross	56	Germany	Apr. 22, '61	Private	F	1 La. Cav.	Aug. 20, '64	Private	C	1 La. Cav.		
Anton Winthrop	54	Germany	Aug. 23, '64	Private	E	32 Ind. Vol.	Dec. 18, '64	Private	E	32 Ind. Vol.		
Nicholas Keil	53	Germany	Aug. 1861	Private	K	42 Ind. Vol.	June 15, '65	Corporal	K	42 Ind. Vol.		
William Neibus	55	Germany	Oct. 8, '61	Private	F	11 Ind. Vol.	Feb. 23, '65	Private	F	11 Ind. Vol.		
Charles Ohning	55	Germany	Aug. 24, '61	Private	K	25 Ind. Vol.	Aug. '65	Private	K	25 Ind. Vol.		
C. W. Barenfanger	52	Indiana	Sept. 12, '62	Private	H	11 Conn. Vol.	Jan. '65	Private	H	11 Conn. Vol.		
Jacob L. Houghland	56	Connecticut	Nov. 1861	Private	K	11 Conn. Vol.	Aug. '65	Private	K	11 Conn. Vol.		
George B. Rose	57	Germany	1861	Private	C	69 Ind. Vol.	1865	Private	G	69 Ind. Vol.		
Henry B. Thus	57	New York	May 10, '64	Private	C	143 Ill. Vol.	Sept. 26, '64	Corporal	C	143 Ill. Vol.		
Edward M. Dodge	50	Germany	Feb. 13, '65	Private	A	42 Ind. Vol.	Oct. 17, '65	Q. M. Sergeant	A	42 Ind. Vol.		
Edward G. Hill	57	Ireland	Oct. 8, '61	Private	A	42 Ind. Vol.	Oct. 10, '64	Private	F	37 Ohio Vol.		
William Elliott	60	Germany	Apr. 17, '61	Private	I	1st Ind. Bat.	Aug. 7, '63	Private	L	1 Ind. Bat.		Mar 12, '95
George Schaller	59	Germany	July 25, '61	Private	E	14 No. Vol.	Aug. 22, '63	Sergeant	E	8 U. S. Col.		Age 53
Conrad Schanzman	59	Ohio	Aug. 16, '62	Private	E	24 Wis. Inf.	June 21, '65	Lieutenant	L	24 Wis. Inf.		
J. S. Trinn	53	Indiana	Aug. 4, '62	Private	E	1 Ind. Cav.	Sept. 12, '64	Private	E	1 Ind. Cav.		
W. F. Fischer	53	Kentucky	Apr. 30, '64	Private	E	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	E	136 Ind. Inf.		
W. W. Fleming	51	Germany	July 8, '61	Private	B	25 Ind. Inf.	June 3, '65	Private	E	1 Ind. Bat.		
Henry E. Gumberts	68	Indiana	Aug. 11, '62	Private	E	65 Ind. Inf.	June 25, '65	Private	E	65 Ind. Inf.		
Nicholas Weber	51	Germany	Aug. 11, '64	Private	G	130 N. G. Vol.	Dec. 17, '64	Private	E	65 Ind. Inf.		
Ell J. Wascy	61	Virginia	Aug. 11, '64	Private	G	130 N. G. Vol.	Dec. 17, '64	Private	E	65 Ind. Inf.		
Thos. A. Wascy	61	Kentucky	Aug. 11, '64	Private	G	130 N. G. Vol.	Dec. 17, '64	Private	E	65 Ind. Inf.		
D. T. MacCaw	59	Indiana	Sept. 11, '61	Sergeant	I	65 Ind. Vol.	July 17, '65	Sergeant	A	91 Ohio Inf.		
Solomon Gullkey	52	Kentucky	Sept. 1862	Com. Sergeant	I	65 Ind. Vol.	Sept. 27, '65	Captain	G	145 Ind. Vol.		
John H. Wade	53	Alabama, N. Y.	Apr. 4, '62	Musician	G	122 Ill. Vol.	June, '65	1st Lieutenant	D	122 Ill. Vol.		
Henry C. Goolting	58	Indiana										

Wm. Bahr	Germany	July 11, '61	Private	C	1 Ind. Cav.	Aug. 20, '64	Sergeant	C	1 Ind. Cav.	37		
Wm. Evans	Tennessee	Aug. 9, '61	Private	D	1 Tenn. Inf.	Aug. 20, '64	Private	D	1 Tenn. Inf.	37		
George Nestor	Germany	July 2, '61	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	July 30, '64	Sergeant	F	24 Ind. Inf.	37		
Charles C. Rie	Ohio	1865	Corporal	A	143 Ind. Vol.	Nov. 23, '66	Corporal	A	143 Ind. Vol.	44		
Justin W. Kellogg	Ohio	Jan. '63	First Lieut.	C	1 N. Mex. Vol.	Sept. 9, '64	Corporal	C	1 N. Mex. Vol.	44		
Henry W. Lahr	Germany	Sept. 13, '62	Corporal	G	108 O. Vol.	June 25, '65	Adjutant	G	108 O. Vol.	44		
Jacob Manz	Illinois	Sept. 13, '62	Adjutant	B	65 Ind. Vol.	June 25, '65	Private	B	65 Ind. Vol.	44		
m. A. Age	Germany	Dec. '63	Private	A	25 Ind. Vol.	Aug. 1865	Private	A	25 Ind. Vol.	44		
George Woodruff	Germany	Nov. 18, '61	Lieutenant	B	42 Ind. Vol.	Nov. 20, '65	Private	B	42 Ind. Vol.	44		
George Wund	Germany	Aug. 18, '62	Private	E	25 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 20, '65	Private	E	25 Ind. Inf.	44		
Alex. Darling	Illinois	Sept. 7, '61	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	June 19, '65	Second Lieut.	H	65 Ind. Inf.	44		
T. J. Eves	Evansville	Aug. 18, '61	Private	F	6 Ind. Bat.	Sept. 19, '64	Private	F	6 Ind. Bat.	44		
T. J. Holdorn	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	Private	F	U. S. Navy	Sept. 21, '65	Act'g Master	F	U. S. Navy	44		
C. R. McCellan	Indiana	Aug. 12, '62	Private	E	13 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 18, '65	Private	E	13 Ind. Inf.	44		
Edward Morgan	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	July 30, '64	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	44		
Chas. Schipper	Germany	Dec. 23, '63	Private	F	63 Ind. Inf.	July 4, '65	Lieutenant	F	63 Ind. Inf.	44		
John E. White	Evansville	Feb. '62	Private	H	5 O. Cav.	Feb. 5, '65	Private	H	5 O. Cav.	44		
Timothy D. Hogan	Ireland	Nov. 14, '61	Private	K	60 Ind. Inf.	July 3, '65	Corporal	K	60 Ind. Inf.	44		
Robt. McCutcheon	Ohio	Oct. 15, '62	Private	K	60 Ind. Inf.	Feb. 21, '65	Sergeant	K	60 Ind. Inf.	44		
Cassius M. Miller	Germany	July 8, '61	Private	B	28 O. Inf.	Sept. 12, '64	Private	B	28 O. Inf.	44		
Henry Siefert	Germany	July 21, '61	Private	F	1 W. V. L. Art.	Aug. 28, '64	Private	F	1 W. V. L. Art.	44		
Adam Jutz	Switzerland	Aug. 16, '62	Private	B	19 U. S. Inf.	Aug. 28, '64	Private	B	19 U. S. Inf.	44		
Jacob Lehnhard	Ohio	Aug. 24, '61	Private	B	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 13, '64	Private	B	143 Ind. Inf.	44		
David Miller	Indiana	Sept. 2, '61	Private	F	87 Penn. Inf.	Oct. 13, '64	Private	F	87 Penn. Inf.	44		
Chas. Wunderlich	Germany	May 7, '61	Private	K	2 Ky. Inf.	June 19, '64	Corporal	K	2 Ky. Inf.	44		
Bernhard Kohl	Germany	July 26, '61	Private	A	66 N. Y. Inf.	Sept. 10, '64	Q. M. Sergeant	A	66 N. Y. Inf.	44		
Gottfried Stocker	Germany	Sept. 12, '61	Private	F	136 Ind. Vol.	Sept. 30, '64	Teamster	F	136 Ind. Vol.	44		
Samuel Neuman	Germany	April '61	Private	C	12 Ind. Vol.	1865	Sergeant	C	12 Ind. Vol.	44		
Ed. G. Burns	Indiana	Nov. '64	Private	K	1 Ind. Bat.	July 1865	Private	K	1 Ind. Bat.	44		
Wm. Klein	Germany	Aug. 24, '61	Private	K	1 Ind. Bat.	April 2, '64	Sergeant	K	1 Ind. Bat.	44		
Chas. Krepke	Germany	July 26, '61	Private	E	18 U. S. Inf.	Aug. 22, '65	First Lieut.	E	18 U. S. Inf.	44		
Jacob Mann	Germany	Oct. 13, '61	Private	D	18 U. S. Inf.	Sept. 13, '64	1st Sergeant	D	18 U. S. Inf.	44		
Henry Stoltz	Germany	Aug. 20, '62	Private	D	25 Ind. Vol.	July 17, '65	Private	D	25 Ind. Vol.	44		
Paul Fischer	Germany	June 19, '61	Private	K	11 Ind. Vol.	May 11, '65	Private	K	11 Ind. Vol.	44		
C. J. Murphy	Ireland	July 8, '61	Private	K	28 Pa. Vol.	June 29, '65	Captain	K	28 Pa. Vol.	44		
Chas. Schlauch	Germany	Aug. 4, '61	Private	E	65 Ind. Vol.	June 22, '65	Sergeant	E	65 Ind. Vol.	44		
W. L. Weigert	Pennsylvania	July 6, '61	Private	K	42 Ind. Vol.	July 21, '65	Corporal	K	42 Ind. Vol.	44		
Adolph D. Warden	Indiana	Aug. 12, '62	Corporal	C	4 Ind. Cav.	1863	Private	C	4 Ind. Cav.	44		
Jas. F. Knight	Indiana	Sept. '61	Private	F	Miss Sq. dron	Sept. 28, '65	1st Engineer	F	Miss Sq. dron	44		
James H. Barnett	Kentucky	Aug. 19, '62	Private	C	10 Ind. Vol.	June 23, '62	Private	C	10 Ind. Vol.	44		
Cassel McDowell	Indiana	Aug. 4, '62	Private	A	32 Ind. Vol.	May, '64	Private	A	32 Ind. Vol.	44		
Jacob Euler	Indiana	Aug. 10, '61	Private	I				I		44		
Thomas N. Hall	Cincinnati, O.	July, '63	First Engineer							44		
Benj. F. Myers	Kentucky	Aug. 18, '62	Private							44		
Joseph Stelmets	France	Aug. 18, '62	Private							44		

NAME	1896 Age	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE			Nature of Wounds Received	In What Eng'm't Wounded	Date of Death
			Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Length of Service in Months
Jacob Henn	56	Indiana	Aug. 15, '62	Private	E	18 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Private	E	18 Ind. Inf.	34
Henry Ludwig	51	Germany	Jan. 23, '65	Private	H	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	H	143 Ind. Inf.	9
Christian Strucker	60	Switzerland	Sept. 16, '61	Private	K	1 Mo. L. Art'y	Nov. 3, '64	Private	K	1 Mo. L. Art'y	38
Hiram Way	51	Indiana	Dec. 21, '63	Private	K	13 Ill. Cav.	Aug. 31, '65	Private	K	13 Ill. Cav.	19
B. F. Harrison	54	Indiana	June 7, '61	Musician	D	32 N. Y. Bat.	Aug. 30, '64	Musician	I	32 N. Y. Bat.	14
Frederick Dick	59	Germany	Aug. 1861	Private	D	32 N. Y. Bat.	Aug. 30, '64	Private	I	32 N. Y. Bat.	36
W. R. Gurley	54	Illinois	April 22, '61	Private	D	9 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 4, '65	Private	I	9 Ind. Inf.	45
Wm. Peacock	55	England	April 19, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	April 19, '64	Private	C	15 Ind. Inf.	36
Jonathan Alsop	55	Indiana	July 7, '61	Private	A	80 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Private	I	80 Ind. Inf.	34
James H. Finney	55	Indiana	Aug. 11, '62	Private	A	80 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 21, '64	Private	I	80 Ind. Inf.	7
Joseph Grammer	50	Alabama	1863	Private	I	116 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 1, '64	Private	C	116 Ind. Inf.	36
Levi H. Snelzer	67	Pennsylvania	Aug. 10, '63	Private	I	116 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 16, '64	Seaman	C	116 Ind. Inf.	36
Silas A. Tupman	61	Indiana	Dec. 17, '61	Major	K	25 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 1864	Colonel	K	25 Ind. Inf.	16
John W. Foster	68	Indiana	July, 1861	Private	K	4 Ind. Cav.	Nov. 27, '64	Private	K	4 Ind. Cav.	37
Wm. P. Brady	59	Ohio	Aug. 4, '62	Private	K	2 Ky. Inf.	June 24, '64	Private	I	2 Ky. Inf.	37
Benjamin Cooper	56	England	May, 1861	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	July 25, '65	Private	K	91 Ind. Inf.	35
George Dielsch	53	Germany	Aug. 11, '62	Private	E	40 Ill. Inf.	July 25, '65	Private	K	40 Ill. Inf.	48
John F. Evans	55	Virginia	July 1861	Private	K	11 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 30, '64	Private	K	11 Ind. Inf.	36
Robert Hornbrook	58	Pittsford, Ind	Aug. 5, '61	Private	C	4 Mo. Cav.	March 28, '64	Private	C	4 Mo. Cav.	32
Adam Marsch	58	Germany	July 4, '61	Private	A	23 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 31, '64	Private	A	23 Ind. Inf.	32
John Morgan	58	Germany	Aug. 12, '62	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	April, '65	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	34
Francis Schuler	64	Switzerland	Aug. 12, '62	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	June 26, '65	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	22
J. L. Bittrolf	61	Germany	Aug. 1861	1st Lieut	I	1 Ind. L. A.	July 22, '65	1st Lieut	F	1 Ind. L. A.	45
Sylvester M. Davis	56	Indiana	Oct. 1861	Private	F	36 Ohio Inf.	July 27, '65	Private	F	36 Ohio Inf.	16
George Heurth	53	Ohio	June 19, '61	Private	F	1 O. V. S.	Oct. 1, '65	Private	F	1 O. V. S.	12
Wm. Henderson	52	England	Oct. 17, '62	Private	F	14 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 24, '65	Drummer	D	14 Ind. Inf.	33
Herman Schmitz	58	Germany	April 25, '61	Private	G	9 Ill. Inf.	May 25, '65	Private	G	9 Ill. Inf.	25
George Harvey	61	London	May 25, '61	Private	G	6 N. Y. Inf.	June 25, '65	Private	G	6 N. Y. Inf.	35
Lewis Carter	58	Tennessee	April 17, '62	Private	C	10 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 1, '65	Sergeant	E	10 Ind. Inf.	42
Wm. Feist	61	Indiana	Aug. 1861	Private	C	1 Ind. Bat.	Sept. 1, '65	Private	E	1 Mo. B. T.	47
J. J. Graham	53	Indiana	Aug. 25, '61	Private	B	23 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 19, '64	Sergeant	E	23 Ind. Inf.	36
John D. Jarvis	51	Indiana	Aug. 18, '61	Private	B	129 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 3, '65	Private	B	129 Ind. Inf.	24
Joseph Miller	60	Indiana	Jan. 1864	Private	C	42 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 31, '65	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.	47
Solomon Mitchell	53	Indiana	Aug. 22, '62	Private	C	42 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 31, '65	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.	34
E. B. Ragland	55	Indiana	July 4, '61	Private	C	25 Ind. Inf.	June 17, '65	Sergeant	G	25 Ind. Inf.	48
E. C. Scoville	59	N. J. State	1861	Private	F	869 N. Y. Inf.	July 30, '64	Sergeant	C	869 N. Y. Inf.	36
A. A. Swope	53	Indiana	July 2, '61	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	July 30, '64	Private	F	24 Ind. Inf.	91
Fred Wentzel	52	Germany	1862	Private	T	97 Ky. Inf.	March, '65	Private	F	97 Ky. Inf.	46
Willis Tenve	62	Indiana	Sept. 6, '61	Musician	T	23 Ky. Inf.	July 2, '65	Musician	F	23 Ky. Inf.	41
John J. Kappert	52	New Orleans	Oct. 20, '61	Private	E	183 Ohio Inf.	July 17, '65	Private	E	183 Ohio Inf.	9
Anthony Maurer	65	Germany	Oct. 1, '64	Private	E	183 Ohio Inf.	July 17, '65	Private	E	183 Ohio Inf.	9

George Frank	62	Germany	July 26, '61	Private	D	1 Ind. Bat	Aug 1855	Corporal	D	1 Ind. Bat	49
Henry Gillen	49	England	Sept. 2, '62	Musician	H	173 N. Y. Inf.	Oct. 1855	Musician	H	173 N. Y. Inf.	37
Jas. A. McGill	60	Indiana	July 8, '61	Musician	K	11 Ind. Inf.	July 1855	Musician	K	11 Ind. Inf.	48
Julius Mueller	51	Indiana	Aug. 1, '62	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	May 15, '64	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	35
John Z. Strange	50	Illinois	Aug. 14, '62	Private	G	87 Ill. Inf.	June 15, '63	Bugler	G	87 Ill. Inf.	34
Joseph Thompson	50	Indiana	May 7, '64	Private	I	138 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '63	Corporal	F	143 Ind. Inf.	13
S. H. Walden	74	Indiana	Apr. 19, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	June 24, '63	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	38
Severin Fluck	54	Indiana	Mar. 8, '65	Private	C	11 Ind. Inf.	July 26, '63	Private	C	11 Ind. Inf.	4
Wm Hanna	54	Germany	July 1, '61	Private	B	23 Ind. Inf.	July 28, '64	Private	B	23 Ind. Inf.	37
Frank Hoffelner	57	Germany	Aug. 1, '62	Private	F	80 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '63	Corporal	F	80 Ind. Inf.	35
Henry Willem	57	Germany	May 7, '62	Private	I	111 Ill. Inf.	June 7, '63	Corporal	I	111 Ill. Inf.	38
Michael Hof	57	Germany	Jan. 1861	Private	A	11 Mass. Inf.	Aug. 13, '63	1st Lieutenant	A	14 N. J. Inf.	40
Fred K. W. Kerner	68	Germany	Jan. 13, '62	Private	A	63 Ind. Inf.	May 4, '63	Private	A	63 Ind. Inf.	39
George Ulsmeyer	52	Kentucky	Aug. 9, '62	Private	G	81 Ind. Inf.	July 6, '63	Corporal	G	21 V. R. C.	35
David A. Yates	55	Pennsylvania	Sept. 30, '64	Private	E	3 Penn. Inf.	July 30, '61	Private	E	3 Penn. Inf.	3
A. J. Peay	57	Germany	Aug. 20, '62	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.	June 14, '63	Corporal	D	32 Ind. Inf.	3
Fred K. Koehne	54	Indiana	Sept. 29, '61	Private	D	42 Ind. Inf.	June 26, '63	Sergeant Major	A	91 Ind. Inf.	36
Wm. Koch	54	Indiana	Sept. 29, '61	Private	D	42 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '64	Private	A	91 Ind. Inf.	36
Bernard Schuttler	55	Ireland	Aug. 1, '62	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 5, '63	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4
Geo. J. Vickery	55	Pennsylvania	Aug. 12, '62	Private	H	91 Ind. Inf.	July 4, '63	Corporal	H	91 Ind. Inf.	35
Joseph Kolda	57	Indiana	Aug. 12, '62	Private	G	91 Ind. Cav	Sept. 12, '64	Corporal	D	12 Ky. Cav	34
David A. McMillan	55	Kentucky	Aug. 12, '62	Private	G	11 U. S. Inf.	May 24, '63	Private	G	11 U. S. Inf.	33
Jesse M. Francis	50	Indiana	Apr. 5, '62	Private	B	42 Ill. Inf.	Apr. 5, '63	Private	B	42 Ill. Inf.	36
Wm. Erick	57	Germany	1861	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	July 7, '63	Private	B	42 Ill. Inf.	35
Henry Langhorst	73	Switzerland	June 1, '62	Private	C	25 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 1862	Private	C	25 Ind. Inf.	16
Perry Martin	53	Germany	Oct. 1861	Private	C	42 Ind. Inf.	June 15, '63	Private	C	42 Ind. Inf.	45
Henry Merz	53	Germany	Aug. 2, '62	Private	H	53 Penn. Inf.	July 17, '63	Private	H	53 Penn. Inf.	38
Conrad Rose	59	Kentucky	Mar. 25, '64	Private	K	32 Ind. Cav	Sept. 12, '64	Private	F	32 Ind. Cav	38
John B. Cron	69	Germany	July 22, '61	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.	June 14, '63	Private	F	32 Ind. Inf.	34
Ernest Dinsberg	56	Indiana	Aug. 18, '62	Private	H	25 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 11, '62	Quartermaster	H	25 Ind. Inf.	37
John H. Foster	56	Indiana	July 1, '62	Private	H	17 Ky. Inf.	Aug. 30, '64	Private	A	17 Ky. Inf.	37
Alex H. Moditt	55	Kentucky	July 16, '61	Private	A	17 Ky. Inf.	1865	Private	A	17 Ky. Inf.	37
Jacob Wunderlich	55	Germany	Jan. 25, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '63	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.	9
August Hemp	75	Germany	Nov. 1861	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 1863	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	23
Friedrick Ramlor	59	Germany	Apr. 19, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 21, '61	1st Lieutenant	E	14 Ind. Inf.	38
Alvin Zaspun	69	Evansville	June 1, '61	Private	I	33 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 8, '63	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	4
J. C. Calhoun Miller	68	Germany	Feb. 1862	Private	I	6 Ind. L. Art.	Dec. 2, '64	Private	E	10 Ind. Cav	30
Michael Moser	58	Germany	Dec. 1, '61	Private	E	91 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '63	Sergeant	A	91 Ind. Inf.	36
F. Rosenmeier	54	Pennsylvania	Aug. 12, '62	Private	E	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '63	Private	A	143 Ind. Inf.	9
Jacob Snyder	56	Ohio	Jan. 13, '65	Private	G	32 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 28, '63	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.	12
Wm. Dornbusch	72	Germany	Sept. 1864	Private	G	6 Ky. Inf.	Oct. 1, '63	Private	D	6 Ky. Inf.	8
Christian Reiser	62	Germany	Nov. 25, '61	Private	I	146 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 1, '63	Private	I	146 Ind. Inf.	36
David A. Corwin	51	Indiana	Feb. 4, '65	Private	C	28 Ky. Inf.	July 8, '63	Private	C	28 Ky. Inf.	34
Jas. V. McKasson	60	Indiana	Aug. 22, '62	Private	C	28 Ky. Inf.	June 14, '63	Private	C	28 Ky. Inf.	34

Apr. 17, '95
[Age 62]

NAME	Age	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE					Nature of Wounds Received	In What Engagem't Wounded	Date of Death
			Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment			
H. H. Williams	52	Indiana	Oct. 28, '62	Private	M	12 Ky. Cav.	Aug. 23, '65	Corporal	M	12 Ky. Cav.			
John P. Zubrod	70	Germany	July 12, '61	Sergeant	C	23 Ind. Vol.	July 23, '65	Sergeant	C	23 Ind. Vol.			Aug. 1890
Frank L. Linzenick	58	Germany	Oct. 20, '62	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 20, '65	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.			Age 52
Henry C. Wagner	58	Germany	Nov. 11, '63	Private	D	32 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 27, '65	Sergeant	D	32 Ind. Inf.			
Wm. Biechman	58	Evansville	Sept. 7, '61	Private	E	12 Ill. Inf.	Dec. 31, '65	Major	E	12 Ill. Inf.			
John Blum	58	Germany	May 2, '61	Private	E	12 Ill. Inf.	Dec. 31, '65	Major	E	12 Ill. Inf.			
F. M. Ewing	58	Indiana	May 12, '64	Private	A	136 Ind. Vol.	Sept. 22, '64	Private	A	136 Ind. Vol.			
Geo. J. Geisler	51	Evansville	Sept. 11, '61	Sergeant	F	136 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Corporal	F	136 Ind. Inf.			Feb. 6, '92
Louis S. Gowers	50	Indiana	Apr. 30, '64	Private	B	4 Pa. Cav.	July 1, '65	Private	B	4 Pa. Cav.			Age 57
W. H. Kirkpatrick	50	Pittsburg	Feb. 28, '64	Private	B	4 Pa. Cav.	July 1, '65	Private	B	4 Pa. Cav.			
Henry Schaffer	53	Indiana	Sept. 28, '61	Private	G	42 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 15, '65	Private	G	42 Ind. Inf.			
Geo. W. Traylor	50	Indiana	Mar. 11, '65	Private	G	104 O. V. Inf.	July 17, '65	Private	G	104 O. V. Inf.			
Ira D. Hall	62	Indiana	Aug. 11, '63	Private	I	22 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 8, '66	Private	I	22 Ind. Inf.			
James W. Hall	68	Germany	Nov. 11, '64	Private	I	22 Ind. Inf.	July 24, '65	Private	I	22 Ind. Inf.			
John Hartmann	78	Germany	Apr. 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	July 15, '65	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.			
Thornston Males	64	Indiana	Apr. 30, '64	Sergeant	F	136 Ind. Inf.	July 15, '65	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.			
Geo. W. Morrison	67	Ohio	July 22, '61	Private	G	1 Ind. Cav.	Feb. 4, '63	Sergeant	G	1 Ind. Cav.			
John W. Pritchard	70	Indiana	Feb. 1, '62	Corporal	E	19 Ohio Inf.	Mar. 16, '63	Corporal	E	19 Ohio Inf.			
James R. Crosby	71	N. Y. City	Sept. 12, '61	Private	E	24 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 1, '62	Hos. St.	E	24 Ind. Inf.			July 28, '85
Christian Georges	57	Germany	July 20, '61	Private	F	23 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 21, '65	Private	F	23 Ind. Inf.			Age 57
John McClurkin	57	Indiana	Oct. 14, '61	Private	F	23 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 21, '65	Private	F	23 Ind. Inf.			
Rich. A. Simpson	57	Alabama	July 29, '61	Private	E	31 Ind. Inf.	Sept. '64	Private	E	31 Ind. Inf.			
S. Bielerman	62	Germany	Sept. 9, '61	Private	D	27 Ky. Inf.	Mar. 29, '65	Private	D	27 Ky. Inf.			
Thos. Chambers	62	Kentucky	Oct. 20, '61	Private	D	27 Ky. Inf.	Mar. 29, '65	Private	D	27 Ky. Inf.			
Jefferson Martin	52	Ohio	May 2, '64	Private	A	149 O. N. G.	Aug. 30, '64	Private	A	149 O. N. G.			
James E. Brown	52	England	Aug. 28, '61	Private	B	7 Wis. Inf.	Feb. 19, '66	Lieut	B	7 Wis. Inf.			
Berthold A. Kamp	52	Germany	July 6, '61	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 14, '64	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.			
John Hartmetz	52	Germany	Sept. 1, '61	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 14, '64	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.			
Andrew Koch	57	Germany	May, '62	Private	D	91 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	D	91 Ind. Inf.			
Herwan Sandman	57	Germany	Jan. 28, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.			
Fritz Weber	65	Germany	Aug. 24, '61	Private	K	32 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 7, '64	Sergeant	K	32 Ind. Inf.			
John B. McHenry	64	England	Oct. 26, '61	Private	H	49 Ind. Inf.	Apr. 24, '64	Private	H	49 Ind. Inf.			
Wm. Bergmann	64	Germany	Apr. 19, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	June 16, '64	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.			
Adolph Frinhaber	56	Germany	Sept. 7, '61	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 19, '64	Private	E	14 Ind. Inf.			
Wm. T. Hodison	61	Indiana	Mar. 15, '64	Private	G	120 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 8, '66	Private	G	120 Ind. Inf.			
Chas. Platz	61	Germany	Aug. 26, '62	Private	G	120 Ind. Inf.	June 26, '65	Private	G	120 Ind. Inf.			Aug. 4, '92
Jno. Bichenberger	54	Germany	Sept. 18, '62	Private	G	91 Ind. Inf.	June 2, '65	Private	G	91 Ind. Inf.			Age 46
John H. Dickman	53	Ohio	Aug. 27, '63	Private	F	80 Ind. Inf.	Apr. 2, '65	Private	F	80 Ind. Inf.			Oct. 19, '88
Wm. Graul	53	Germany	Aug. 19, '62	Private	A	32 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 12, '65	Private	A	32 Ind. Inf.			Age 41
Jas. L. King	52	Indiana	Jan. 64	Private	H	120 Ind. Vol.	Jan. '66	Private	H	120 Ind. Vol.			
Geo. Krauss	52	Germany	Jan. 20, '68	Private	F	143 Ind. Vol.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Vol.			
Geo. W. Nexsen	59	New York State	Jan. '62	Steward	U. S. Navy		Sept. 19, '65	Steward	U. S. Navy				
Henry Doerr	59	Germany	July 26, '61	Private	I	1 Ind. Bat'y	Sept. 10, '64	Corporal	I	1 Ind. Bat'y			

Henry Miller	Germany	Aug. 19, '62	Private	G	91 Ind. Inf.	34	91 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 12, '89
W. H. H. Miller	Ohio	June 18, '61	Private	E	24 O. Inf.	36	24 O. Inf.	Age 51
Jacob Salad	Germany	Dec. 24, '61	Private	E	19 U. S. Inf.	14	19 U. S. Inf.	Aug. 20, '91
Wm. Schnackburg	New York	April 30, '64	Major	K	32 Ind. Inf.	14	32 Ind. Inf.	Age 47
Jos. E. Schu	Germany	Aug. 1, '61	Private	K	136 Ind. Inf.	35	136 Ind. Inf.	June 4, '91
Albert Beck	Germany	Aug. 1, '61	Private	K	9 Vt. Inf.	35	9 Vt. Inf.	Age 54
Geo. A. Coburn	Illinois	Jan. 5, '64	Private	F	60 Ind. Inf.	36	60 Ind. Inf.	
Geo. W. Cowles	Germany	Mar. 11, '62	Private	F	17 Ind. Inf.	37	17 Ind. Inf.	
Jacob Gansman	Germany	May 17, '61	Private	D	7 Ill. Cav.	18	7 Ill. Cav.	
Wm. Kirschy	Illinois	May, 1864	Corporal	G	32 Ind. Inf.	37	32 Ind. Inf.	
Peter Kirsch	Germany	Oct. 21, '61	Private	D	47 Ind. Inf.	8	47 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 29, '95
Geo. A. Linton	Ohio	April 20, '61	Private	D	9 Mo. Cav.	41	9 Mo. Cav.	Age 54
Wm. Marlin	Germany	Aug. 17, '62	Private	F	1 U. S. Cav.	34	1 U. S. Cav.	
Chris Miller	Germany	Sept. 1861	Private	L	32 Ind. Inf.	23	32 Ind. Inf.	
Henry A. Nelson	New York	Dec. 31, '63	Private	B	85 Ind. Inf.	37	85 Ind. Inf.	
Gustav Ripp	Hawesville, Ky.	Aug. 15, '62	Private	C	25 Ind. Inf.	38	25 Ind. Inf.	
W. L. Sheppard	Germany	July 9, '61	Private	C	57 O. Inf.	39	57 O. Inf.	
John Walker	New York	June 14, '61	Private	B	12 Ill. Cav.	18	12 Ill. Cav.	
John Wesley	Ohio	Sept. 30, '61	Private	B	22 Ind. Inf.	9	22 Ind. Inf.	
Geo. W. Carroll	Indiana	May 22, '62	Second Lieut.	E	54 Ill. Inf.	38	54 Ill. Inf.	
Michael Gorman	Illinois	Nov. 20, '63	Private	E	15 Ky. Cav.	24	15 Ky. Cav.	
Gordon C. Bissel	Switzerland	Oct. 1864	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	19	136 Ind. Inf.	
O. B. Clark	New York	Dec. 16, '61	Private	F	4 Ind. Cav.	14	4 Ind. Cav.	
F. Brundenberger	Indiana	March 4, '62	Private	F	15 Ind. Inf.	3	15 Ind. Inf.	
Peter Crow	Ohio	Sept. 15, '62	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	136 Ind. Inf.	
G. D. Howe	Ohio	July 1861	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	136 Ind. Inf.	
Benj. T. Knight	Evansville	May, 1864	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	136 Ind. Inf.	
Jacob Miller	Indiana	Aug. 11, '62	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	136 Ind. Inf.	
Thos. E. Peck	Kentucky	April, 1864	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	136 Ind. Inf.	
John M. Roberts	New York	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	14	136 Ind. Inf.	
Frank S. Schu	Indiana	June 14, '61	Musician	A	19 Ill. Inf.	22	19 Ill. Inf.	
Jas. P. Swift	Ohio	April 21, '61	Private	A	60 Ind. Inf.	37	60 Ind. Inf.	
A. T. Townsend	Germany	Feb. 1862	Private	C	25 Ind. Inf.	48	25 Ind. Inf.	
Joseph Wilhelm	Germany	July 9, '61	Private	C	32 Ind. Inf.	36	32 Ind. Inf.	
Henry Weaver	Germany	Oct. 20, '62	Private	K	17 Ind. Inf.	57	17 Ind. Inf.	Jan. 21, '88
John Frick	Germany	1861	Private	K	60 Ind. Inf.	52	60 Ind. Inf.	Age 70
August Wolf	Germany	April 21, '61	Private	K	23 Ky. Inf.	34	23 Ky. Inf.	June 4, '88
Silas A. McClung	Indiana	Jan. 15, '62	Private	G	53 Ind. Inf.	15	53 Ind. Inf.	Age 40
Friedrich Meyer	Tennessee	Aug. 19, '62	Private	G	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
Henry C. Marona	Massachusetts	Sept. 28, '61	Sergeant	G	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
David Richards	Evansville	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
Wm. Caldwell	England	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
Jas. Crofts	Evansville	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
Fred. Goiger	Kentucky	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
W. E. Hollingsworth	Evansville	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
John S. Hopkins	Evansville	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	
Jas. M. Scandlin	Evansville	April 30, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	4	136 Ind. Inf.	Mar. 2, '92
Christian Lumberg	Germany	Oct. 10, '64	Private	F	136 Ind. Inf.	9	136 Ind. Inf.	Age 69
Jas. H. Foster	Indiana	April 30, '64	Private	E	38 Ind. Inf.	4	38 Ind. Inf.	
Geo. Kreig	Indiana	Jan. 1, '62	Private	K	6 Ind. L. Art.	36	6 Ind. L. Art.	
Mathew Lorenz	Germany	Aug. 16, '61	Private	1 Ind. L. Art.	36	1 Ind. L. Art.		

NAME	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE			Length of Service	Nature of Wounds Received	In What Engagement Wounded	Date of Death
		Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment		
John Ulrich	Switzerland	July, 1862	Private	H	85 Ind. Inf.	May 25, '63	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.		
George N. Wells	Indiana	June 25, '62	Private	E	70 Ind. Inf.	Feb. 12, '64	Private	E	70 Ind. Inf.		
Louis F. Cole	Maine	March, 1861	Private	A	2 N. Y. M. Rif.	June, 1865	Private	A	2 N. Y. M. Bat.		Dec. 16, '83 Age 64
Thos. L. Johnson	Ohio	Feb. 1862	Private	D	15 Iowa Inf.	July, 1865	Private	M	4 Pa. Cav.		
Chas. Meissner	Germany	July 7, '61	Private	C	24 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 1865	Private	H	24 Ind. Inf.		
Joseph B. Walker	Indiana	Sept. 18, '61	Private	C	10 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 18, '64	Private	H	10 Ind. Inf.		
Avron Greshouse	Indiana	Sept. 18, '61	Private	K	10 Ind. Cav.	Aug. 31, '63	Private	K	10 Ind. Cav.		
Samuel Howarth	New York	Aug. 1861	Private	D	30 Ohio Inf.	Aug. 20, '63	Private	D	30 Ohio Inf.		
C. A. Hutchinson	New Jersey	Sept. 1862	Private	C	114 Ill. Inf.	March, 1865	Private	C	114 Ill. Inf.		
Nick Kessel	Germany	Sept. 1864	Private	E	1 Ind. Batt'y	Aug. 1865	Private	E	1 Ind. Batt'y		Nov. 22, '90 Age 49
Bailey Hickman	Maryland	Aug. 18, '62	Private	F	65 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '63	1st Lieut	F	65 Ind. Inf.		
Jacob Lentz	Germany	Feb. 18, '62	Private	F	34 Ky. Inf.	Feb. 14, '63	Private	F	34 Ky. Inf.		
Wm. H. Magee	Illinois	Aug. 15, '61	Private	E	77 Ill. Inf.	July 10, '63	Corporal	E	77 Ill. Inf.		
T. C. Althoff	Indiana	Aug. 15, '61	Corporal	F	26 Ind. Inf.	Feb. 6, '63	Private	F	26 Ind. Inf.		
H. L. Bennett	Germany	1864	Private	F	106 Ohio Inf.	July 12, '63	Private	F	106 Ohio Inf.		
Edmund Burdett	England	April 28, '61	Private	D	13 N. Y. S. M.	Aug. 6, '61	Private	D	13 N. Y. S. M.		
Conrad Burdett	Kentucky	July 24, '61	Private	K	82 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 17, '64	Private	K	82 Ind. Inf.		Apr. 17, '91
A. W. Carpenter	Germany	April 30, '64	Private	K	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	K	136 Ind. Inf.		
Wm. Hilliard	Evansville	Aug. 7, '62	Private	K	4 Ind. Cav.	June 28, '63	Private	F	4 Ind. Cav.		
J. T. McCutchan	Indiana	Aug. 4, '62	Private	F	106 Ohio Inf.	June 28, '63	Private	F	106 Ohio Inf.		
Henry Schuchler	Germany	Aug. 22, '62	Sergeant	F	106 Ohio Inf.	Aug. 22, '63	Private	F	106 Ohio Inf.		
J. R. Elderfield	Indiana	Dec. 16, '61	Private	C	146 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 22, '63	Private	C	146 Ind. Inf.		
Mark Grant	England	Jan. 28, '63	Private	F	106 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 22, '63	Private	C	106 Ind. Inf.		
John Pryn	England	Jan. 18, '64	Private	I	1 Conn. Cav.	June 28, '63	Sergeant	I	1 Conn. Cav.		
Wm. G. Kalliston	Indiana	March, 1863	Sergeon	B	81 Ind. Cav.	May, 1865	Sergeon	B	81 Ind. Cav.		
Daniel Reavis	Indiana	Oct. 21, '61	Private	H	7 Ind. Inf.	June 27, '63	Private	H	7 Ind. Inf.		
G. W. Smith	New York	Aug. 28, '61	Private	B	42 Ind. Inf.	June 27, '63	Private	H	42 Ind. Inf.		
G. W. Rodgers	Kentucky	Aug. 28, '61	Private	B	42 Ind. Inf.	June 27, '63	Private	H	42 Ind. Inf.		
John H. Huston	Ohio	Aug. 28, '61	Private	B	42 Ind. Inf.	June 27, '63	Private	H	42 Ind. Inf.		
Sam Schrage	Germany	April 30, '64	Private	B	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	B	136 Ind. Inf.		Apr. 18, '95 Age 72
F. M. Stricker	Germany	Jan. 16, '64	1st Lieut	C	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	C	136 Ind. Inf.		
F. H. Wilke	Germany	April 30, '64	Sergeant	A	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	A	136 Ind. Inf.		
Fred Kaiser	Germany	Feb. 2, '63	Private	H	32 Ind. Inf.	Feb. 2, '63	Private	H	32 Ind. Inf.		
John W. Peck	Indiana	Aug. 1862	Private	F	1 Ind. Cav.	July, 1865	Sergeant	F	1 Ind. Cav.		
Caro Snider	Indiana	Aug. 16, '62	Private	I	4 Ind. Cav.	Oct. 18, '63	Private	I	4 Ind. Cav.		
Caro Siffer	Ohio	Aug. 16, '62	Private	I	4 Ind. Cav.	Oct. 18, '63	Private	I	4 Ind. Cav.		
J. W. Dismore	Massachusetts	Aug. 12, '62	Private	D	88 Ill. Inf.	July 24, '65	Corporal	B	88 Ohio Inf.		
John T. Leggett	Tennessee	Aug. 12, '62	Private	D	88 Ill. Inf.	July 24, '65	Corporal	B	88 Ohio Inf.		
John Thayer	France	June 29, '63	Corporal	F	1 Ala. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	F	1 Ala. Inf.		
J. M. Grier	France	Sept. 1861	Private	C	1 Ky. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	C	1 Ky. Inf.		
Chas. T. Jenkins	Germany	April 12, '64	Corporal	A	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	A	136 Ind. Inf.		
Alum Starr	Evansville	April 30, '64	Private	K	136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Private	K	136 Ind. Inf.		
Solomon Ford	Pennsylvania	April 17, '61	Private	I	1 Ind. Cav.	Sept. 15, '63	Colonel	I	1 Ind. Cav.		Oct. 29, '93
	Ohio	Sept. 6, '61	Private	I	1 Ohio Inf.	Sept. 15, '64	Private	I	1 Ohio Inf.		

Henry Lang	63	Kentucky	Feb. 22, '62	Private	I 53 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 5, '65	Corporal	I 53 Ind. V.V.	41		
Eugene H. Mann	59	New York State	Sept. 1, '61	Private	A 63 Ill. Inf.	Feb. 1, '66	Sergeant	A 42 Ind. Inf.	46		Jan. 17, '90
Jacob Matthews	59	Indiana	July 8, '61	Private	K 25 Ind. Cav.	Sept. 12, '64	Private	N 1 Ind. Cav.	38		Age 49
Geo. Mumster	73	Indiana	July 8, '61	Private	B 25 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 1, '65	Private	B 25 Ind. Inf.	27		
James S. Mills	51	Ohio	Aug. 2, '61	Private	F 6 Ohio Inf.	Jan. 15, '65	Sergeant	F 6 Ohio Inf.	6		
Samuel Joseph	58	Massachusetts	Aug. 2, '61	Private	H 24 Ind. Inf.	July 10, '65	Private	H 24 Ind. Inf.	21		
Daniel A. Griffin	51	Indiana	Aug. 2, '61	Private	F 24 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 20, '64	Private	F 24 Ind. Inf.	37		
S. D. Lett	53	Indiana	Aug. 2, '61	Private	H 32 Ind. Inf.	June 2, '64	Private	H 32 Ind. Inf.	36		
Jacob Peninger	57	Ohio	Apr. 18, '61	Private	A 136 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '64	Corporal	A 13 Ohio Inf.	38		
Thos. E. Morrison	67	Ohio	Apr. 30, '64	Corporal	E 32 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 2, '65	Private	E 32 Ind. Inf.	4		
August Schluage	55	Germany	Apr. 18, '62	Private	A 22 Ind. Inf.	June 24, '65	Private	A 22 Ind. Inf.	34		
Wm. Schmelle	55	Germany	Oct. 5, '64	Private	F 4 Ind. Cav.	June 29, '65	Private	F 4 Ind. Cav.	10		
Chas. T. Smith	54	New Jersey	Aug. 7, '62	Private	F 62 Ohio V.V.	April 1, '65	Private	D 32 O. V.	34		
John Chalkley	53	Indiana	Nov. 5, '63	Private	G 26 Ky. Inf.	June 29, '65	Private	G 26 Ky. Inf.	46		
Samuel H. Hiney	50	Indiana	Jan. 1, '62	Private	D 32 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	D 32 Ind. Inf.	12		
Chas. Arnold	63	Kentucky	Jan. 17, '65	Private	F 143 Ind. Inf.	Apr. 13, '64	Private	F 143 Ind. Inf.	39		
Wm. W. Davis	50	Kentucky	Mar. 1, '61	Private	F 60 Ind. Inf.	Apr. 19, '64	Private	F 60 Ind. Inf.	9		
Jacob Kregar	62	Indiana	Apr. 19, '61	Private	H 44 Ind. Inf.	May 22, '65	Private	H 44 Ind. Inf.	35		
Louis Rugard	62	Indiana	Sept. 29, '64	Private	G 32 Ind. Inf.	July 22, '65	Private	G 32 Ind. Inf.	9		
Stephen Schreiber	56	Germany	Apr. 28, '61	Private	K 4 Ind. Cav.	Dec. 14, '64	Private	K 4 Ind. Cav.	35		
Adam Mann	51	Pennsylvania	Sept. 28, '61	Private	H 11 Ky. Inf.	Apr. 25, '65	Private	H 11 Ky. Inf.	35		
Jacob Marshall	59	Kentucky	Apr. 25, '62	Private	I 4 U. S. Art.	July 21, '66	Private	I 4 U. S. Art.	36		
John Haupt	68	Ireland	June 15, '61	Private	D 1 Neb. Cav.	July 21, '66	Private	D 1 Neb. Cav.	60		
Patrick Fox	55	Indiana	Nov. 1, '64	Private	K 87 Ind. Inf.	May 30, '64	Private	K 87 Ind. Inf.	8		Sept. 20, '95
Wm. Walters	55	Kentucky	Aug. 15, '62	Private	E 12 Ky. Cav. V.	Feb. 28, '66	Private	E 12 Ky. Cav.	21 1/2		Age 69
Geo. W. Lyneb	54	Illinois	May 5, '61	Private	C 26 Pa. Inf.	July 21, '65	Private	C 1 A. C. Vet. Vol.	48 1/2		July 6, '96
Henry Miller	54	Indiana	Mar. 13, '64	Private	H 10 Ind. Cav.	Aug. 31, '65	Sergeant	H 10 Ind. Cav.	12		Age 55
J. Himmelsheber	57	Ohio	Dec. 10, '63	Private	I 183 Pa. Vol.	July 13, '65	Private	I 183 Pa. Vol.	54		
Wm. H. Smith	62	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 18, '61	Private	A 1 Green Riv.	Aug. 23, '65	Private	A 1 Green Riv.	67 1/2		
Chas. Fritz	52	Kentucky	Feb. 1, '65	Private	E 24 Ill. Inf.	May 26, '63	Corporal	E 24 Ill. Inf.	22		
Taylor Hampton	48	Germany	July 17, '61	Sergeant	F 65 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 1865	Lieutenant	F 65 Ind. Inf.	37		Perryville, Kentucky
John Gasser	53	Germany	Aug. 1862	Private	M 13 O. V. Cav.	July 4, '65	Private	M 13 O. V. Cav.	3 1/2		Age 68
John Ingle	59	Ireland	Mar. 18, '65	Private	A 142 Ind. Vol.	Aug. 30, '61	Lieutenant	A 142 Ind. Vol.	20		
Philip Murphy	54	Ohio	Aug. 30, '61	Lieutenant	U. S. Str. Lex.	Aug. 7, '63	Master's Mate	U. S. Str. Lex.	12		
Percival G. Kelsey	54	Indiana	Sept. 5, '64	Adjutant	I 6 Ohio Inf.	June 23, '64	Private	I 6 Ohio Inf.	36		
Wm. D. Andrews	56	Switzerland	Jan. 18, '61	Private	K 32 Ind. Vol.	May 11, '63	Private	K 32 Ind. Vol.	21		
Christ. Schweitzer	71	Germany	Aug. 1, '61	Private	K 32 Ind. Vol.	Sept. 7, '64	Private	K 32 Ind. Vol.	37		
Philip Krug	64	Germany	Aug. 1, '61	Private	U. S. Gumb. Lx	Sept. 7, '64	Carpenter's Mate	U. S. Gumb. Lx	12		
Jacob Wagner	61	S. Carolina	Aug. 1861	Sailor	B 9 Pa. Cav.	Aug. 15, '65	Private	B 9 Pa. Cav.	48		
Samuel W. Little	65	Pennsylvania	Aug. 1861	Private	F 120 Ind. Vol.	Nov. 25, '65	Private	F 120 Ind. Vol.	22		
John T. Synder	59	Indiana	Jan. 1864	Private	F 35 Ind. Vol.	June 22, '65	Private	F 35 Ind. Vol.	44		
Joshua Kelley	57	Germany	1864	Private	G 44 Ind. Inf.	July 25, '65	Private	G 44 Ind. Inf.	36		
John T. Kelley	58	Germany	Aug. 1861	Private	G 110 Ill. Inf.	1865	Private	G 110 Ill. Inf.	36		
L. B. Bitz	57	Tennessee	Aug. 25, '62	Private	A 32 Ind. Vol.	July 24, '65	Private	A 32 Ind. Vol.	8		
James M. Luville	59	Ohio	Aug. 1862	Private	K 22 Ind. Inf.	July 24, '65	Private	K 22 Ind. Inf.	8		
Wm. Deeg	59	Ohio	Nov. 13, '64	Private							
Philip Schneider	66	Germany		Private							

NAME	Age 1897	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE			Length of Service Months	Nature of Wounds Received	In What Eng'm't Wounded	Date of Death
			Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment		
Anton Wilhelm	65	Germany	Dec. 4, '61	Private	A	60 Ind. Inf.	Mar. 21, '65	Private	A	60 Ind. Inf.		June 2, '96
Jacob Dietrich	60	Switzerland	Nov. 22, '61	Private	C	60 Ind. Vol.	Mar. 2, '65	Private	C	60 Ind. Vol.		[Age 72]
John Lech	60	Germany	Sept. 7, '61	Private	A	60 Ind. Bat.	Sept. 19, '65	Private	C	60 Ind. Bat.		
Henry Elliott	58	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 14, '62	Private	K	117 Ill. Inf.	Aug. 5, '65	Private	B	117 Ill. Inf.		
C. H. Wesseler	53	Indiana	Aug. 15, '62	Private	F	87 Ill. Inf.	July 5, '65	Private	K	2 V. R. Co.		
Cat D. F. Terhune	52	Indiana	Aug. 13, '61	Private	G	27 Ind. Vol.	May 1864	Private	G	27 Ind. Vol.	Loss of Right Leg	
C. F. Becker	57	Germany	Nov. 22, '61	Private	C	60 Ind. Inf.	May 1, '64	Private	C	60 Ind. Inf.		
Joseph H. Hall	74	Pennsylvania	June 1861	Captain	F	29 Ill. Inf.	Sept. 30, '61	Captain	F	29 Ill. Inf.		
Leland N. Wheeler	74	Massachusetts	Aug. 13, '62	Private	K	81 Ind. Inf.	Sept. 13, '64	Private	K	81 Ind. Inf.		
Lyman Foster	68	Indiana	Jan. 23, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.		
Henry Lipper	55	Germany	Jan. 23, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 17, '65	Private	F	143 Ind. Inf.		
Peter Heberer	57	Kentucky	July 6, '61	Private	K	11 Ky. Inf.	Dec. 4, '64	Private	K	11 Ky. Inf.		
Wm. J. Loyelace	54	Indiana	Dec. 18, '61	Private	I	11 Ky. Inf.	Dec. 4, '64	Private	I	11 Ky. Inf.		
Wesley S. Hurst	57	Indiana	Nov. 1861	Drummer	E	58 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 1862	Private	E	58 Ind. Inf.		
Sebastian Kurt	65	Germany	Sept. 1862	Corporal	F	30 Mo. Inf.	March 1864	Corporal	F	30 Mo. Inf.		
S. H. S. Cook	57	Rhode Island	June 1862	Private	G	91 Ind. Inf.	June 23, '62	Lieutenant	G	91 Ind. Inf.		
Martin Cabner	59	Germany	Aug. 18, '61	Private	G	1 Ill. Lt. Art.	Aug. 13, '64	Private	G	1 Ill. Lt. Art.		
John J. Goolwin	54	Missouri	Nov. 19, '61	Private	F	49 Ind. Inf.	Nov. 22, '64	Private	F	49 Ind. Inf.		
Frn. M. Dougherty	54	Michigan	Aug. 11, '62	Private	F	25 Mich. Inf.	Sept. 21, '64	Corporal	F	25 Mich. Inf.		
Wm Carr	54	Ireland	Dec. 11, '61	Private	K	58 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 11, '64	Private	K	58 Ind. Inf.		
Wm Nunkimer	53	Pennsylvania	Feb. 12, '64	Private	C	51 Penn. Vol.	July 27, '65	Private	C	51 Penn. Vol.		
Philo Hufline	59	Kentucky	Oct. 20, '61	Private	B	27 Ky. Inf.	Mar. 25, '65	Private	B	27 Ky. Inf.		
Philo Hufline	62	Germany	Dec. 29, '63	Private	B	27 Ky. Inf.	Mar. 25, '65	Private	B	27 Ky. Inf.		
August Strange	55	Indiana	Aug. 10, '63	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 22, '65	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.		
H. Munstermann	56	Prussia	Oct. 22, '62	Private	K	52 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 22, '65	Corporal	K	52 Ind. Inf.		
James W. Black	56	Indiana	July 8, '61	Private	A	25 Ind. Inf.	July 17, '65	Lieutenant	A	25 Ind. Inf.		
W. D. Ewing	51	Pennsylv'a	Oct. 1, '61	Regimen Band	G	2 Bat. Penn.	Aug. 3, '62	G. O. of Fitz	John Porter			
			July 1, '61	1st Sergeant			Jan. 21, '64					
Jas. H. Finney	56	Indiana	Nov. 4, '64	1st Lieutenant	A	Cpl Weay's	Sept. 9, '64					
			Aug. 11, '62	Private			Aug. 4, '65	1st Lieutenant				
Jas. A. McClellan	52	Indiana	Aug. 11, '62	Private	A	80 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Private	A	80 Ind. Inf.		
Edward Rapp	59	Germany	May 27, '61	Private	G	9 Ohio Inf.	July 2, '65	Musican	E	U. S. R. Co.		March 9, '95
Thos. A. Barton	59	Ohio	April 1863	Private	E	11 Ind. Inf.	June 27, '64	Corporal	G	9 Ohio Inf.		[Age 50]
Jas. L. Hammond	59	Indiana	Aug. 20, '61	Private	A	3 Ind. Cav.	Sept. 7, '64	Private	E	11 Ind. Inf.		
John M. Hammond	62	Indiana	Aug. 24, '61	Musican	G	27 Ind. Inf.	June 15, '62	Musican	G	27 Ind. Cav.		March 8, '95
Henry M. Sweeter	57	Connecticut	Aug. 10, '62	Captain	G	65 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 25, '64	Captain	G	27 Ind. Inf.		
Thos. E. Reid	59	Evansville	Feb. 1864	Private	A	25 Ind. Inf.	Apr. 15, '62	1st Lieutenant	A	35 Ind. Inf.		
Sam Tuls	60	Germany	May 18, '64	1st Asst Eng'n'r	A	Miss Squad'n	July 25, '65	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf.		
Chris. Schwentker	60	Germany	Oct. 22, '62	Private	K	43 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 21, '65	Private	G	34 Ind. Inf.		
Daniel W. Brown	58	Indiana	Sept. 16, '61	Private	K	42 Ind. Inf.	July 21, '65	Private	G	34 Ind. Inf.		
			Dec. 1863	Private	E	120 Ind. Inf.	May 1865	Lieutenant	E	120 Ind. Inf.		

57	Wm. Donnelly, Jr.	Rhode Island.	Jan. 26, '62	Corporal	G	53 Ind. Inf.	July 23, '65	Private	G	53 Ind. Inf.	29	
58	Thos. Effinger	Germany	Oct. 1892	Private	H	1 Ind. Cav	Sept. 21, '65	Corporal	H	188 Ohio Inf.	33	
59	John Legler	Ohio	Jan. 25, '65	Private	H	188 Ohio Inf.	Sept. 21, '65	Private	H	188 Ohio Inf.	8	
60	John F. Martin	Indiana	July 9, '61	Captain	I	25 Ind. Inf.	Dec. 22, '64	1st Lieut.	I	25 Ind. Inf.	36	
61	Samuel Chapman	Ohio	Dec. 22, '64	Private	G	131 O. N. G. d	June 17, '65	Captain	G	131 O. N. G. d	19	
62	John Junker	Germany	Feb. 30, '61	Private	C	7 Ind. Vol	Sept. 10, '64	Private	C	7 Ind. Vol	3	
63	Wm. Weidner, Sr.	Germany	April 18, '61	Private	C	106 Ohio Inf.	Aug. 7, '65	Private	C	106 Ohio Inf.	34	
64	Joseph Cocrell	Germany	April, 1861	Private	D	1 Mo. Inf	June 29, '65	Private	D	1 Mo. Inf	3	
65	A. M. Chamberlain	England	Oct. 9, '61	S. Major	D	2 Mo. Inf	Aug. 1861	Private	D	2 Mo. Inf	36	
66	J. E. Hildebrand	Ohio	Sept. 17, '61	Sergeant	D	42 Ind. Inf	March 1, '63	2d Lieut	D	42 Ind. Inf	12	
67	Wm. Hutchinson	Ohio	Oct. 31, '61	Private	E	23 Ind. Inf	July 28, '64	Sergeant	E	23 Ind. Inf	36	
68	Warren Bonnell	Ohio	Dec. 10, '61	Private	B	5 Ohio Cav	Nov. 31, '61	Private	B	5 Ohio Cav	10	
69	William Irons	Ohio	Nov. 25, '61	Private	D	12 Ind. L. Art	Dec. 22, '64	Private	D	12 Ind. L. Art	11	
70	Louis Graf	Indiana	Jan. 1865	Private	D	4 Ohio Cav	Nov. 25, '64	Bugler	D	4 Ohio Cav	36	
71	Sutton E. Bolcher	Tennessee	Sept. 14, '61	Private	F	11 Ky. Inf	Dec. 17, '64	Private	F	11 Ky. Inf	37	
72	Albert Mace	Indiana	Aug. 1862	Private	D	143 Ind. Vol	June 14, '65	Private	D	143 Ind. Vol	34	
73	Jos. H. Dougherty	Indiana	Nov. 1861	Private	F	32 Ind. Vol	Dec. 17, '64	Private	F	32 Ind. Vol	9	
74	William Craft	S. Carolina	Sept. 22, '62	Private	F	52 Ind. Vol	Feb. 26, '64	Private	F	52 Ind. Vol	27	
75	Elder Cooper	Ireland	Oct. 1861	Com. Sergeant	L	42 Ind. Inf	Nov. 1864	Private	L	42 Ind. Inf	34	
76	Henry Dormeyer	Germany	Aug. 1, '62	Private	L	1 Mo. L. Art	Nov. 1864	Captain	L	1 Mo. L. Art	36	
77	A. Kirkpatrick	Ohio	Oct. 9, '61	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf	July 29, '65	Private	A	42 Ind. Inf	30	
78	George Wingert	Kentucky	Aug. 1, '62	Private	F	15 Ky. Cav	April 22, '64	Private	F	15 Ky. Cav	14	
79	Wm. J. Caboon	New York	Dec. 30, '63	Private	F	15 Ky. Cav	Oct. 6, '63	Private	F	15 Ky. Cav	14	
80	John Mathias	Indiana	May 25, '61	Private	C	6 Ind. Bat	July 22, '65	Private	C	6 Ind. Bat	24	
81	H. H. Williams	Wales	Oct. 28, '62	Private	A	13 Ohio Inf	Aug. 4, '64	Private	A	13 Ohio Inf	40	
82	James Allen	Indiana	Sept. 1863	Private	E	4 W. Va. Inf	Aug. 23, '65	Private	E	4 W. Va. Inf	46	
83	Henry Bickel	Virginia	Sept. 3, '61	Private	M	8 Ky. Cav	July 1865	Private	M	8 Ky. Cav	14	
84	John W. Davidson	Louisiana	July 28, '62	Private	M	2 Ill. Art	Sept. 17, '63	Private	M	2 Ill. Art	34	
85	R. J. McGrew	Cincinnati, O.	Aug. 1, '62	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf	Oct. 4, '62	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf	47	
86	Geo. Wingston	Kentucky	Aug. 26, '61	Private	C	42 Ind. Inf	June 22, '65	Private	C	42 Ind. Inf	36	
87	Geo. W. Rodgers	Indiana	Oct. 1861	Private	F	58 Ind. Inf	Nov. 10, '64	Private	F	58 Ind. Inf	36	
88	John Breinnee	Germany	Oct. 1861	Private	A	1 Ind. Cav	Dec. 8, '61	Private	A	1 Ind. Cav	5	
89	John Reisinger	Germany	May 1864	Private	H	136 Ind. Inf	Sept. 2, '64	Private	H	136 Ind. Inf	4	
90	Henry Essler	Ohio	April 30, '64	Private	B	12 Ind. Inf	May 19, '62	Private	B	12 Ind. Inf	7	
91	Francis Elliott	Germany	Oct. 19, '61	Private	B	6 Ind. Bat	July 22, '65	Sergeant	B	6 Ind. Bat	45	
92	Joseph Heck	Germany	Sept. 7, '61	Sergeant	B	136 Ind. Inf	Aug. 10, '65	Private	B	136 Ind. Inf	12	
93	John Kastner	Indiana	Aug. 20, '64	Private	K	1 Mo. Vol	July 8, '65	Private	K	1 Mo. Vol	3	
94	Isaac Minthel	Germany	April 30, '64	Private	K	106 Ohio Inf	June 12, '65	Private	K	106 Ohio Inf	34	
95	Jane H. Gray	Indiana	May 11, '62	Private	F	6 Ind. Cav	June 16, '65	Private	F	6 Ind. Cav	20	
96	Jacob Plegge	Germany	May 7, '61	Private	L	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	May 31, '65	Private	L	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	9	
97	Frederick C. Althoff	Pennsylvania	Aug. 7, '62	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	May 31, '65	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	9	
98	Wm. Crum	Germany	Aug. 15, '63	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	May 31, '65	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	9	
99	Fred. G. Eller	Germany	Aug. 26, '64	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	May 31, '65	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	9	
100	Henry O. Hling	Germany	Aug. 26, '64	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	May 31, '65	Private	C	57 Pa. V. V. Inf	9	

NAME	Age 1890	Birthplace	ENTRY INTO THE SERVICE			FINAL DISCHARGE			Length of Service	Nature of Wounds Received	In What Engagem't Wounded	Date of Death
			Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment	Date	Rank	Co.	Regiment		
Wm. Mack	52	Pennsylvania	Jan. 6, '65	Private	D	39 Ohio Inf.	May 26, '65	Private	D	39 Ohio Inf.		
B. F. Mayhew	50	Kentucky	Aug. 1861	2d Lieut.	F	11 Ky. Inf.	March, 1861	Private	F	11 Ky. Inf.		
J. E. Wise	56	Germany	Feb. 1, '62	Private	F	33 Ind. Inf.	1865	Captain	F	33 Ind. Inf.		
Henry J. Menon	67	Germany	Nov. 2, '64	Private	K	42 Ind. Inf.	July 21, '65	Private	K	42 Ind. Inf.		
T. W. Thorndike	62	Indiana	Sept. 28, '64	Artificer	E	1 Ind. Vol.	June, 1865	Artificer	E	1 Ind. Vol.		
Gottlieb F. Baur	59	Germany	Aug. 5, '61	Private	E	35 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 21, '65	Bugler	E	4 Ky. Cav.		
Gottlieb F. Baur	59	Germany	Jan. 2, '64	Private	E	35 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 21, '65	Bugler	E	4 Ky. Cav.		
Wm. A. Turner	66	Alabama	Aug. 1861	Corporal	B	11 Ky. Inf.	Jan. 1, '65	Sergeant	B	13 Ky. Cav.		
Wm. W. Winkle	61	Illinois	Aug. 2, '62	Private	B	87 Ill. M. Inf.	June 1, '65	Private	C	87 Ill. M. Inf.		
Jefferson Martin	58	Ohio	May 2, '62	Private	A	149 Ohio Inf.	Aug. 30, '64	Private	A	149 Ohio Inf.		
Clinton Guise	58	Ohio	Aug. 11, '62	Private	C	129 Ill. Inf.	June 3, '65	Private	C	129 Ill. Inf.		
John W. Rodgers	51	Tennessee	Dec. 7, '63	Private	B	18 Ohio Inf.	Aug. 20, '65	Private	B	18 Ohio Inf.		
Joseph H. Sardin	51	Ohio	May 22, '64	Private	B	61 Ill. Inf.	Sept. 2, '65	Private	B	61 Ill. Inf.		
Wm. Wernke	49	Cincinnati, O	Mar. 25, '64	Private	G	7 Ohio Cav.	July 17, '65	Private	G	7 Ohio Cav.		
Albert Butler	51	Ohio	Jan. 6, '64	Private	G	23 O. Inf.	July 17, '65	Private	G	23 O. Inf.		
Frank Charlson	63	Sweden	Jan. 1861	Quartermaster	D	20 Ind. Inf.	Oct. 15, '65	Quartermaster	D	20 Ind. Inf.		
A. H. Foster	59	Indiana	Feb. 6, '61	Private	F	70 Ind. Inf.	July 2, '65	Private	F	70 Ind. Inf.		
C. C. Schroeder	50	Germany	Dec. 6, '61	Private	K	8 Kan. Vol.	April 2, '65	Private	K	8 Kan. Vol.		
Wm. M. Leuch	69	Indiana	Nov. 21, '61	Private	C	27 Ind. Inf.	June 9, '65	Sergeant	C	25 Ind. Inf.		
Jacob Kyle	62	Indiana	July 27, '61	Private	C	5 O. Cav.	June 9, '65	Sergeant	C	5 O. Cav.		
Geo. J. Green	57	Indiana	Aug. 28, '61	Private	H	25 Ind. Inf.	July 17, '65	Sergeant	H	25 Ind. Inf.		
Nat. F. Pierce	56	Indiana	Aug. 28, '61	Private	H	25 Ind. Inf.	July 17, '65	Sergeant	H	25 Ind. Inf.		
Jesse Hickman	62	Illinois	July 28, '61	Private	B	311 Ind. Inf.	May 7, '65	Private	B	311 Ind. Inf.		
M. Steely	54	Indiana	Aug. 1861	Private	F	11 Ind. Cav.	May 29, '74	1st Maj.	F	21 U. S. Inf.		
Wm. Nelson	54	Indiana	Feb. 4, '64	Private	B	12 Ind. Inf.	July 21, '65	1st Sergt.	G	42 Ind. Inf.		
Gen. G. McGrew	54	Indiana	Oct. 1, '61	Private	F	42 Ind. Inf.	July 21, '65	1st Sergt.	G	42 Ind. Inf.		
W. W. Criswell	54	Indiana	Aug. 2, '61	Private	H	25 Ind. Inf.	June 22, '65	Private	F	25 Ind. Inf.		
John Kohner	53	Kentucky	Aug. 2, '61	Private	F	22 Ky. Inf.	Jan. 20, '65	Sergeant	A	22 Ky. Inf.		
Thomas Smith	76	Kentucky	July 25, '61	Private	A	25 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 18, '64	Private	F	25 Ind. Inf.		
Christian Kiefer	52	Germany	Aug. 6, '61	Musician	I	136 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 31, '62	Musician	I	1 Ind. Bat.		
Chas. Schweitzer	52	Germany	Apr. 13, '64	Private	K	60 Ind. Inf.	Aug. 22, '65	Private	G	60 Ind. Inf.		
German Knoll	52	Germany	Nov. 15, '61	Drummer	G	4 Ind. Cav.	Dec. 31, '64	First Lieut.	G	4 Ind. Cav.		
Wm. H. Brady	54	Indiana	Jan. 4, '64	Private	A	47 O. Inf.	July 23, '65	Private	A	47 Ind. Bat.		
Jacob K. ...	55	Ohio	Oct. 20, '62	Private	A	1 Ind. Bat.	July 23, '65	Private	A	1 Ind. Bat.		
George Walcott	55	Ohio	Nov. 10, '62	Private	A	60 Ind. Inf.	July 23, '65	Private	A	60 Ind. Inf.		
Chas. Schmidt	50	Germany	Nov. 9, '64	Private	F	8 O. Cav.	July 31, '65	Private	I	8 Ohio Cav.		
C. H. Pierce	50	Ohio	Oct. 17, '61	Private	L	25 Ky. H. Art.	Jan. 24, '65	First Lieut.		28 Ky. Inf.		
L. F. Hakey	60	Indiana	Jan. 1, '64	Private	C	16 N. Y. H. Art.	Aug. 28, '65	Private		16 N. Y. H. Art.		
Ransom Church	50	N. Y. State	March 1, '63	Private	L	65 Ky. M. Inf.	Sept. 19, '65	Private	H	65 Ky. M. Inf.		
George Sepp	49	Germany	Mar. 25, '64	Private	H	65 Ind. Inf.	May 27, '65	Private	C	65 Ind. Inf.		
John T. Smith	61	Alabama	Sept. 25, '61	Private	D	1 Mo. Inf.	Nov. 2, '64	Private	D	1 Mo. Inf.		

JOHN WESLEY.

Mr. John Wesley, whose record partly appears in the Grand Army report, has a military career which is worthy of more attention. He came to Evansville in February, 1869, since which time he has pursued the occupation of a carpenter. He is a member of Farragut Post, G.A. R., and a past grand master of Rising Star lodge, No. 44, I.O.O.F. He was discharged from the United States frigate "Columbia" April 10, 1855, at North Virginia. The captain of the vessel was W. B. Wilson. Mr. Wesley re-entered the service and was discharged from the United States ship "Dale" May 30, 1859. He again entered the naval service and was discharged from the United States steamer "San Jacinto" November 30, 1861. This steamer was commanded by Captain Charles Wilkes. He participated in the capture of Slidel and Mason on board of the English ship "Trent" in 1861.

The sea had become his home and he again entered the service of the United States at the end of his enlistment. He was afterwards discharged from the steamer "Albatross" June 14, 1864. This steamer was commanded by T. B. Dubos. Mr. Wesley served in various capacities on board these different vessels. He was born in the city of New York. At the present time he is 69 years old, and on account of his age and his services to his country he is now living peacefully in the soldiers' home at Marion, Indiana. He is a man whose patriotism is still young. This recognition is due him for his great service to his country.

CHARLES H. MYERHOFF.

Charles H. Myerhoff is worthy of special notice in this chapter, which is devoted to the heroes of Farragut Post, for he was the first soldier to enlist in Vanderburgh county. After serving through the entire war he returned home, having won, meantime, the rank of captain.

FARRAGUT WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Naturally the patriotic women organized themselves into a relief corps and became auxiliary to the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. With the same noble impulse the ladies of the G. A. R. organized for the same charitable and helpful purpose. Their ministrations to the needs of the soldiers' widows and orphans and to the maimed old veterans themselves, far exceeded in kindness and gentleness the heroism of the sturdier acts in the defense of the flag.

Farragut Woman's Relief Corps was instituted Aug. 6, 1885. Its present membership is 87. The charter members were:

Malvina Wilson,	Jane Wooley,	Ella Parsons,
Olive Flower,	Susan Sansom,	H. L. Scoville,
Lina Marker,	Mary E. Jacobi,	Margaret Reichert,
Emma Ewing,	Sarah Goodge,	Mary J. Babcock,
Jennie Esslinger,	Kate Sickenberger,	Margaret Laughlin,
Etha L. Gilchrist,	Esther Gudgel,	Mattie E. Grill,
Lizzie Shanklin,	Lida B. Warren,	Sarah Messick,
Emily J. Butterfield,	Franciska Priess,	Minta Tomblor,
Grace Gillett,	L. J. Plummer,	Henrietta Richstein,
Elizabeth Talbot,	Jennie Myerhoff.	

Those who have served the corps as presidents are:

Malvina Wilson,	Mary A. Hopkins,	Mary A. Little,
Sarah Goodge,	Lida B. Warren,	Kate Meyers,
Mattie E. Grill,	Louisa Puster,	Emily J. Butterfield,
Mora Bixby,	Jennie Myerhoff,	Martha Eberwine.

FARRAGUT CAMP, NO. 117, DIVISION OF INDIANA, SONS OF VETERANS OF U. S. A.

This camp was mustered March 27, 1888. This membership is 31. The charter members were :

J. J. Nolan,	H. A. McCutchan,	H. Reichert,
C. F. Reichert,	W. A. Walker,	E. L. Cole,
J. W. Compton, Jr.,	E. G. Seiffer,	G. M. Foster,
H. J. Keelor,	M. B. Speer,	J. S. Tupman,
J. Niehaus,	W. G. Keelor,	L. A. Esslinger,
W. H. Nexsen,	W. E. Vickery,	Ed. Goldsmith,
E. H. Niehaus,	W. J. Miller,	W. V. Cooper,
Fred. Zahn, Jr.,	M. J. Compton,	E. W. Sherwood,
C. Wunderlich, Jr.,	Bert Messick,	F. A. Foster,
Charles Tupman,	A. Weissell,	Hugo Otto,
W. E. Males,	F. S. Compton,	Robt. Krectmar,
A. W. Vogler,	A. H. Firnhaber, Jr.,	Ed. Sluder,
Ph. Zahn, Jr.,	E. D. Lewis,	W. A. Phipps,
Geo. Holfelner,	Chas. Marker,	J. J. Ohning,
Ed. Keil,	L. B. Garrison,	S. Bennett.
J. W. Pritchard, Jr.		

The past officers are : J. J. Nolan, W. E. Males, J. G. Winfrey, W. E. Stinson, Thos. E. Downs, C. F. Zahn, J. W. Junker, H. N. Hopkins and S. H. Wardle. The present officers are: H. L. Norcross, captain; H. B. Barton, first lieutenant; Walter McDowell, second lieutenant, and S. H. Wardle, first sergeant.

COLONEL JOHN W. FOSTER CAMP, NO. 350, S. OF V.

This division of the Sons of Veterans was organized in April, 1896. It is a flourishing camp.

STATE MILITIA.

Company M., First Infantry Indiana National Guard, was mustered May 29, 1895. It numbers 55. Company M. was organized by Major H. P. Cornick and J. S. Helmer. The first officers were: Captain, J. F. Blum; first lieutenant, A. G. Bays; second lieutenant, Robert Dubois; first sergeant, J. S. Helmer. Shortly after its organization this company was assigned to the first battalion of the First Infantry Indiana National Guard. Since its first muster two lieutenants have resigned their commissions by reason of removal from this county. The present officers are: Captain, J. F. Blum; first lieutenant, W. N. Hollingsworth; second lieutenant, J. M. Woods. The national guard armory is located on Second street, in the Vickery building, opposite the Custom House. J. F. Blum has been captain since its organization.

Company E., First Infantry Indiana National Guard, was mustered October 5, 1871. It numbers 70 in its ranks. It was remustered April 2, 1894. Under the present national guard law of this state, enlisted men are mustered for a period of three years. At the end of that time they may take an honorable discharge. On July 6, 1894, the armory of this company, located in Germania hall, was destroyed by fire and all the records were lost. The present armory is located with Company M., of this regiment, on Second street, in the Vickery building. The company has attended eight encampments held in the following cities: Evansville, 1888; Indianapolis, 1889; South Bend, 1890; Fort Wayne, 1891; Frankfort, 1892; Terre Haute, 1893; Indianapolis, 1895, and Indianapolis, 1896. They also rendered active service in the riots of 1894. The following have served as captains: Henry Hoster, H. C. Cornick, J. F. Blum and Q. E. McDowell. Captain H. P. Cornick was promoted to major of the first battalion March 11, 1892. The present officers are: Q. E. McDowell, captain; Felix R. Farrow, first lieutenant; F. W. Stute, second lieutenant; E. R. Spain, first sergeant, and Sam H. Wardle, company clerk.

Previous to January 1, 1894, the militia of the state were known as state militia. But on that date the national guard law went into effect, and when the company was remustered April 2, 1894, it became part and parcel of the Indiana National Guard. Company E. has

supplied the first regiment with a major, a regimental adjutant, and a battalion adjutant and sergeant major.

Colonel John F. Grill Post, No. 541, is a colored organization, which was instituted in December, 1888. It is a prosperous post. A Woman's Relief Corps, No. 122, was organized in May, 1889, as auxiliary to this post. This corps has its affairs in good condition and is doing successful work.

THE OLD SOLDIER CLUB.

Along with the other military or semi-military organizations of this city must be classed the Old Soldier Club. The club is the first of the kind in the United States. It is in no sense an organization in opposition to the Grand Army of the Republic, but it is a separate order, entirely different in its origin and designs. In its inception it was partly a political organization, but in time it gradually assumed a wider field of action and took upon itself the duties of mutual help and protection. The social benefit and the general good of its members became its chief object.

During the political campaign of 1896, General Sickles wrote them, suggesting an organization somewhat of this character but which should embrace the Sons of Veterans in its membership. However, the Old Soldier Club preferred to remain as it was and exclude the Sons of Veterans.

This club was organized March 25, 1896, enrolling at once a large list of members that has grown meanwhile until it now numbers about 350. The officers elected at this first meeting were: J. J. Graham, colonel; Fred Geiger, lieutenant colonel; L. N. Wheeler, major; Gus. Seiffer, quartermaster, and George G. McGrew, adjutant. At the expiration of their term of office these men were re-elected to the same positions. Two additional offices were created and filled as follows: Dr. G. N. Ralston, surgeon, and T. W. Thornburg, chaplain.

They are governed by their constitution and by-laws. To-day the club is in a flourishing condition. It has various standing committees, the duties of which are to look after legislation, state and national, and to see that justice is done the "old soldier." The aims of this club are worthy ones.

CHAPTER XXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Some Biographies of the Leading Men of Evansville—Men Who Have Distinguished Themselves in Various Pursuits in Life—Citizens Who Have Helped to Make Evansville What It Is—Those Who Have Laid Its Foundation and Have Seen Its Growth.

HENRY FITCH BLOUNT.

Henry F. Blount was born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, May 1, 1829. His father, Walter Blount, came to western New York from Norwich, Conn., when a boy, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family came originally from England, late in the 17th century, and settled in Massachusetts. Walter Blount, the father of Henry, was a woolen manufacturer, carried on the business first in Ontario county, New York, and in the winter of 1830 moved to Cattaraugus county, where he bought a larger mill, and in which the son learned the rudiments of the trade; and it was under the training and influence of his father, whose methods were ever of the humanitarian order, that the son was imbued with that spirit of fair dealing with the men in his employ, which has made his career as a manufacturer so successful.

On the death of the father, which occurred in 1845, the son was placed in a country store, ("commercial house," the young men of to-day would call it) to learn the methods and principles of business; and it was a happy circumstance that the father's training was supplemented by one equally as favorable in another department, for it was here that the more mature lad learned those business methods which he ever after practiced, and to which he attributes his success as a financier. After three years and a quarter the young man concluded to take the advice of Horace Greely, and "go west and grow up with the country." And so, in the autumn 1849, he started, going via Lake Erie to Detroit, and from there to New Buffalo by rail, and across the lake by steamer. There was no railway running into Chicago from the east at that time. His first winter was spent in Peoria, Ill., the

following summer in Iowa, from whence he went to Worthington, Ind., in the autumn. Here he began his first business life, as a partner with George W. Langworthy, with whom he was associated for eight years. Having succeeded far beyond his expectations, he sought the larger field of business in the growing city on the Ohio river, where he spent the next twenty-six years—from 1860 to 1886—really all the remainder of his active business life.

The first ten years of his life in Evansville was devoted to the foundry business, as partner and financial manager in the firm of Roelker, Blount & Co. He also became a partner, and was the financial manager of the firm of James Urie & Co. in 1867. In the winter of 1869-70 he sold his interest in the foundry business, and six months later became the sole owner of the Blount Plow Works (the successor to the Urie Company.) This establishment, from the small dimensions which it possessed in 1867, has grown to its present immense capacity by virtue of that sort of genius which comprehends the capacity of every one in his employ, and to put every man in the place he is best fitted the fill, and above all to recognize in every workman a fellow man. This alone is a good reason why a strike has never occurred in his establishment. Mr. Blount was married while living at Worthington to Martha Baird, by whom he had three children, two of whom are still living, Frederick, the president of the Lone Star Salt Co., of Texas, and Rose, who lives with her two children at Kalamazoo, Mich. She was married to Samuel B. Nisbet, of Evansville. Martha died in 1862. The second marriage was in 1864 to Lucia A. Eames, of Kalamazo, Mich. By this marriage six children were born, four of whom are living, two daughters and two sons.

In the summer of 1886 Mr. Blount and family went to Europe, more especially to study the French language, as he had become convinced that it was practicably an impossibility for one taught a foreign language in this country to speak it with any degree of fluency. They lived a year most delightfully in a villa near the old city of Tours, in France, and another at that charming old French-Swiss city, Geneva. In the autumn of 1888 the family returned to America, and settled in Washington, and have for a number of years lived at "the Oaks," the most charming of the many famous old homes on Georgetown Heights. This grand old mansion was built by the Beverlys, of Virginia, (the local historians of Washington's time) in 1805, and was occupied by them till about 1821, when it was bought by the Calhouns, John C. and his brother, who occupied it till about 1832-33.

It was here that they entertained Lafayette when he last visited this country.

The life in Evansville was always characteristic of the man; ever ready to advance the interests of his adopted city, whether in its business or its literary improvement. When by the philanthropic gift of the Hon. Willard Carpenter the library was built, Mr. Blount was chosen as the president of its board of trustees, and held that position as long as he remained in the city. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Evansville National bank, and of the Old National for many years, and was instrumental in organizing the first railway leading out of the city to the east, and gave us our first direct connection with Louisville through Southern Indiana. In politics Mr. Blount was a republican, but in city affairs often cut loose from party, believing that in municipal affairs party should give way for capability and integrity. His church affiliation was with the Walnut Street Presbyterian, but in his religious belief, like his political, his range was not confined to the sect to which he had attached himself, but believed that there "was good in all, but none all good." In his new home in the nation's capitol, he seems to have carried the same characteristics as pervaded his life in Evansville. He has been for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School, is vice president of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, chairman of the committee on parks and reservations of the board of trade, and member of the executive committee of the American Security and Trust Company, the largest monetary institution in the city, except those of the government. And while his head shows the effects of the frosts of a good many winters, his sixty-seven years have not been able perceptibly to diminish the elasticity of his step, or the cheerfulness of his disposition. His old friends, his business associates, and his employes all extend to him the hand of welcome as each year brings him to his old home to sit down with his workmen and their families at the annual dinner which he provides for them on the first day of May, his birthday. May he live long to do this.

CARL F. ROSENKRANZ.

Carl F. Rosenkranz was born in Koenigsberg, Prussia, February 25, 1810. He was the fourth son of a family of seven sons and two daughters, children of Gottfried and Renate Rosenkranz. Six of the sons served in the Prussian army; the oldest afterwards received an

appointment as royal forrester. The second learned the trade of a blacksmith, while the four others learned the trade of their father, who was a builder of tower clocks long before machine-made clocks were thought of. The mother of these boys and girls, all of whom inherited robust physiques, was the daughter of a foundry man named Werner.

The subject of this sketch served as a member of a royal grenadier regiment for a number of years after his first enlistment term of three years. He then established himself in the business of watch-making at Baerwalde, an old-time fortress, where on the 10th of February, 1840, he married the widow of Samuel Speck, who was six years his senior and the mother of two sons and two daughters. The oldest of these sons, Wm. A. Speck, is an honored and well-to-do citizen of Owensville, in this state, and the other, Samuel E. Speck, of Grayville, Illinois. On the 26th of October, 1842, the only child of this union was born and named Albert Carl. The revolution of 1848 involved some of the relatives of the Rosenkranz family, who, with many others, concluded that a change of climate would benefit them; and they left their native land for the home of the free and the brave; some settling in Texas, others in Wisconsin.

In the early spring of 1850, Carl F. Rosenkranz and his wife sold their town and farm property, and in May started, with their five children, from Bremerhaven for the new home beyond the seas; the north of Texas, by way of New Orleans, being their destination. After a tedious voyage of nine weeks on a crowded emigrant sailing vessel, they reached New Orleans on the 5th of July, 1850. During this long voyage a difference sprang up between those who were to form the Texas colony, and they concluded to separate. Mr. Rosenkranz embarking with his family on the first boat that left for the Ohio river, with no definite plans as to where they would land. On shipboard they had formed some acquaintance with a family who were going to join relatives living near Evansville; and their good account of this locality induced them to stop here. Mosquitos and prickly heat tortured the new comers on their trip up the river, and all were glad when their long journey came to an end and they could again rest on terra firma, though strangers among people speaking a language they could not understand. An independent life in a free country had been Mr. Rosenkranz's ideal; consequently he did not stop long in the very common-place village on the Ohio; and with the aid of Martin Schmoll, who made a business of looking after newly arrived Germans, he bought a farm, near what is now Inglefield, from James White;

who, with many others, had caught the California gold fever. Farm life was made romantic enough, and here this son, Albert C., started to learn the English language, in the rude country school where his knowledge of arithmetic, geography and a little Latin caused him to be regarded with wonder by the other scholars, who had thought all green Dutchmen were stupid.

In about a year the romance of farm life gave way to the American spirit of money-making; and as watch-making in town seemed the better medium, before long a modest sign "C. F. Rosenkranz, Watch-maker," appeared on the window of a little house on Second street, between Main and Sycamore streets. His skill brought him customers, and finding a buyer in the person of Fred. Fenchler, who had recently removed here from New Orleans, he sold the farm and invested the proceeds in the property then owned by Harrington & Lockhart on Second street, adjoining the present B. M. A. building. Here Mr. Rosenkranz labored with unremitting industry for seventeen years, his son entering the business at the age of thirteen, as an apprentice, in 1855, rendering valuable assistance for six years until he entered the union army in 1862. At the close of the war the son, then a major of the fourth Indiana cavalry regiment, returned home and re-entered the business, which continued for two years under the name of C. F. Rosenkranz & Son. The very close attention given by Mr. Rosenkranz during so many years to business, dwarfing in its effect on the mental and physical powers, with the absence of congenial society, combined to produce a discontented state of mind which culminated in a long visit to Europe by Mr. Rosenkranz. His wife remained here where all her children were located and prospering. Thus the family separated in 1868 and were never re-united. Mr. Rosenkranz traveled extensively and finally entered to rest on the 1st day of January, 1886, in Baerwalde, Germany. His wife had gone before him, on the 21st day of July, 1884. This short history of the life of Carl F. Rosenkranz, as it relates to his connection with Evansville, would be lacking if nothing were said about the character of this man, which exerted an influence at the time and determined the career of his son. He had superior intellectual gifts, was an ardent lover of nature, detested shams of all kinds, was an agnostic in religion yet loved mankind. He endeared himself to the few who knew him intimately. No son ever had a more affectionate father and friend.

WILLIAM A. HESTER.

The energetic school superintendent, Professor William A. Hester, inherits the talent and qualities of progress he possesses from a long line of ancestors who have been in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, his grandfather and some of his relatives have been teachers of God's sacred word, and at the same time were of that class of pioneer men whose services to their fellow-men aided in the development of the present state of education and civilization.

Mr. Hester was born in Indianapolis, on March 17, 1858. His father, at the time, was pastor of one of the Methodist churches there. He was graduated from DePauw university in 1881, and his scholarship there ranked high. Previous to his graduation he had adopted the profession of teacher. For four years he was a teacher in the schools of southeastern Indiana, two of which years were immediately before he received his degree from DePauw, and the other two immediately after. Before the close of the year 1882, he was selected as principal of the high school at Owensboro, a position he filled without intermission from that time until he became connected with the schools of this city in 1890, as principal of the Campbell Street school. His excellence in his chosen work was so clear that in 1894 he was unanimously selected by the school trustees as superintendent of the public schools here, and he is still filling with credit to himself and profit to the schools and satisfaction to the city this responsible and important position. He has well demonstrated his thoroughness in his work, his comprehensiveness of the best methods of developing the tender young minds, his progressive ideas and approved system of teaching, and his masterful attention to detail as well as routine work. He has had but one general aim all along, and that is "forward." He has spared no personal effort, he has shunned no reasonable sacrifice to make his labors profitable to those under his supervision. He has not been neglectful in applying every form of progress, every new and approved educational method, every inductive plan that has been successfully tried, every devised way that would enlist the beginner and hold the attention and interest. In the primary department, where the best work is done, he has been especially felicitous. It is here that a man's superior powers of teaching are shown, or the lack of such powers are disclosed; it is here that so many teachers fail in their ability to develop the active young intellect, seeking for new light and new knowledge. Success here is success in every higher grade of learning. The

pupil is led up through the different grades so skillfully that the art of literary expression becomes a delight and an ease. Expression, by tongue or pencil, in this modern life is necessary, and correctness of expression is a proud achievement. This has been one of the ultimate objects of Mr. Hester's plan of education. He has associated with him in this work a corps of competent and wide-awake teachers, and without flattery to him or disparagement to any of his predecessors, it may be said that the schools were never more ably taught than at the present. The high school is separated into departments, with a specialist over each. All the various schools throughout the city are successfully and honestly taught.

It may be said of Mr. Hester that he is a man of fine administrative ability. His excellent scholarship, his deep earnestness, his conscientious work, his gentlemanly qualities, his charitable disposition, his regard for the feelings of others distinguished him at once as a man eminently fitted for the great position he is so ably filling. He is indefatigable in his labors, and never wearies in carrying out his purposes and plans.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

William Hughes arrived in New York from Ireland in 1837. After making quite a tour of the country, he heard of a flourishing paper mill in Madison, Indiana, which he hoped to secure. Failing in this, he embarked in the dry goods business in that town with William Griffin. In 1839 he married Miss Emelia Davidson, and shortly afterward moved to Evansville. He built the brick store on Main street opposite the Gilbert-Miller building, and opened one of the first dry goods houses in the city. He afterwards sold the building to Richard Raleigh and moved to the corner of Second and Main streets, where he conducted the same business for many years. Moving into larger quarters as the city improved, he combined wholesale and retail. His business career was very successful. He was a clear-headed, conservative business man. His honor was dearer to him than life, and he adhered to the strictest integrity in all his transactions. Mr. Hughes was much interested in the cause of education, actively using his influence in promoting the establishment of the public schools, and was one of the first board of trustees. He was a devoted and sincere christian—a member of the Catholic church, and always foremost in any effort for the cause of religion. He passed away in his seventy-fifth year, leaving a name honored and respected by all who knew

him. Three sons and two daughters survive him. Two of the sons continue the business, Alfred and Reuben. The third is a successful merchant at Marshall, Illinois.

SILAS STEPHENS.

It is not because Silas Stephens married the only daughter of General Robert M. Evans—Julia Ann—that entitles him to public recognition in a brief biographical sketch, but on account of his own worth and acts. In 1837 Mr. Stephens was the sole proprietor of the only saddlery in the town. After disposing of his business to the author and his brother, Dr. William M. Elliott, he engaged in the sawmill business on the river front. He was the owner of the first steam sawmill built in Vanderburgh county. Naturally he succeeded in this. The elements of success were in him. Then he engaged in farming in Center township, developing a rare tact for managing land to the best advantage. A little past middle life he yielded to death. He was a man held in great respect for his integrity and high manly principles. His wife had entered upon her long rest shortly before him. Their only daughter, Mrs. Jane E. Scantlin, is now living in this city.

CADWALADER M. GRIFFITH.

In 1837 Cadwalader M. Griffith opened the first regular hardware store in the town. A man of thorough business qualities, he succeeded rapidly in building up a large trade. His business career was cut off by death in early life. A widow, daughter and two sons survived him. His daughter afterward became Mrs. Dr. S. W. Thompson. His elder son is now a partner in the Orr hardware store, of this city; the other son is a farmer in Knox county, Ind. The death of Mr. Griffith was a loss to business. He was universally respected, and was a member of the Episcopal church, and a consistent Christian.

THE LUNKENHEIMER FAMILY.

Jacob Lunkenheimer and his brother, Frederick, emigrated to America, arriving in New York in November, 1845. They came from Bingen on the Rhine, that poetically historical spot, rendered familiar to every American school-boy by a poem in his reader. Jacob was

born October 10, 1823, and Frederick was born April 13, 1826. They at once, on arrival in this country, proceeded to Mt. Carmel, Ill., where they resided for three years. They at first engaged in farming. As was natural and commendable they wished to better their circumstances, and to do this they sought a larger field of operation. So again they changed their location, and for the last time. They came to Evansville with their old German wagon in July, 1848. They camped on the corner of Main and Third streets, where Nathan Gross's large store now stands, in a cluster of trees or grove, and stopped at the old Taylor hotel later. They at once, however, entered into business, and opened a confectionery store, saloon and restaurant on Second street, where Curnick's business college is now located, remaining there for two years. Jacob then went into the firm of Law, Johnson & Lunkenheimer. Their law and real estate business office was on the upper floor of a frame building on First street, where Loewenthal's store now is. This partnership lasted over three years. Then Jacob became a partner of Charles Denby, and their law and real estate office was on Third street.

It was apparent that these two brothers had descended from a stalwart, brainy family, and some of their transactions developed the fact that they were men of more than ordinary talent in commercial matters. Their talent was needed in conducting the affairs of the county, and Jacob was elected county clerk, serving from 1852 to 1857. His brother, Frederick, was his deputy clerk. So acceptably and efficiently did they conduct the duties of this office that Frederick was elected county recorder, and served from 1860 to 1864. The position was filled satisfactorily to the people, so that they elected him county treasurer, his term running from 1866 to 1871.

Jacob Lunkenheimer died in September, 1859, and his death was felt to be a great loss to the public. Few men possessed the natural tact and skill and broad knowledge of humanity that he did. Few men ever performed the duties of a public office with more skill or more in accord with the wishes of the people. Few men were so absolutely honest and faithful and genial in every circumstance of life. It was the verdict of every one that he was an "honest man," than which no higher eulogy can be passed on any one. Two children were born to him, but they died young.

Frederick Lunkenheimer died August 4, 1885. It was a fact, known to every one in the county and even far beyond, that no man, holding a public office, ever had the confidence of the people so completely, or himself had their interests and general good more at heart. He was

a man, few of whom are like him—honest, punctual, efficient, thorough, genial.

To him were born eleven children, eight of whom are still living, to-wit: Jacob W., Miss Carrie, Oscar, Edward, Miss Lillie, Clinton, Miss Ida and Miss Kate. There are two sisters of Frederick and Jacob living to-day in this city, Mrs. Valentine (Kate) Diedrich and Mrs. Andrew (Eva) Schlauch.

The oldest son of Frederick, named Jacob W. Lunkenheimer, is in the glassware business, a member of the firm of Blackman & Lunkenheimer. He is a prosperous and successful business man, and deservedly so.

J. B. THOMAS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1821. At the age of twenty-five he embarked in the coal business on the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania, loading coal in barges and shipping the same to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. In 1854 he moved to Pittsburg, still operating his coal mines. Five years later, with that shrewd business sagacity that would gain the advantage of competition by reducing the expenses of transportation, he opened up a large coal mine on Green river, Kentucky, and shipped his coal to Memphis, Tennessee. In 1860 he located in Evansville, still operating his coal mines on Green river, near South Carrolton, Kentucky. He opened up a large new coal mine in Spottsville, Kentucky, in 1862, and brought this coal to the Evansville market. He brought the first Green river coal to this city that was ever in the market. While in the coal business he owned and commanded several steamboats. He purchased the First avenue coal mines, in this city, in 1877, and operated the same up to the time of his death, which occurred January 26, 1892.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Van Hook, who was also born in West Moreland county, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Malisa, now Mrs. J. H. Lozier, of Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Thomas, of Evansville, Indiana; E. R. Thomas, at present in the bicycle manufacturing business at Toronto, Ontario, Canada; O. F. Thomas, and L. B. Thomas, both now in Cleveland, Ohio; and F. W. Thomas, in the railroad business in Memphis, Tennessee.

J. B. Thomas enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and served in the Mexican war. He was a man of fine business perception and great

activity, and while engrossed with heavy, pressing business duties, he never forgot the qualities that make a gentleman, in the best sense of that word. He was always an engaging man, gentle to his family and kind to all. He was a most thorough man in all his undertakings, and omitted no honorable opportunity that would contribute to success. All his life he had been a useful, successful man, and his death was a source of great regret.

C. C. Thomas, his son, became the successor of his father in the coal business. He has had charge of the First avenue mines ever since his father's death. He is an enterprising, industrious man, always having an eye to business.

F. H. RAGON.

No citizen of Evansville was more endeared to the business public, or had won a more enduring and deserved reputation for honest business methods and fair dealing and prime manhood than Mr. Ferdinand H. Ragon, a brief sketch of whose life is presented in this connection. No pen can be too sympathetic or too heroic to picture the man in the fullness he deserves or in the true, pure character he lived. His instincts, in the first place, were right and had been rightly trained. His full and conscious knowledge of humanity always led him to act justly and kindly toward every one. His broad, liberal spirit—so endowed by nature—considered men and their acts from the high standpoint of charity and forgiveness. His whole life was exemplary, as this all-too-brief biography will reveal.

Mr. Ragon's native town was Russellville, Kentucky, and the year of his nativity was 1826. There he received such education as country towns then afforded, and laid the basis, at least in some degree, for his subsequent successful business career. When quite a young man, indeed in his eighteenth year, he started out to discover what life had in store for him. Correct always in his habits and wants, the talent and services of such a young man did not wait long for recognition or employment. At Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky., he found employment as clerk in the general mercantile store of Abner R. Terry. On the death of Mr. Terry four years later, Mr. Ragon, by economy and thrift, had accumulated enough money to go into the general mercantile business for himself. This venture was made in 1848, and he continued in it there till 1864. Fickle fortune never frowned upon him very long at a time, and these sixteen years of business for himself in Cadiz brought him neat and satisfactory returns. He felt the

need of a larger field for business, and he came to Evansville in 1864, in war times, when prices were fluctuating in the business thermometer among the hundreds, so to speak. In this new field he entered into the wholesale grocery business. Here in Evansville, on entering the wholesale grocery business, he associated with himself Mr. Ebenezer Dickey under the firm name of Ragon & Dickey. Four years afterward—that was in 1868—Capt. F. P. Carson took an interest in the firm, which now took the firm name of Ragon, Dickey & Carson. The latter gentleman disposed of his interest to Mr. E. G. Ragon, brother of Mr. F. H. Ragon, and retired in 1870. The firm name was then changed to Ragon, Dickey & Ragon. Three years afterward Mr. Dickey disposed of his interest to the two brothers and withdrew, from which time on the business was conducted under the firm name of Ragon Brothers. They builded up a large trade in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Their punctuality, reliability and great desire to please those who dealt with them won for them not only an enviable place in business circles, but a splendid reputation for honesty and fair dealing. An eye always to business, they came at length to read the market fluctuations almost with prophetic insight and gave their customers the benefit of this superior skill. Of course, such great application to business must needs bring success. In their particular class of business they were regarded as representative men, as commercial leaders, as setting the business pace. Said the Evansville Courier at the time of Mr. F. H. Ragon's death: "The deceased, the founder of the establishment, was a man of extraordinarily clear business qualifications, shrewdness and commercial tact possessed by few in Evansville."

So much for the life of this man in the "busy mart of trade." No one can be a successful business man without the requisite capital of geniality and kindness. Mr. F. H. Ragon possessed these happy qualities in a remarkable degree, and made it a rule of life to make no enemies if it could be avoided. As a result of such a high and beautiful course in life his friends were all who knew him. The inflexible realities of business had not hardened his nature and rendered him stony and unapproachable, but superior to such crystalizing influences, he seemed to grow only the more cordial and entertaining, like one smiling at the indurate hand of baffled fate. In his social family relations he was greatly beloved, and his home was one of the happiest. He was married twice. He was the father of three children by his first wife, whose death occurred in 1867. These children are Daniel S., Mallie (Mrs. Rosser S. Rock) and Addie (Mrs. T. M. Carothers.)

He was married again in 1869, and to him was born out of this union a son named Claude.

As a christian Mr. Ragon respected and revered the profound teachings of the Bible. His great practical good sense would not allow him to entertain flimsy views leading away from the well-known truth of the "man of his counsel." Long years before, when a citizen of Cadiz, he united with the Baptist church, in which denomination he always retained his churchly relationship. However, being a warm friend of Rev. Dr. Martin, of Grace Presbyterian church—of which his wife was a member—he became a regular attendant on the services there in the latter part of his life. His religious convictions were deep and abiding.

After the death of Mr. F. H. Ragon the business was continued by E. G. Ragon and Daniel S. Ragon, son of the deceased. Mr. E. G. Ragon was born at Russellville, Ky., in —, and when a young man went to Cadiz, Ky., and entered into business with his brother. There he prospered. He married Miss Sallie McKinney, of that town. He came to Evansville in 1869, and as previously stated, engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brother. From that time on it was no longer a question of business prosperity, but a question of enlarging the volume of trade and extending the territory of their transactions. When the mantle of business fell on the shoulders of Mr. E. G. Ragon and nephew, it was pushed on with the same old nerve and vigor, and prosperity and satisfactory dividends were theirs.

Daniel S. Ragon was born at Cadiz, Ky., in 1857, and removed to Evansville with his father in 1864. His schooling was secured in the public schools of this city. In one capacity or another he has been connected with the firm of Ragon Brothers ever since the adoption of that name. He married Miss Eva Johnson, December, 1878.

As a concluding word it may be added that no wholesale grocery house in the city is more careful in filling and shipping its orders promptly, or carries on a larger volume of business than the firm of Ragon Brothers. It is a cardinal business principle with them to please their customers, and therefore they never loose trade they have once secured.

THE SHANKLIN FAMILY.

A merchant's life usually is without positive incident. A mercantile career, however, is an expression of the force of character and intellect in him. It requires talent to succeed, and John Shanklin was a

prosperous merchant. His life began near Derry, Donegal county, Ireland, on February 17, 1795. His father before him perished in the Irish rebellion in 1798. The son, named after his father, obtained the fragmentary education of an Irish farmer boy. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed in a general store in Donegal. After five years in the store, when eighteen, he sailed for the United States, and in New York entered a wholesale hardware establishment. Three years afterward he became a salesman for a hardware dealer at Frankfort, Ky. The accidental loss of a foot at this time necessitated his adoption of the profession of a school teacher, which he followed for three years, most of the time at Shelbyville (Ky.) and vicinity. He then entered the auction store of Ormsby, at Louisville, as a clerk, and in a short time young Shanklin was placed as manager of a branch house at Newcastle, Ky. On the failure of Ormsby, the young man purchased a stock of goods at Shelbyville, and one Moffatt was his partner. In six months they removed to Evansville—December 3, 1823. But their stock of dry goods was too large for the new location, and Moffatt took a half and located at Cynthiana, Ind., while Shanklin continued in business here with the other half. Their partnership was dissolved in 1827, and Shanklin continued the business alone till 1832; then to 1837 as Shanklin & Co.; then under other firm styles, until he retired from business on January 1, 1872. His accounts on earth closed January 11, 1877. He was an active, leading member of Walnut Street Presbyterian church. He was a man of scrupulous integrity, valuing his honor and credit above earthly estimate, and reflecting moral principles in his daily life.

This is the first early ancestor of five generations who have lived in this city up to the present moment. Edith Wilson—nee Bradford—the seventh generation from William Bradford, who came over in the historic Mayflower, was the grandmother of John Shanklin's children; Major Bezaleel Howe, of Revolutionary fame, was their great grand-uncle; their mother was Philura Fillmore French. The names of these children are James Maynard Shanklin, Malvina French Shanklin, John Gilbert Shanklin, George William Shanklin, and Osborne Henry Shanklin.

James Maynard Shanklin in early life disclosed marked mental acumen. The law was his profession, and at the time Fort Sumter was fired upon he was prosecuting attorney of the circuit court. When the news of the bombardment reached Evansville, it aroused the people and temporarily suspended business. The patriotic young prosecutor, pale and excited, in his tragic style, addressed the grand jury in

these words: "There is no more business for the grand jury to-day, and with the consent of the court, Judge Parrett, I feel it my duty to request that the grand jury and the court adjourn. At this moment matters of grave importance await every patriot. Fort Sumter has been fired upon, the flag dishonored, and all loyal eyes and hearts are turned in that direction. I, for one, shall enter the conflict in defense of my country's flag." And his army record is a brilliant one. As lieutenant-colonel of the 42d Indiana volunteer infantry, he took part in the battles of Wartrace, Perryville and Stone River. He was wounded at Perryville, an exploding shell tearing away part of the scalp. The wound was dressed, he returned to the fight. He commanded his regiment at Stone River, and was captured while leading a forlorn hope in the last day of the battle. After confinement in prison at Atlanta and Libby—five months in the latter place and two in the former—he was exchanged. After his return home from the war, he died suddenly of acute laryngitis. He left a widow and son but two years old, who is now a member of the firm of Shanklin & King, brokers and real estate agents, Chicago.

Malvina French Shanklin married John Marshal Harlan, now a justice of the supreme court of the United States, appointed by President Hayes. The date of her marriage was December 23, 1856. Their children and grand children were: Edith Shanklin Harlan, who became the wife of Frank Linus Child, of Worcester, Massachusetts. She died leaving a daughter Edith Harlan Child, who lives with her grandparents, Justice and Mrs. Harlan. Rev. Richard Davenport Harlan, of Rochester, New York, married Margaret Prouty, of Geneva, New York. James Shanklin Harlan is an unmarried lawyer of Chicago. John Maynard Harlan is a lawyer also of Chicago, and he married Miss Elizabeth Flagg, of Yonkers, New York. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, five years old.

John Gilbert Shanklin was educated at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, and afterwards took a course at the university of Berlin, Germany. He was elected secretary of the state of Indiana in 1878, and served from 1879 to 1881. He was defeated for re-election in 1880. This is the only public office he has ever held. At present he is the owner and editor of the Courier, and his editorials show critical analysis and broad reading. They have the polish and tone of a close student of the humanities, and are widely quoted for their profound penetration into obtruse economical questions. Every editorial shows ripe scholarship and skillful thinking. He married Miss Gertrude

Arms Avery, and they have two children, Susanna Avery Shanklin and Malvina Harlan Shanklin.

George William Shanklin was the fourth child of John and Philura Fillmore Shanklin. He was always associated with his brother, John Gilbert, in the business of the Courier. He bought the Courier in 1866, soon after it was established. John Gilbert was then in Europe, traveling and attending the Berlin university. He returned in 1868, and the brothers sold, in 1869, to Messrs. Lauenstein. But in 1874 they repurchased the plant, since which time they have controlled it. George William died a bachelor in Washington City, D. C., February 6, 1897. His remains were cremated and the ashes scattered on the graves of his parents in this city.

Osborne Henry Shanklin died at a little over the age of four years.

WILLIAM REILLY.

William Reilly, born in Drummond, county Armagh, Ireland, August 12, 1813, came to America in 1838, and he came directly to Evansville. He entered the postoffice as a clerk under F. E. Goodsell, which position he filled until the year 1840, when he opened a wholesale and retail grocery on the corner of Main and Second streets, having formed a partnership with his cousin, James Reilly, under the firm name of "J. & W. Reilly." This business was carried on successfully for several years, until the death of James Reilly in 1854, after which William Reilly engaged in the commission business until his death in 1872. Mr. Reilly married Mary French Willson, who survived him many years, her death having occurred little more than a year ago. Their children were: Mary Osborne, who died in infancy; Edith Howe; John Shanklin, and Anna Hazelton.

Mr. Reilly was a man of quiet and unostentatious manner, simple habits and large intelligence. He was a member of Trinity M. E. church, and his daily walk and conversation was that of a thoroughly honest and honorable man. No higher encomium can be written upon any man's life. It is the one attribute of humanity that lifts mankind to heaven.

THE EDMOND FAMILY.

One of the most enterprising and prosperous original families of this county was the Edmond family. George Edmond, the father of

numerous race, came from Germany and settled in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and about 1808 settled in Muhlenburgh county, Ky. The family came to Evansville in 1815. There were five sons and two daughters born to George Edmond, as follows: John, Thomas, George, William, Michael, Ann and Elizabeth. Michael was the only son born in Evansville. John was born in 1800. Frank was a son by a second wife.

When the family came to Evansville in 1815 they probably came in a flatboat, on which was a house in which they lived. They settled at a point five miles below Evansville, at what has all along since been known as the John Edmond homestead. John Edmond, being the oldest of the family, soon began life for himself, and he made a prosperous career of it. He was among the first who established a wood-yard and regularly furnished wood to steamboats. As soon as the wood was cleared from the land and sold he cultivated the virgin soil and it yielded abundantly. The primitive crop of trees was converted into money and the crop from the rich alluvial soil yielded a satisfactory profit. He secured in time about 1,800 acres of fine land. The competition then, before the days when coal was known and used, was active and sharp, and barges were laden with wood and towed about to intercept steamboats and supply them before they reached Edmond's woodyard. He pushed his business, and in the end became a wealthy man. He married Miss Talitha Sirkles, and to them two children were born. The son died in infancy. Susan was born May 9, 1826, in Vanderburgh county, Ind., and was married to Alexander Maddux February 14, 1850. Mrs. Talitha (Sirkles) Edmond died April 13, 1858. And John Edmond married a second time, and Miss Sophia Burgdorf became his wife on September 20, 1859. To them were born six children. The living ones are John, Mrs. Augusta Kamp and Mrs. Ollie Varner. After a long, active and useful life John Edmond, Sr., died October 10, 1876.

It is told with a good deal of amusement yet to-day by members of the family about the first piano he purchased for his family. He was a man very particular in his family comforts, and would not be behind in any of the conveniences possessed by his neighbors. Word came to the family that Mrs. Shanklin had one of the finest pianos that was made. Mr. Edmond always found great delight in music, and having a daughter who loved the charm of musical expression and harmony he ordered a very fine piano for his home. When the beautiful instrument reached Evansville, Mr. Edmond took a woodboat loaded with wood to Evansville and disposed of it and then took the piano

back home on the woodboat. It served on the way home as a polished seat for the boat hands. One time during high water, the piano was put on stilts, as it were, to keep it out of the water in the room. The chickens collected from trees and other things above water, were put in the same room to keep them from drowning. The piano was well covered, but that did not keep the chickens from roosting on it. The "gunnels" or plank walks on stilts, were common things in that day, from the door step to the outer gate, which were used to walk upon out of the water. It may be said the piano stood upon a "gunnel" at the time of the incident mentioned.

After his second marriage he took the world easier, and attended to the happiness of those around him with seeming delight. About 1851 he turned the woodyard over to his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Maddux, who had married his only daughter and only living child by his first wife. The son-in-law lived just below him, and he successfully operated the business for many years. He moved to Evansville in March, 1863, and the wood business went into other hands.

As to the character of John Edmond—He was strictly honorable, upright and righteous in all things, a man whose word was as good as his bond, a man whose principles were as invariable as the hills, a man who was beloved for his merits and for his truly exemplary life. He was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had been for many years previous to his death.

In the onswEEPing changes of time the family of Edmond became scattered, and all the children of the grandfather, George, are dead except Michael, the youngest. Those of the descendants who are now living in this city are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maddux. Mr. Maddux was born in Meade county, Ky., May 7, 1820. His father, Thomas Maddux, was a native of Green Brier county, Virginia. When 14 years old he came to Perry county, Indiana, where his step-mother died shortly afterward. Following closely upon this sad event the bereaved husband went to Cloverport, Kentucky, with his family, where he died about a year later. Then Alexander Maddux farmed in Perry county, Indiana, for a year or two after his father's death. In 1845-6 he taught school in Clay county, Missouri, and afterward attended school at Hardinsburg, Kentucky. He clerked at Stevensport, Kentucky, for a year and traveled for Dr. James Graves, of Louisville, for three years. His career as a son-in-law of John Edmond in the wood business has been previously told. Since coming to the city he has been served as a justice of the peace and one term

as a member of the board of county commissioners. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Odd Fellows.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Maddux was Talitha J. She was married to John J. Brose, by whom she is the mother of two lovely, bright daughters, Susie B. and Effie M. After the death of Mr. Brose on July 1, 1878, the wife was married to Dr. J. D. Fillinger, October 10, 1894. Dr. Fillinger came to Evansville seventeen years ago and began the practice of his profession as a dentist, and he has been successful and prosperous.

After Mr. Maddux came to Evansville, William Brown, who had married Dorcas, the sister of Alexander Maddux, also came to Evansville. Mr. Brown arrived here in 1852, on the steamer "Georgetown" from Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county, Kentucky. Mr. Brown was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and many of the houses built by his hands are still standing in this city. He died past middle age, loved, honored and respected, on October 20, 1876. He was born June 8, 1807. His wife was born December 11, 1812, and died February 14, 1880. Thomas Brown, a son, died January 25, 1873; Wm. Fletcher, another son, died February 15, 1864; Mattie, 8 years old, and Crittenden, 5 years old, both died in 1855; Horace B., born June 17, 1839, died January 10, 1888. Mrs. Richard W. Snider, a daughter, died July 5, 1876. Mrs. John Martin, another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, died October, 1877. Mary E. Brown was born December 4, 1841, and was married to W. W. Myers, who died in 1884, at the age of 51 years. Miss Sue Brown was born April 10, 1843, and married John Payne, and to-day they are living in California. Miss Lucy E. Brown was born June 7, 1852, and was married to E. D. Wallace. She and her husband are at present living in this city.

All the members of this numerous family led useful, worthy and progressive lives, and were people of strict principles and high moral precepts.

BEN STINSON.

Ben Stinson is the son of John B. Stinson, who was born in Virginia, March 1, 1787, of English parents. He located in Kentucky, and in 1809 moved to Indiana territory and built a log house at the foot of coal mine hill, at the bend of the river, just below the site of Evansville. That was in the days when the copper-colored Indians still infested the country, and made life a dangerous affair, especially on the north side of the Ohio river.

Benoni Stinson, a brother of John B., afterwards moved to this part of Indiana. He was an eloquent Free Will Baptist preacher, whose labors extended over Vanderburgh, Posey, Gibson, Pike and Warrick counties in Indiana, and three or four adjacent counties in Kentucky. Sometimes John B. Stinson preached in the absence of his brother. He possessed less "religious power," but was noted for his good, hard, native sense." The records of Vanderburgh county show that in 1818 Governor Jonathan Jennings appointed John B. Stinson as sheriff, being the first official of that character in the new county. He was elected probate judge, and held the position one term. He decided the most celebrated habeas-corpus case that ever came up in the county—the jurisdiction of a minor child between mother and church. He was a leader in church matters, and especially in all the "yearly associations." He, and his brother Benoni, and Rev. Jesse Lane, brother of Governor Lane, united with Amos Clark, James G. Jones, and Wm. T. T. Jones, in signing a circular in the George H. Proffit and Robert Dale Owen congressional race, which defeated Owen. The three reverend gentlemen signed the political document as "ministers of the Free Will Baptists." For this act John B. Stinson ever after felt ashamed of himself. He died at the old home on the river below Evansville, March 15, 1850. His wife, Matilda, died at the home of her son Ben, in Evansville, July 4, 1864, aged seventy-four years and nine months.

Ben—a contraction of Benoni, and as he always writes it himself—was born in Perry township, Vanderburgh county, Indiana, July 23, 1823, on his father's forty-acre farm at the foot of what is called "Baby-town hill," in a one-story, unhewed log house, standing within a few yards of what was then called "Rattlesnake spring." Often some member of the family would have to drive away the snakes before water could be obtained to cook breakfast. The first school Ben Stinson attended was taught by Miss Ann Rolin, in the upper part of the town. His second teacher was Jefferson Ham, the father of Mrs. McCutchan, who was a teacher herself in the public schools of Evansville. At the age of seven years his father's family moved to the farm, where the L. & N. railroad shops now stand, adjoining Howell, and there his schooling was secured in "subscription schools." Later he attended the school of Alanson Chute, in Evansville. He also attended C. S. Weaver's "high school." This was the extent of his schooling. He then took up the study of law in the office of Lockhart & Jones, and at length was graduated from the Cincinnati law college.

When S. T. Jenkins, clerk of the Vanderburgh circuit court, died, Alvin P. Hovey, judge of the court, appointed Ben Stinson to the vacancy, returning a favor for a favor. Mr. Stinson had practically nominated Judge Lockhart to congress, thus occasioning his resignation as judge of the circuit court, and the appointment of Hovey to the place by Governor Joseph Wright. President Pierce appointed Ben Stinson postmaster at Evansville, and while serving in this position Judge Blackford, one of the judges of the court of claims, had him appointed one of the commissioners of this new court. Conrad Baker was the other commissioner. When a justice of the peace he was appointed a commissioner under the fugitive slave law. The single case that came before him was disposed of by remanding the fugitives, an old man and his wife, back to their "lawful master." He resigned a short time afterwards, for the reason, as he said, "I was afraid of Chase, the secretary of the treasury." Afterwards he declined the appointment as commissioner of the United States court, a position now held by Captain J. W. Wartmann. During the great Kansas-Nebraska discussion and the trouble in Kansas over the two opposing constitutions, Mr. Stinson was elected to the state legislature as representative, where he manifested his singular power in persuading men to his opinions and leading them to vote on measures as he suggested. After his return from the legislature he was elected a justice of the peace, a position he held over sixteen years. His first wife was Mary E. Banks, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Hon. Ephraim Banks, auditor-general of Pennsylvania. To them were born two children. She lies in Oak Hill cemetery, near Evansville. His second wife was Caroline C. Cox, of Orange county, Indiana, who bore him three children, all living in Paoli, Indiana.

A man of great activity and push, he is not without an experience in the newspaper field. He purchased the printing office of Younglove & Sullivan, and continued the daily paper they had been publishing. Mr. Stinson writes of that venture in these humorous words: "My name stood at the head of the paper as editor and publisher, but really Mr. Hutchins, the foreman, was manager and editor. Horace Plummer, a young lawyer, sent in paragraphs almost daily." Mr. Stinson's "Gentleman in Black" was a surprising success to himself, the papers selling as high as twenty-five cents each. He sold the paper to C. K. Drew, Sr., and he sold it to a Mr. Baker. In time Mr. Stinson took the office back to indemnify himself against loss. The paper was suspended, and the printing material was nailed up. Rev. Mr. Vaux, an Episcopal minister, printer and school teacher,

opened a job office and used the material for a time. It was at last sold to Smith Gavitt, who in connection with a friend, started another daily. But Mr. Stinson was still not entirely free from all newspaper connections. At this time John B. Hall established the *Enquirer*, Charles Denby writing the editorials. Willard & Whitehead got hold of the plant, and Mr. Stinson in some way became surety on their notes, which went into court, where he was released from the payment of the same. A joint stock company received the *Enquirer*, purchasing Emil Bishop's paper entitled "Reform," and merging the two papers into one. Richard Raleigh, John A. Reitz, Ben Nurre, John Gavisk, Judge Parrett and others cashed their stock subscriptions and put the venture on a firm basis. They obtained Robert Spraul as their editor. Mr. Stinson was again induced to go into the newspaper field, and this time he went into the *Enquirer* office as business manager. He remained, however, only about seven months. When Maynard and Captain Archer bought the concern, Mr. Stinson also disposed of his interest in it. It was a failing enterprise some way, and Maynard & Archer went under.

About 1871 Mr. Stinson went to Orange county, where his ceaseless activity soon made him a leading citizen. He filled several county offices there in a very creditable manner to himself and a most satisfactory way to his friends and neighbors. He is at present living in Paoli, Indiana, where he and his good wife are enjoying the riches of sweet mutual confidences. For many years, ever since his term in the legislature, in fact, Mr. Stinson has been a great sufferer from rheumatism. It has been so severe and torturing as to render his lower extremities entirely useless. But he is a patient sufferer and a firm believer in the providences of an allwise God. He never belonged to any church, nor to any secret or open society. And yet he has led a moral life, trusting in the God of all life and being.

MAJOR JOSEPH B. COX.

The history of this family runs back to the year 1809. They were probably the first permanent white settlers of the Indiana territory. His maternal ancestor lived in the state of Kentucky, where his mother, Frances M. Miller, was born in 1805. Her parents, George and Elizabeth Miller, moved from that state in 1809, and crossed the Ohio river at the present site of Evansville. They found a log cabin on the bank of the river, near where Vine street now is, and they occu-

pied it several months. They then moved to what is now known as Knight's hill, near the lower Mt. Vernon road, three and a half miles west of Evansville. They were compelled to cross the river into Kentucky several times to get out of the way of savage Indians. His mother, Mrs. Cox, afterward Mrs. David Stephens, died in October, 1886, having been a continuous resident of Perry township for seventy-seven years. James Cox, the father of Joseph B., was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800 and died in this county in 1834. He came to Vanderburgh county in 1818 with a brother, Joseph. They were potters by trade, and were occupied for a while in that branch of business. When steamboats began running on the river, using wood for fuel, they established a wood-yard near Ingle's coal mines, and in connection with that they cleared and cultivated land near their wood yard.

James Cox was colonel of the militia, and often called his regiment into camp for the purpose of drilling. Major Joseph B. Cox was born in what is now Perry township, this county, four miles west of Evansville, on the middle Mt. Vernon road. The log cabin that he was born in is still standing, but somewhat dilapidated. The date of his birth was the 8th day of September, 1830. He was the fourth of five children, three daughters and two sons. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and in attending such schools as were in his reach, which was usually about three months in the year. The first school he attended was held in a small log cabin, one end of which was used as a chimney, the other end for a door, and on each side there was a log cut out for a window, and in place of glass greased paper was pasted over the openings. Puncheons were used for seats. The name of the teacher was Mr. Rice, and the next teacher's name was Cotton. At the age of fourteen years he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the public schools as a pupil, and continued in these schools for three years, after which he was promoted to the high school, continued his studies for some time, then entered St. Xavier college and remained for one term. He next entered Bacon's commercial college and graduated, both institutions being in Cincinnati.

After his graduation he served as clerk on various steamboats plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. In August, 1859, he entered the sheriff's office of Vanderburgh county as deputy for John S. Gavitt, and upon the enlistment of Mr. Gavitt as major in the 1st Indiana cavalry, he was appointed by the sheriff to fill out his unexpired term of office. The war of the rebellion being in progress, Major Cox raised a company, which was made company F of the 60th regi-

ment, Indiana infantry, and he was selected captain, and served in the ranks until the 27th day of May, 1862, when he was elected major of the regiment. He served as such until the 30th of November, following, when he resigned on account of ill health. Returning to Evansville he entered the county treasurer's office as deputy with Leroy Calvert, and served for about two years. In 1880 he entered the sheriff's office as deputy for Thomas Kerth, and served for four years. On August 7, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland surveyor of customs for the term of four years.

From early manhood he has been interested in farming. In April, 1863, he was married to Miss Amanda W. Sirkle, who was born in Vanderburgh county, in 1833, and died in 1868, leaving one son, Dr. David A. Cox, of Howell, Ind. He was married a second time, in 1870, to Martha J. Angel, who was born in Vanderburgh county in 1849. To this union two sons were born, Robert M., who is a lawyer, and Joseph B., who is a student in Oakland City college. Both of his wives were members of the General Baptist church.

Mr. Cox is a man of great force of character, an estimable citizen in all respects, and one whose life-record is characterized by usefulness and fairness.

HON. CHARLES DENBY

Evansville delights to honor her distinguished citizen, Hon. Charles Denby, whose reputation is far and wide, and whose public services have made him a national historical character. This skillful lawyer and wise diplomat was born in Botetourt county, Va., in 1830. He was a student three years at Georgetown college, in the District of Columbia, and afterward was graduated from the Virginia military institute with high honors. His splendid mental attainments led him into the profession of a teacher in the Masonic university at Salem, Ala., where he wore the honors of a professor until he came to Evansville in 1853. Here he edited the Daily Enquirer, and at the same time pursued the study of law in the office of Conrad Baker, who was then only a practicing attorney. Three years after his arrival in Evansville he was sent to the legislature. When the war of the Union began, he felt called upon to defend his country, and in 1861 he raised the 42d Indiana infantry and became its lieutenant colonel. At Perryville his regiment took an active part and suffered severely. His good military tact caused him to be promoted to the colonelcy of the 80th Indiana regiment. His services continued in the army till 1863

when he resigned because of his health. He returned to this city and resumed the practice of law, and for many years he unbrokenly pursued the practice of his profession. In 1876, and again in 1884, he was a delegate at large from Indiana to the national democratic convention. His party asked him several times to accept the nomination for congress from this congressional district, but he preferred rather to pursue his profession than participate in the entanglements of politics. For many years he was the senior member of the law firm of Denby & Kumler, consisting of himself and Daniel B. Kumler, who died early in 1893. This firm had a large practice, and was markedly successful, which was due to its carefulness, its broad knowledge of the law and its application to cases considered and tried at its hands. Mr. Denby was first a careful, ceaseless student of the law, and next a man with deep earnestness in his cases. He had few superiors at the bar, and perhaps none excelled him in general information and belles-lettres. And in all the elements that went to make up a man and the high character of a spotless citizen, he was among the very first.

In the first year of President Cleveland's first term in office Mr. Denby was appointed as minister of the United States to China, and when President Harrison came into office he did not find it necessary to displace him, so excellent were his services there, in that land of the Celestials. He continued in the same position through Cleveland's second term, and is still there, in the beginning of President McKinley's term, 1897. When the massacre of the Coolies occurred in the west of the United States, difficult national complications arose, but he carried them through to a successful termination. The law regulating Chinese immigration to this country again strained the relations of the two countries, but his fine diplomatic skill brought peace upon the troubled waters. All the delicate duties arising out of these imbroglios he has executed with consummate skill, and his handling of all state matters demonstrates his peculiar fitness for the great position he fills.

In the national democratic convention of 1888, his name was seriously considered by the Indiana delegates and others for the second position on the ticket instead of the "Old Roman," A. G. Thurman.

He was married in 1858 to Maretea Fitch, daughter of Senator Graham N. Fitch, of Logansport, Ind. Graham Fitch Denby, his son, is a practicing attorney in this city to-day.

WILLIAM HEILMAN.

One of Evansville's most respected and honored citizens was William Heilman. His commercial and public career made him known to everybody. He was born in Bernersheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on October 11, 1824. His father, Valentine Heilman, was a farmer, and died in 1826, when William was but a child. The widowed mother married Peter Weintz. William labored on the farm and also attended the school of his native village. This embraced the extent of his education at school, but he was an observant man all his life and his schooling went on continually. In 1843 the family emigrated to the New World and landed first at New Orleans. Then they came up the river to St. Louis, and soon after located in Posey county, Indiana, where Mr. Weintz pursued the occupation of a farmer. Here young William labored, but the business was distasteful to him. Four years afterward—that is, in 1847—he engaged in the foundry business in Evansville with his brother-in-law, Christian Kratz. Their small machine shop on Pine street, was at first run by two blind horses. Three years later their log shop was displaced by a brick one, and the horses relieved by steam power. Their first work was dog-irons, cast plows, stoves, &c. In 1854 they constructed their first portable engine, and in 1859 their first thresher. The emergencies of rebellion greatly enhanced their business, and they could scarcely fill their orders, notwithstanding the enlarged capacity of their works. When Mr. Kratz retired in 1864, he received \$100,000 for his interest in the concern. Then through Mr. Heilman's untiring energy, the field of trade was enlarged, the City Foundry enlarged so as to cover almost an entire block, and the business made to prosper almost like magic.

When the war for the Union began Mr. Heilman took a very positive ground for the preservation of the country in its entirety, and his faith and convictions never varied. In 1852 he was first elected to the city council, and served in that official capacity several terms well and faithfully. His broad knowledge of things sent him to the state legislature in 1870, and gave him the nomination for congress on the republican ticket in 1872. In the congressional race he reduced his opponent's majority from 2,500 to 112. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate. While in Europe in 1878 he was nominated for congress again, and returned and was elected after a short, spirited canvass. In congress, as everywhere, Mr. Heilman exhibited his sterling good practical sense. His speech on the Warner coinage bill in 1879,

just after the resumption measure had begun, shows his wisdom. He said: "I am strongly in favor of well considered, practical legislation to benefit the agricultural and manufacturing interests, to increase our commerce and wealth, but by all means let us have some stability in our financial legislation. The condition of the country is at last surely, although perhaps slowly, getting better, and what commerce and finance need just now more than anything else is to be let alone."

This measure would have enriched the silver bullion owners to the amount of fifteen cents on the dollar at the expense of the people. In congress his keen practical foresight placed him in the category of the best business legislators. In business affairs he was an originator of plants upon a large scale. His enterprise brought commercial prosperity to Evansville. His wide grasp of affairs made him a director of the state bank of Indiana, and also of its successor, the Evansville national bank, as well as director of the horse railway company, president of the gas company, and leader in many other useful enterprises. His energy and capacity in financial investment made him the principal owner in the cotton mills. He was a man of remarkable capacity for business, and great executive powers. Therefore success always attended him. He always was the friend and supporter of everything good for Evansville. His gifts to the poor were many and constant, his benevolence toward every good work was a matter of general remark, his large-hearted acts toward enterprises making for the good of his fellow-creatures were but in evidence of the greatness of his warm heart, his liberal gifts to all benevolent institutions were almost of a lavish character, and his generosity never was appealed to in vain.

It need scarcely be said here that Mr. Heilman was a self-made man. His mental capacities were exhibited in the broad sweep he took of business and the success he attained in matters of trade. Not to seem to be grasping round for fine phrases to apply to him, it may be added truthfully that he was eminently "*faber suae fortunae*," as the trite Latin phrase has it. His pathway to success is plain, and is worthy of being followed by young men setting out in a long business career. For one thing Mr. Heilman was an indefatigable worker and punctual in all things.

In 1848 he was married to Mary Jenner, who came from Germany to this country when she was nine years old. Nine children were born to them. George P. and William A. are prominent business men here at this time. From the organization of the St. John's Evangelical church in 1851, Mr. Heilman was a consistent member.

His death occurred September 22, 1890, and it threw a pall over

the city. His multitude of friends felt the loss as a sort of public calamity, and thus wound up the useful career of one of Evansville's best and most respected citizens.

JOHN A. REITZ.

One of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of Evansville was John August Reitz, and he is most deserving of the recognition given him by this memoir. He was born in Dorlar, Prussia, on the 17th day of December, 1815, and died in Evansville on the 13th day of May, 1891.

It is an evidence of his fearless and enterprising spirit that he was the first person to leave his own country, in Germany, and traverse the wide seas to the inviting New World. He bade his friends and his country adieu in 1836, and arrived in Evansville in December of the same year. From the time he left school, at which he received a fair and liberal German education, at the age of fifteen years, until he left his home for the United States, at the age of twenty-one, he supervised his father's farm, which consisted of about 600 acres; and he also superintended his father's distillery, his flouring mill and general store thereon. From seventy-five to eighty persons were employed to cultivate the land and take care of the stock, which consisted of 100 to 125 horses, 150 to 200 head of cattle, and 500 to 600 sheep. When he came to America, he traveled to various sections, seeking a location wherein to cast his lot. When he began his career in Evansville, it was a river village. He had at the time but one gold piece of money in his pocket. Nothing daunted, however, but on the contrary with a firm determination to succeed, and plenty of energy and industry to back it, he began working for others in the manufacture of lumber, but was engaged mostly with Lloyd Olmstead, on Pigeon creek, on the Stringtown road, and with Judge Silas Stephens, on the bank of the Ohio river, at the foot of Chandler avenue, until he erected his first sawmill in 1845, against the advice of his best friends, who predicted failure, because that was the bitter experience of all those who had engaged in this business preceding him. Notwithstanding the well-meant advice of his friends, his business prospered, and to-day the third sawmill stands upon the same site, at the mouth of Pigeon creek. The first mill was burned in 1855, ten years after its erection. The second was built in the same year of the loss of the first, and was torn away in 1873 for a third and more modern and improved mill; and

now it is running at its full capacity, and has manufactured more hardwood lumber for ten years—from 1883 to 1893—than any other one sawmill in the United States. It was operated when the elements permitted twenty-two hours out of twenty-four and six days of the week. Mr. Reitz continued in the sawmill business uninterrupted from 1845 until his death, and since then the business has been conducted by his sons, making, up to this time, fifty-two years of consecutive operation without any interruption—probably the longest business career of any firm in the state.

Mr. Reitz was a man of broad understanding and usefulness and possessed of a public spirit of enterprise and helpfulness, and therefore his services were required in a public way. He was for many years a member of the board of the town of Lamasco, and president of its board of trustees, until its consolidation with the city of Evansville. Afterward for many years he was a member of the city council. He was a member of the board of directors of the Crescent City bank during its entire existence, and at times was vice president and president. He was a stockholder and director of the Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Railroad Company, then popularly known as the "Straight Line Railroad," and now as the Evansville and Indianapolis railroad, until its liquidation caused by the panic in 1857. In 1856 he, together with John A. Haney, purchased the foundry and machine shop then known as the "Eggleston Foundry," and continued its operation until 1881, when he sold it. He was one of the organizers of the Evansville, Carmi and Paducah Railroad Company and its president until its consolidation with the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway, now a part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad system, extending from Evansville to St. Louis. He was one of the organizers and directors of the German National bank of this city, and for many years its vice president, and at the time of his death its president.

He was largely engaged in buying and selling real estate on his own account, and also with the late Willard Carpenter—buying a large number of lots at different times and selling them off to laborers and mechanics seeking a home, on long time and easy payments, often furnishing them means to erect a home on the lot, giving them such time as they wanted and needed to repay him. And in all these transactions, it is to be said to his credit, he never sold one out to indemnify himself.

He was a member of the board of trustees of Evans hall, and was one of the board of erection, and president of the board of trustees of said hall for many years. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate

from Vanderburgh and Posey counties, as a democrat. In that stirring war-time it was no small political victory and no little evidence of popularity to be elected to the senate as a democrat.

In 1887 Mr. Reitz purchased ground and erected thereon the "Home of the Aged" for the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is a beautiful structure, situated on the Newburgh road. At this home are received and maintained during their natural lives the homeless aged—a most worthy purpose as all must see. No distinction is made, it must be said further, in regard to sex, color, nationality or religious creed—Jew or gentile. He was a member of the first board of trustees that erected Trinity Catholic church on Third street in 1848, and was a continuous member of that board until within a few years of his death. In 1889 he erected the Sacred Heart church in Independence, on the west side of Pigeon creek, and presented it to the congregation as a house of worship for their sole use and benefit.

While firm in his own convictions of right and wrong, he was most charitably disposed toward others who differed from him. In truth he was liberal and thoroughly American in his attitude toward all other organizations and churches, and extended to them the same toleration he expected in return. He contributed to every church in the city regardless of faith, and was well-known for his liberality.

During his entire business career he was never in debt, never owed a dollar on his own account, that he did not have the cash on hand with which to pay. No prospective profit or business venture would induce him to contract a debt or obligation that he could not pay on demand.

He was a man of great energy and activity, and his powerful will force carried him through many embarrassments and intricacies. It is almost superfluous to add that he possessed great public spirit, and encouraged everything that looked to the general welfare. His distinct characteristic was his great executive ability, and he was therefore a man of few words. His business activity and deep comprehension of commercial affairs are manifest in the success of every enterprise he took hold of.

He was ever ready to help any one in need and render assistance to the distressed. Often when his judgment would tell him he was aiding at his own cost, both mentally and pecuniarily, he followed the dictates of his sympathies and his sense of benevolence and gave to those appealing for help.

In this city in 1839 he and Miss Gertrude Frisse were married. She served him only a few years. He was domestic in his

tastes, and never happier than when at home surrounded by his family. The names of his children, in the order in which they were born, are as given here: Francis J. Reitz, Julia, (Mrs. John A. Haney), Mary, (Mrs. Herman Fendrich), John A. Jr., Miss Christine, Miss Josephine, Miss Wilhelmine, Miss Matilda, Edward C. and Miss Louise. All are living except the last two.

John A. Reitz, the father of this family, always enjoyed good health until his last illness. He was always a consistent and practical member of the Roman Catholic church, both in faith and works. When the race of life was completed for him, when the goal had been won, he passed to his final rest with the easy and trustful conscience of one retiring to sleep.

FREDERICK LAUENSTEIN.

A history of Evansville and Vanderburgh county would not be complete without biographical sketches of the newspaper publishers, who have done so much to build up the city and help make history. The German press is particularly worthy of good words. Ever since its establishment it has been a power in bringing to the city some of those who are now its very best people, so that at present the German element forms considerably over half of the total population. This proves conclusively that the German press has done its full duty in giving information about Evansville to the Fatherland.

Mr. Frederick Lauenstein, the proprietor and publisher of the *Demokrat*, which has been since its establishment the leading German paper here, is the subject of this sketch. He is now one of the old citizens, having resided here for thirty-one years. He was born in Hanover, Germany, September 10, 1844. After attending the leading schools in his native country, where he secured a good education, he came to the United States in 1866. His first stopping place was Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided for only a few months, after which he came direct to Evansville, and went to work for the *Demokrat*. He remained in its employ as a traveler for one year, and on March 16th, 1867, he and his brother, Dr. Charles Lauenstein, purchased the paper.

In April, 1869, Mr. Frederick Lauenstein bought the *Evansville Courier* and conducted it in connection with the *Demokrat*, thus owning two papers, both daily, one German and one English. By economy and enterprise they rapidly placed the *Courier* on a paying basis, but in 1872, having received a good offer for it they sold it to Mr. S. D. Terry and devoted their combined abilities to the publication of the

Demokrat. In 1872 Dr. Charles Lauenstein sold his interest in the Demokrat to his brother, Frederick, and returned to Germany, where he remained for three years, after which time he returned and bought back his interest. In 1879 he died, and Mr. Frederick Lauenstein has since owned and controlled the paper with the exception of one year when Messrs. H. Schiller and H. Dietermann had an interest. This was from 1883 to 1884. Mr. Lauenstein is descended from the best of old German stock traced back to 1550, when the Lauensteins were merchants of Peine, Hanover.

Mr. Frederick Lauenstein's father was Wilhelm Lauenstein, who lived on a plantation in Griessen, Hanover, after a term of service as a lieutenant in the Hanoverian army. He was a volunteer and fought at Waterloo in 1815. He lived happily on the plantation, married a wife, who was a native of Helpensen, in the same province, and raised a family of nine children, six boys and three girls. The mother died at the age of 66 and the father at that of 71. Young Frederick attended the schools of his native province until he was 21 years old, when he came to America, as has been stated in the first part of this article. Mr. Lauenstein has held the very best position as a citizen every since his arrival in Evansville. In 1871 he married Miss Constance Schiller and has had four children, two daughters and one son still living. He ran for state senator on the democratic ticket in 1892 and was defeated by only 40 votes. He was a delegate in 1884 from the first district of Indiana to the National democratic convention at Chicago, that nominated Mr. Cleveland. He has just been appointed a member of the board of education of this city, by Mayor Akin, and is particularly qualified to hold this position with credit to himself and benefit to the interests of the schools.

In 1878 he purchased a handsome residence in Washington avenue where he still resides, having added improvements from year to year as required by his increasing family. His son is now finishing his education at the Indiana state university. The Demokrat has never wavered from the true democratic faith and has always been a power in politics in Evansville. Its circulation and influence have been greatly increased during the last few years, so that at this time (1897) it is second to none in the state of Indiana. All of this is due to the excellent judgment, untiring industry and great ability of Mr. Frederick Lauenstein. In 1892 he purchased the present location of the Demokrat, a handsome and substantial building at 403 Main street. His personal appearance is very fine, being large and well proportioned, over six feet in height, dignified, agreeable, hospitable

and benevolent, and with all, the most successful newspaper publisher in Evansville.

THE BABCOCK FAMILY.

Oliver Babcock and Anna Hearth, his wife, lived in Utica, N. Y., and to them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. The sons were Edward, Charles, Elisha Spurr and Henry O. The daughters were Emily, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary. Elisha Spurr, Charles, Henry O., Emily, (Mrs. Peter Sharpe) and Elizabeth, (Mrs. John Hoff) were long residents of Evansville, and well known. Edward lived in Troy, N. Y., and Anna, (Mrs. C. H. Edgar) dwelt at Easton, Pa. The only one of this family of brothers and sisters now living is Mary, and her home is in Detroit, Mich. Her husband's name is William H. Edgar, of Detroit. They resided in Evansville at one time, and then Mr. Edgar was in partnership with the Babcock Brothers. Elisha Spurr Babcock, Sr., was born at Utica, N. Y., August 10, 1815. In early life he located at Troy, N. Y., and subsequently in New York city. He came to Evansville in 1837, and entered into business with Charles and Henry O. Babcock, under the firm name of Babcock Brothers. They carried on the grocery business, coupled with hardware and saddlery. Elisha Spurr managed the grocery department, and when the firm dissolved he retained this department for his share of the business, and continued it for a number of years. In time, however, he met with reverses, and he retired from business for about two years. Then he entered the grain and commission business with his oldest son, Oliver. He continued this business up to the time of his departure for California.

He married Agnes Southerland Davidson, a native of Scotland, in May, 1844. She was a very estimable lady. The result of this union was eight children, as follows: Oliver, Louisa, Elisha Spurr, Jr., William D., Edgar, Frank, Amelia and John. Elisha Spurr, Jr., and William D. are the only survivors of their children. Oliver married Mary Gibson Hodge, a native of Kentucky, in 1872, and left two children at his death, namely, Agnes Southerland and Mary Dixon Babcock, both now residing with their mother at Los Angeles, Cal. Elisha Spurr Babcock, Jr., married Isabella Graham, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children surviving—Arnold and Graham Babcock. Both of these sons are married, but have no children. Both assist their father in his vast business, and have also large independent interests of their own. William B. Babcock married Harriet

McIntyre in 1893, but has no issue. His residence is at Los Angeles. He is a physician of large practice, making a specialty of the eye and ear.

Elisha Spurr Babcock, Sr., closed up his business in Evansville, and moved to San Diego, Cal., in 1887, where he assisted in the vast business of the Coronado Beach company. His son, E. S. Babcock, Jr., is president and chief stock-holder in this enterprise. The father died of senile gangrene in 1890. Elisha Spurr Babcock, Jr., is one of the most remarkable business men of his day. It would require a volume to record the many enterprises he has carried to a successful completion. After graduating from the high school of Evansville, he entered the service of the E. & T. H. railroad company, commencing as a freight clerk at the Evansville depot, and working himself up to the position of general freight agent of the road. He left the railroad service to engage in developing the Bell telephone company, which controlled a large territory, extending from Evansville to New Orleans, having at the same time the sole ownership of the Eugene ice company, with some five large houses and a number of agencies, and being a partner in the firm of E. S. Babcock & Son. Since the death of Oliver Babcock, his success marked him a man of distinctive mental character, a man of vast resources in large commercial transactions. In 1885 he commenced to close out all these industries with a view of retiring from business. Regaining his health, he began a year later to embark in the large enterprises in California that have since made him known far and wide. He and three associates, in 1885, purchased the property known as Coronado Beach, a tract of over 4,000 acres opposite San Diego, being the peninsula that makes the bay of San Diego. They organized the Coronado Beach company, of which Mr. Babcock has always been president and active manager. They laid out the city of Coronado, sold \$2,750,000 worth of property during the boom, built the grand hotel, Del Coronado at a cost of \$1,600,000—a building that is without a peer on this continent. They also built the water works for both Coronado and San Diego, the street railway lines, a railroad twenty-two miles long around the bay of San Diego, an electric light plant, a shipyard and many other enterprises. At the close of the boom Mr. Babcock bought out most of the other stock-holders. John D. Spreckles and A. B. Spreckles, sons of the sugar king, Claus Spreckles, bought the balance of the stock. These three men became the sole owners of the enterprises developed by Mr. Babcock. Since then he has entered on his wider career, which has made him one of the leading representative men of the Pacific

slope. All the great works, looking to the development of San Diego county, Cal., are under his guidance. He is now engaged in the comprehensive development of the water supplies of the San Diego bay region. To show up briefly the result of his work since 1886, we may enumerate the following enterprises, which he has given or developed in the city of San Diego: Its water works, street railway system, electric light plant, a railroad twenty-two miles long and many other public institutions.

The Grand Hotel del Coronado is a thing of his creation, as is also the city of Coronado, with its tree-lined avenues and many beautiful parks, filled with the flowers of the tropics, its electric railway and railroad around the bay, its electric lights and ferry, its pure water and drainage. He has, besides his great interests in the Coronado Beach company, many investments outside. To his energy, grit and perseverance is due all the great projects of which he is at present master. All the great schemes conceived by him have been carried to completion, and success has crowned his efforts in all undertakings, whether of public or private interest. He is in full vigor of body and intellect, and evidently has a long career before him.

For one thing among many, Mr. Babcock never sought public office, and lived free from such an infection. His private and corporate interests are so large that he has hardly a moment he can call his own. If he wishes to rest, he must leave home and conceal his whereabouts, as early and late at his business offices and in his private room, he is sought after at all hours by parties wishing his help or his information. In the bay region roundabout San Diego his name is a household word. You cannot walk the streets or enter a public conveyance without hearing his name and his projects discussed. He is very reticent about his business and private affairs, and it would be very hard to make an estimate of the amount of his fortune. The Coronado Beach company has a capital of \$3,000,000, and he and John D. Spreckles and A. B. Spreckles are the sole owners. Though this is the largest business matter he is engaged in, it is, however, but one of the many. It is not his fortune so much as his great ability in opening up new sources of wealth to himself and the consequent development of the country that has made him so well known.

The residences of the living members of the family of E. S. Babcock, Sr., are as follows: Mrs. E. S. Babcock, Sr., Mrs. Oliver Babcock and her two daughters, Agnes and Mary, Dr. W. D. Babcock and wife—all residents of Los Angeles; E. S. Babcock, Jr., and wife and Graham Babcock, his son and wife, at the Hotel del Coronado,

Coronado, Cal.; Arnold Babcock, his other son, and wife, also have residence at Coronado and a ranch at Julian, Cal.

Charles Babcock, who for many years was a leading business man of this city, died July 22, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was born December 10, 1812, in Utica, New York. He resided in Troy in the same state until he was twenty-two years old, and then he went south to Mobile, Alabama. For three years he was in business there. In 1839, with the first upward move of Evansville he came here, and began an active business career, which he continued the rest of his life. He was a member of the firm of Babcock Brothers, having three separate stores or departments—wholesale groceries, wholesale hardware and wholesale queensware. They were the first importers of the latter class of goods in this city.

On December 15, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Hopkins, who with seven children survive him.

Shortly after his arrival here in 1839, he was called upon to draw up papers to be placed in the corner-stone of old St. Paul's Episcopal church; and when the new structure of this denomination replaced the old one, a similar request was made of him, and again he cheerfully complied with the pleasing duty. He was vestryman and treasurer of this church for over thirty-five years, and a liberal contributor to all of its needs during his long lifetime.

Henry Oliver Babcock was born July 20, 1822. His grandfather was a Revolutionary officer, and his mother traced her ancestors back to the Mayflower. His father was a legislator of New York at one time. And Henry Oliver himself was the youngest of eight children. His parents died before he was nine years old. He was graduated from Brown's university at the age of eighteen, and soon after he went south, spent two years in New Orleans, and then started in business in San Antonio, or near there. Not long afterwards the settlement was burned by the Indians. Losing all his goods in this calamity, he joined the Texas volunteers, was taken prisoner, but after long and tedious marching he managed to escape. Soon after the war was over he returned to New Orleans, and accepted the position of bookkeeper in one of the largest firms in the city. In 1845 he came to Evansville and entered into partnership with his brothers Charles and Elisha, in the wholesale grocery, hardware and queensware business. Many of their goods were imported. The business was a continued success, and in 1858 it was divided, each brother taking a

different department. Henry took the hardware store, which he gradually changed into the seed and agricultural implement business.

Mr. Babcock was devoted to his business and his family, and was always deeply interested in the affairs of the city and nation. He was married June 8, 1848, to Mary E. Howser. His home was the center in which his love and devotion made perpetual sunshine. His life was full of charity, and his broad views of humanity led him to help others without boasting. He died September 10, 1879, leaving a wife and six children. The names of his children living at the time of Mr. Babcock's death were. Henry Howser Babcock, Mary Kate Veatch, Lucy Alice Walker, Morgan Babcock, Howard Leigh Babcock and Guilford Carlisle Babcock.

Henry H. Babcock, the son of Henry O., succeed him in business, and extended the same so that it covered many states. He displayed great business tact and ability in the management of his affairs. He was a man of high character, and had many qualities which attracted people to him, and was a man of fine presence. He died in the full flush of business success at the early age of forty-two years. He left surviving him his widow—a daughter of Gillison Maghee—many years a resident of Evansville, a son Gillison and a daughter Mary.

THE GAVITT FAMILY.

In many respects the several members of the Gavitt family have been remarkable, not more for their patriotic services to their country than for their singularly clear perception. No one but remembers John Smith Gavitt, whose heroic death on the battle-field fired the hearts of all who ever knew him and called forth commendations from General Grant and others.

This brief history of the Gavitts is in no way commensurate with the importance of the characters. It is difficult to trace their lineage beyond the shores of America, so long have they been citizens here. Indeed they were in at the founding of the republic, and have been among its staunchest supporters ever since. On the Gavitt side they are of Scotch and English extraction. The name seems originally to have been of French origin, and at one time the family spelled it Gavit.

Rev. William Gavitt was a Methodist minister and died at Granville, Ohio, in 1837. Rev. Gavitt seems to have gone from Virginia to Ohio. His son, John Gavitt, was born in 1788. He married Miss Alice Smith on July 13, 1815. She was born at Fairfax Courthouse,

Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1793, and died in this city in August, 1867. They removed from Virginia to Ohio, and then to Louisville, Kentucky. In the short stay there John Gavitt died, February 28, 1832. To them seven children were born. William was born January 21, 1824; John Smith was born March 18, 1826; Miriam married Dr. Isaac Hutchinson and both are now dead. Alice married Captain Joel F. Sherwood, January, 1847, and she is now living here, aged 69 years. Atlanta died at Madison, Indiana, April 27, 1816. Arillio also died there July 6, 1819. Hannah died at Little Rock, Arkansas. She was married to David Swing, August, 1839.

After the death of the father Mrs. Gavitt took her family to Madison, Indiana, and again changing her habitation came to Evansville in 1840. She was long known here as "grandmother" Gavitt, and died here where her children had grown up, and where she had raised her grandchildren, Smith Gavitt's orphan boys, John, William and Joe, in August, 1867. It may be said that Mrs. Alice Gavitt felt the hard lines of life in common with all pioneers, and particularly the difficulties that widows experience in rearing a large family in a respectable manner. She was a good Christian mother, and loved her family, and they were devoted to her.

William married Miss Nancy Burns on April 18, 1846, and she died in November, 1846. William was a dashing, fearless young man, and he joined Captain Walkers' company and set out for the Mexican frontier. He was under command of General Joseph Lane, and knew him intimately before he became a soldier in his command. During this service William lost his life in a singular manner. News traveled with a snail's pace in those days, and it was some time before the fact was known to his family, and the particulars of his death are very meagre. It seems that he and a comrade named Walden, the son of a widow who lived in Cincinnati, were detailed to capture and return two deserters. They succeeded in capturing them, and were returning to the post with their prisoners. While encamped in the woods, Walden, whose duty it was to stand guard while Gavitt rested in sleep, also fell asleep. The prisoners, seeing their opportunity, fell upon the two sleeping men and killed them. This tragedy was enacted about October 15, 1848, near Sonora, Mexico. The best evidences now point to this place as the spot of the horrible fatality. As soon as John Smith Gavitt heard the shocking news of his brother's awful death, he quickly packed his grip and without a word to any one, except to his family to tell them not to mourn for him, as the world was too small to hold him and the murderer of his brother, he left. For two

years not a word was heard of him. It is known that he pursued the object of his search through every difficulty, neglected no opportunity to find him, even cut down trees to cross streams that he could not swim and kept his ceaseless purpose in view day and night. At last he returned almost as unexpectedly as he had gone away. All he ever revealed of his tireless search for vengeance was that "he was satisfied." It was learned, however, in a half traditional way that he killed the man in a ten pace duel somewhere in California.

John Smith Gavitt was born at Madison, Indiana. For a long time he was marshal of this city. He was also sheriff of Vanderburgh county, and a faithful administrator of the law, and a terror to evil doers. They both respected and feared him. When the civil war broke over the land with a palsying shock and made all patriotic hearts beat with excited rapidity, he was quick to answer the call to arms. In an eloquent and stirring appeal to his friends to unite with him in defense of his beloved country, he sounded a note of no uncertain character. His stirring words had a powerful influence in those doubtful times and undecided moments, and caused a tide to set in for the defense of the Union. He was major of the 1st Indiana cavalry under Colonel Conrad Baker. At Frederickstown, Missouri, while leading a gallant charge against Brigadier-General Jeff Thompson's forces he fell, pierced by five bullets. His death occurred on October 21, 1861. It was said that he was utterly without fear, and fought with the coolness of one who reckoned it sweet to die for his country. He fell fighting to the last. His body was brought to this city and interred. As a tribute to him the people assembled in one of the largest corteges ever witnessed here. His valiant, triumphant death fired the hearts of the people of Indiana. He was Evansville's famous and favorite character, and his funeral was a historic event in this portion of the state. It cast over all a gloom, and they seemed to go into mourning. He always had a large place in the hearts of his countrymen, and even at this writing his name is cherished and his fame is a proud memento of Indianians. In a word, it is a part of national history. He was among the bravest in the history of this country, and long hence his bravery and good character will be mentioned with grateful pride. It is hoped that at an early date the general government will erect a monument to his memory here in this city. This would be a fitting tribute to him by a generous nation, and is certainly due his record. The government owes it to him for his services so willingly and readily given, and for the great sacrifice he made on his country's altar. In truth, the yielding up of one's life is

the grandest sacrifice that can be made. He lives in the hearts of the people, and a monument would be a just recognition of his supreme services. The Gavitt family have made sacrifices for their country which the government has been tardy to recognize and reward. They are history makers. Every one who enjoys the blessings of this country to-day owes something to the memory of this patriotic family.

He was popular with all classes, and his frankness, open heartedness and generosity were common remarks. Of a kind disposition, quick to read human nature, and correct in his conclusions, he was a man who would unhesitatingly lay down his life for his friends. No one ever approached him for aid and went away empty-handed. His generosity, indeed, knew no bounds. His heart was as brave as a lion's and gentle as a woman's. Both the rich and the poor loved him. He was always ready to do whatever circumstances might demand.

General U. S. Grant, in a letter to Colonel J. B. Plummer, under date of October 27, 1861, states: "But little doubt can be entertained of the success of our arms, when not opposed by very superior numbers, and in the action of Frederickstown they have given proof of courage and determination which shows that they would undergo any fatigue or hardship to meet our rebellious brethren, even at great odds. The friends and relatives of those who fell can congratulate themselves in the midst of their affliction, that they fell in maintaining the cause of constitutional freedom and the integrity of a flag erected in the first instance at a sacrifice of many of the noblest lives that ever graced a nation." (History of the Rebellion, vol. 3, page 209, issued by the war department.)

General J. B. Plummer, in his report under date of October 31, 1861, in speaking of Major Gavitt's death, says: "It was there that fell one of Indiana's noblest and bravest sons." (History of the Rebellion, vol. 3.)

Colonel Conrad Baker, in his report dated October 22, 1861, says: "The death of Major Gavitt cannot be too deeply regretted, but it is consoling to know that he fell in the front of the battle gallantly defending the flag of his country."

John Smith Gavitt was married to Frances A. Lamphere, in Grayville, Illinois, July 2, 1850. This estimable wife and mother was of French descent, and she died March 14, 1859. Out of this union was born three children—John Smith, (nicknamed "Mitch,") on June 12, 1851, now living in St. Louis; William, on June 19, 1855, now re-

siding in this city, and Joseph Don, on March 24, 1858, a present resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

William Gavitt was partly educated in the public schools and St. John's school of this city, and partly in college at Teutopolis, Illinois, and was a student at Notre Dame, Indiana, and afterward electrician at that celebrated institution of learning. When a mere boy he was upon the western plains, during the Black Hills gold excitement, as one of the advance telegraph operators. In 1887 he was appointed special agent for the United States treasury department, in charge of St. George Island, Behring Sea, one of the seal islands. He was complimented by the United States senate in reports read before them and by Hon. C. S. Fairchild, his superior officer, then secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gavitt's efforts in behalf of the oppressed natives of Alaska have been well known and have been properly complimented. He will do his duty as he finds it, regardless of consequences. He was arbitrator in the great railroad strikes here, when capital and labor were in anger arrayed against each other. In brief, these sort of differences, because of his high sense of fitness and justice, were usually referred to him, and he did the public much good by his wise decisions and timely services. He was a citizen who was well known.

It is a characteristic of the Gavitt family that they never forget their friends or their enemies. True to trust, they would scorn anything dishonorable. They love their noble country and its glorious flag, and its grand institutions. When right, they will go the end. Unflinching in purpose, unswerving in principle, always striving to be right, one who aims, in the old Latin adage, "*esse quam videri*," William Gavitt is one whose acquaintance and friendship are privileges to be desired.

JOHN J. PENNINGTON, M. D.

Dr. Pennington was born in 1805 in Mecklenburg county Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1818. The author first became acquainted with him in 1837. The doctor was at that time living in Princeton, Indiana, and had an extensive practice at that place. He also practiced at Evansville and often made trips down here to see his patients. He had many friends and the more they knew him the greater was their admiration for him. He was very genial and we talked about old Virginia life whenever we met. Dr. Pennington was a specimen of man in statue, was about six feet and one inch in height and finely proportioned, and was also a born orator, his

speeches being eloquent and intelligent. He bore a striking resemblance to General Scott, and everybody who had known or seen the general in Virginia noticed the likeness. The doctor said that he and the general were raised in the same part of the country and had often met.

The author spent the summer of 1836 in Richmond, where he saw General Scott at the Fourth of July celebration. The general headed the great military procession on horseback, and was the center of attraction to all the people. He was a fine specimen of an officer.

As Doctor Pennington bore a facial resemblance to General Scott, so he resembled him in character. He was a brave, just, generous and sympathetic man. His character was replete with all that is admirable in human kind. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Snethen, of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1831, and settled at Princeton, Indiana. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters: Nicholas S., Walter B. and Charles C. Pennington, and Miss Susan M. H., Miss Belle D., Mrs. B. L. Groves (deceased) and Mrs. R. J. Harp.

Dr. Pennington came to Evansville in 1855. His career was one of great activity and application, conducting a large and successful medical practice. During the civil war he was surgeon of the first general hospital, for sick and wounded soldiers, established by the United States government at Evansville. He departed this life in 1891, his beloved wife having preceded him five years. He was a noble man and mourned by all who knew him.

THE HOPKINS FAMILY.

The Hopkins race came originally from England. Edward Hopkins, the pioneer in Evansville, lived at Truxton, New York. He and his brother Stephen eventually settled in the neighborhood of Evansville, when it was a pioneer village. In those early days farming was the chief occupation of the settlers, however, Edward, who with his family located in Evansville in 1819, was a merchant trader.

His son, John S. Hopkins, was born in Truxton, New York, on the 28th day of October, 1811, so that he was only eight years old when his father settled in Evansville. Early in life he started in commercial affairs, and all along in the history of the town he has been one of the leading, public-spirited citizens, prominently identified with its material growth from its very founding to the day of his death. His schooling was secured in the imperfect schools of his

early day, and it was not such as the young people of to-day obtain. But he was a man of superior intellect, and the experience of a busy life were all valuable lessons, developing in him a vivid and clear conception of men and affairs and fixing his great force of character. His course towards all men was praiseworthy and gained him the esteem of his friends and acquaintances. For many years he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and amassed a considerable fortune in that business. A mind ever ready to receive information from whatsoever source and open to every form of human activity and experience, he gained a wide practical knowledge of all that pertained to the general welfare of his fellowmen. Add to this his strong convictions of right and his courage to defend them, he was naturally placed in positions of trust and honor.

He was elected city collector in 1837. Three years later he became a member of the city council. Following this he was placed upon the municipal board. These were gradation steps to the higher position of mayor of Evansville, to which place he was elected in April, 1853, his term of office lasting for three years. In the times that tried men's souls—in 1861—he was in the Indiana legislature, and again in the same place in 1879. His record was honorable there and open as a book. He retired from the business of merchandising with a competence, but still his business career was not closed. On the organization of the First National bank he was chosen its president, in which position he was retained until January, 1879. Even before this, it needs to be said, he was president of the old Canal bank. Great ability characterizes his thirty-three years' administration as president of the Evansville, Cairo and Memphis packet company, and in the last year of his life, when he had retired from nearly all business affairs, he served as director of several corporations. In many of the great enterprises of this city he was one of the first promoters, and he was director of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad almost from its inception. When the sands of life had nearly run out for him he forgot not his Creator, whom he had remembered in the days of his youth. He closed his earthly pilgrimage on July 6, 1882.

In regard to his character it may be said that he never forgot a friend, and always extended a liberal hand to the needy and the institutions around him that were designed for the betterment of mankind. He was jealous of the right and strict in the performance of his obligations to others. He neglected no duty and he rewarded every benefit rendered to him. He was an honest man and a benevolent citizen, and his place was never filled.

He was married December 9, 1834, to Mary Ann Parrett, daughter of Rev. Robert Parrett, the founder of Methodism in Evansville. To them were born: Frank Hopkins, Mrs. Alexander H. Foster, John S. Hopkins, Mrs. Edward Twombler, Robert P. Hopkins, Jr., Mrs. Frank P. Byrnes and Edward O. Hopkins. The three sisters that survived him were Mrs. Charles Viele, Mrs. Charles Babcock and Mrs. Eliza Wheeler.

THE PARRETT FAMILY.

As heretofore noted Mary Ann Parrett was the wife of John S. Hopkins, and the mother of the present descendants bearing the Hopkins patronymic. To recount briefly the Parrett family, as it related to the Hopkins lineage, is the purpose here now.

Rev. Robert Parrett was of English parentage, and he himself was born in England February 14, 1791. He was properly educated for a curacy, and later a benefice in the church of England, but his liberal trend of mind carried him to the doctrines of John Wesley. With his family he emigrated to the United States about 1816, and began a more active promulgation of his views and convictions. In 1819 he located in Posey county, and settled to the task of a pioneer farmer for the livelihood of his family, at the same time engaging in the work of founding Methodism in this part of the state. Rev. Joseph Wheeler and his brother Rev. Richard Wheeler, both educated men, united with Rev. Robert Parrett and Rev. John Schrader in carrying the word of God into the newly established village of Evansville. Rev. John Schrader, a man of great enthusiasm and vast learning, a power in the pulpit, whose eloquence was almost resistless, on Saturday, December 12, 1819, in Hugh McGary's double-log warehouse, preached the first Methodist sermon ever delivered in Evansville. To attend this enthusiastic service Joseph Wheeler walked in from "Blue Grass" and heard Rev. Schrader. Rev. Parrett also attended the service. At this meeting it was arranged that Rev. Robert Parrett and the two Wheeler brothers should preach at this new point added to the Patoka circuit, so that there would be service every two weeks. In 1825 Rev. Parrett located permanently in Evansville, and never again lived elsewhere. On Sunday, May 19, 1825, Mr. Parrett organized a class here, the first, consisting of Mr. Parrett and his wife, Martha Parrett, Edward Hopkins and his wife Mary Hopkins, Jane Lewis, Abraham P. Hutchinson, Arthur McJohnson and his wife Mary McJohnson, Hannah Robinson, Jane

Warner and Mrs. Seaman. When the first church was completed in 1839, it was well-known that Mr. Parrett had done a liberal part indeed. His farm, lying in what is now the southeastern part of the city, supplied the brick which Mr. Parrett had burnt for that purpose on his farm. In this church he labored until the close of his useful life. He was a man of unction, a master worker for good always, and had an unfaltering faith in God and his eternal justice. His rare intellectual powers, his close reasoning, his wonderful judgment, his constructive talent, made him a man of power as well as of distinction. In civil matters he was a man of wide reading and great comprehension, as his speech, in 1827, on Adams and Jefferson, demonstrated. His long-time friend, Rev. Joseph Wheeler, was born near Oxford, England, in 1778. He was a man of great sweep of intellect, finely educated, and a nobleman in the cause of Christ. Rev. Parrett died January 29, 1860. About four years after his death Rev. Wheeler closed his earthly career and passed to his reward.

The children of Rev. Robert Parrett were : Sons—Rev. John W., Richard Watson, Robert Bond, William F., John De La Fletcher and Joseph Parrett. Daughters—Mary Ann, wife of John S. Hopkins ; Sarah, wife of Rev. Reed ; Martha, wife of Rufus Roberts ; Jane, wife of Alvah Johnson, and Eva, wife of Union Bethell.

WATKINS F. NISBET.

The man who was to achieve distinction in many ways in Evansville traces his ancestry back through a line of active men, who settled in Kentucky from the Carolinas. The father of Watkins F. Nisbet was of Scotch-Irish descent, and possessed all the excellent traits and unyielding energies and splendid mental powers of that enterprising class of people. He settled in Kentucky in an early day—indeed, was one of the pioneers. Being skilled in the science of surveying, he helped survey and lay out the larger part of Hopkins county. He secured a farm and devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil. The subject of this biography was born in Madisonville, Hopkins county, Ky., November 27, 1825, and reared upon a farm. There he learned the broad precepts that nature teaches and builded up that fine energy which in mature life carried him successfully through every business enterprise he undertook.

At about the time of his majority, with some money he had accumulated through his commendable habits of economy and thrift, he

left the farm and started upon a new career. It seems that this career was not a dream, but a practical ambition, coupled with a strong resolution to succeed. From the farm Mr. Nisbet went to Madisonville, the county-seat of the county in which he had lived all his life, and engaged in the general merchandise business, about 1845. He remained in this business until the gold fever caught him in 1849. He, with four others, went to California to seek their fortunes in that great western state, which the "Pathfinder" had previously captured from Mexico for the United States. They arrived at San Francisco when it was only a village of a few dugouts and plain, low frame buildings—a real backwoods town. Without needless delay they went into the mining districts, and for one year dug gold from the mountains and the placers. Mr. Nisbet being a man of correct habits of life and always exercising his splendid sense of economy, met with fairly good success. But his partners dreamed of the ease at home, found the life which Bret Harte describes in his "Luck of Roaring Camp" distasteful, and decided to return to the "states." Mr. Nisbet, of course, did not wish to be left alone in those tremendous wilds, and concluded to return with them. In those days the pathway home was a long one, far around. Many journeyed the perilous way there overland across the alkali desert, but the usual way home was either down the coast and across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec in Nicaragua, or far around the point called Cape Horn. Vessels from Boston and the east carried cargoes there, which were disposed of along the western coast, and returning, brought back passengers. Often these vessels were old unseaworthy craft, and it was Mr. Nisbet's ill luck to take passage home in one of that kind. The voyage was a hard and perilous one of several months' duration. On the way they encountered several storms, and suffered many hardships on account of the prolongation of the journey. Their drinking water finally gave out, and their food supply was exhausted. Then the tortures of hunger and thirst obliged the passengers to pay almost any price for the seep water obtained from the ship's hold. This was sold at so much a glass, just as drinks are sold to-day over the bar. After a desperate struggle with wind and wave, and battling for life against starvation and death, they finally landed at British Honduras. They made an overland trip to the Gulf of Mexico, crossed the gulf and then came up the Mississippi river. After arriving at home, Mr. Nisbet again entered the business he had first begun. That same business energy that always characterized him now brought him an enlarged trade and better returns, if possible, than ever before. He made his purchases for this Madison-

ville store principally in Philadelphia. There he made a trip every year. It was a long and tedious journey. He went first to Henderson, thence up the Ohio river to Pittsburgh and took stage over the Allegheny mountains to the City of Brotherly Love. It was a long, wearysome journey then. Having purchased a year's supply, or stock of goods, he returned home over the same route he had gone. His freight, or goods, followed him in the same slow, tedious way.

After pursuing this line of business for several years in a successful manner, he enlarged the field of his labors. In the midst of a vast tobacco region, he saw that he could deal in tobacco in connection with his other business, and by that means enhance his net proceeds at the end of the year. With persistent energy, surmounting every obstacle, he turned everything to good account, and up to the opening of the mighty civil conflict between the north and the south, he had accumulated quite a little sum of money out of the mercantile and tobacco business united. With the sound of arms and the tramp of armies over the land, he observed that his sympathies for and with the Union were not in general harmony with that of his friends and neighbors. As the war progressed and its bitterness increased and the red blood of human veins dyed the soil a scarlet hue, his Union sentiments made his situation uncomfortable to a certain degree. He looked upon his growing family with a kind father's solicitude and desire for the welfare of each one, and feeling the necessity of better educational advantages for them, induced him to move to Evansville, in 1863. As far as is known, he never denied the fact that his Union sentiments had something to do with his change of location at that time.

And now as a citizen of Evansville, having previously carefully and fully considered his course, he engaged in the dry goods business. His unflagging application and masterful energies applied to business always brought him success. He never undertook anything without having first fully matured all its plans and considered it in its every detail, and consequently he never encountered failure or even a stagnant condition of trade. After several years of prosperous wholesale mercantile business, he bought out his partner's interests and joined in partnership with D. J. Mackey, under the firm name of Mackey, Nisbet & Co. Still continuing in this vast and increasing business they also engaged in buying cotton and tobacco in large quantities and shipping their purchase to New York and Liverpool. He was the first man in Evansville to go up the Tennessee river at the close of the war and buy cotton for the general market. He thus opened up a new and profitable market to the cotton growers along the river, and brought

prosperity to their doors. It was like a blessing to those poor, war-ravaged people, from whose ears the terrible boom of cannon and the sound of the tramp of devastating armies had scarcely died out. After several years of activity in the tobacco and cotton business, the firm at length decided to discontinue further purchase of these articles of commerce and devote its entire time to the wholesale dry goods business. They possessed large interests in the cotton mill, and turned their attention now to its operation on a broader and more successful scale.

A man of such untiring energy and resistless force, as Mr. Nisbet was, could not be restrained to a single line of activity, nor be contented with a partial exercise of his business qualifications. So as might be inferred, or perhaps expected, he found exercise for his ceaseless activity in being at the head of other large public enterprises, or in counseling and lending liberal pecuniary support to social and moral movements. It was natural to find him in the van. He was a successful general in business and in social reforms. As an evidence or illustration of this truth, it may be mentioned that he was the first president of the Evansville, Rockport and Eastern Railroad. He was also president of the Evansville, Paducah and Cairo Packet Company, and a director in the Louisville and Evansville Mail Company.

His high moral ideas were not simply exercised on Sunday in church, but as well in his affairs every day of his life. He was an elder in the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city, and always took great and unfaltering interest in its affairs, both spiritual and material. He was one of the largest contributors to the fund that built the large, beautiful edifice on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets. His moral activity was no less than his commercial energy; for he was a member of the board of publication, and one of the founders of the board of ministerial relief. This latter is one of the best, greatest, and noblest of its kind in the country. He was one of the trustees of Evans Hall, in the erection of which he took a prominent part. It would require more space than is here to be disposed of in that manner to recount his many private deeds of charity, or relate the many movements for the general good in which he concerned himself.

Mr. W. F. Nisbet and Miss Sarah F. Arnold were married November 23, 1852, by Rev. Mr. Bone, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister in Madisonville, Ky. She was a sweet and lovable lady, a true helpmeet all through his life, faithful in every family duty, watchful of her family's happiness, self-sacrificing for their happiness, and devoted to every good cause and work. With such a true companion life was a

joy instead of a burden, a summer day instead of a winter night, a glory instead of a meaningless span of days. To them were born ten children, whose names are: David A., Sarah A. (Mrs. Grammar), Samuel B., Edward A., Watkins F. (deceased), Jennie, (Mrs. Zarecor), Robert K., Fannie, (Mrs. Holeman), and her twin brother Frank W. and Gus T.

Mr. Nisbet was a man of extraordinary business energy. His faculty was more to move business masses, which is to say, move large commercial transactions and set them in motion, than to dwell upon minor affairs. And still no man had a clearer knowledge of the minutia of business or was more perfect in its details. His ability to handle large masses of business did not interfere with his watchful oversight of the minor matters of affairs. He was a man who could and did, superintend a wonderful volume of trade, and at the same time order its smallest detail. Exhaustless, tireless in business capacity, he never flinched from any duty. It was one of his marked traits to be able quickly to concentrate his qualifications on business. His judgment about the result of a movement in a commercial enterprise was unerring. It is not coarse praise to apply the flattering term of "merchant prince" to him; for he was indeed that.

Mr. Nisbet was a man of very reserved nature, particularly when it came to publicity regarding his own life or his family affairs—a very commendable and happy quality. He was always averse to publishing anything about himself, and he shrank from print just as one would from a touch with something displeasing and distressing. To his family, no man was more considerate and kind than he.

His death, a truly business calamity, occurred July 7, 1886. His wife survived him eight years. She passed to the beyond December 29, 1894. In a word, she was a noble woman, connecting herself prominently with every good thing in the city, and looking after the poor in a substantial way. Many a load of coal, or a sack of flour, or piece of beef found its way to the home of the discouraged poor that no one knew of but herself. Her deep christian convictions led her into active help of the needy. Her contributions to worthy enterprises were liberal, and she was actuated by the sublime christian doctrine of not letting her right hand know what her left hand did.

SAMUEL M. ARCHER.

One of the most active business men of this city in his day was he whose name stands at the head of this memoir. He was a descendant

of a sturdy, quiet race of people, who early settled in South Carolina. Thomas Archer, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from his adopted state and came to Indiana territory in 1808, settling in what is now Gibson county upon a farm. He took an active part in the public interests of that county. He was in the battle of Tippecanoe under General Harrison. His death occurred in 1840, his wife having died in 1836.

Samuel M. Archer was born in Gibson county on the 24th of February, 1809. He was the fourth son, the last of a family of nine children to pay the debt of nature. In those pioneer times, when a man was obliged to clear his land and raise his crops amid the fear of Indian forays, the opportunities of a boy for education were few. The boyhood of Samuel M. Archer was not different from boys of his day and locality. His early life was upon the farm and not in harmony with his tastes, and when only eighteen years old he left the farm and began the career of a business man. He took a position as clerk in the general mercantile store of Robert Stockwell, in Princeton, Ind., in 1827. His industry, economy and business tact won him admission to the concern as partner. His enterprise and foresight in time made him sole possessor of the business. For twenty years he continued in business in this county seat. He was a merchant of the old school, and like his old and highly respected partner, Mr. Stockwell, he commanded the trade and respect of the community and surrounding country.

Feeling the need of a larger field of business, he came to Evansville in 1855. He embarked in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, taking Mr. D. J. Mackey, then a young man clerking for Mr. Robert Barnes, a merchant, in with him as partner. They established a successful and thriving business, which extended into Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. There was the leading business house in the city in establishing a trade in the southern states. Mr. Archer retired from the firm in 1864. This closed his mercantile career, which was successful from the first to the end.

In 1867 Mr. Archer undertook the combined business of banking and insurance, with John D. Roche as partner. In 1870 Mr. Roche died, and then Mr. Archer sold the insurance business and pursued that of the bank with undivided energies and attention. He was a most careful financier in his investments, and honest and honorable in all his methods. Up to the time of his death he had been a director and stockholder in the Evansville (now the Old) National bank. For twenty years he sustained this relation with this bank. He was also a

stockholder in the First National bank, and for a time served on its board of directors.

Mr. Archer married in 1854 Miss Mary E. Snethen, a refined lady, whose native state was Maryland. They had three children: Annie, Lucy and Dr. Charles S. Archer, distinguished by their high accomplishments. Mr. Archer was a devoted member of Grace Presbyterian church, and one of its officers for many years. He passed to his eternal reward November 9, 1890.

COLONEL JOHN F. GRILL.

Colonel John F. Grill was born in Offenbach, Bavaria, Germany, September 11, 1821. He was engaged in the revolution of 1848 against the king, and his valiant conduct and military genius elevated him to the rank of captain. On the success of the crown and the overthrow of the revolutionists, he came to America, the land of the free. He stopped a few months in Baltimore, and then came on direct to Evansville, arriving here in 1852. In his native country he had pursued the trade of a tanner, and had prospered. In this land of his adoption he bought the Stephens tannery in Stringtown, and pushed it to success. In 1854 he returned to Germany, and brought back to America his family, consisting of his wife and three children. He sold his tannery in 1859. During the mayoralty of William Baker, in 1860, when the spirit of rebellion was lifting up its head in the southern states, he organized a company of Turners and became its captain, a place he filled with skill, due largely to his past military experience in Germany. This company guarded the powder-houses of the city from the rebellious brethren in the south. In 1861 he enlisted as captain of company K, 24th Indiana volunteer infantry, in which regiment he served out the term of his enlistment, three years. On his return home he organized the 143d Indiana regiment, and served as its colonel till the close of the war, acting as general of a brigade.

For meritorious conduct he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the first regiment in which he served. He was a brave man, and his heroism on the battle-field was such as to excite compliment from his superior officers. Some of the principal battles in which he was engaged were: Shiloh, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Grand Prairie, Fort Gibson, Jackson, Blackwater, Mobile and Fort Blakely. His military career closed by being honorably mustered out of the service October 15, 1865. In the course of his military duties he was

brought into close relationship with General Grant, General Lew Wallace, General Alvin P. Hovey and other distinguished generals, and everywhere he won the confidence and respect of his superiors and the unswerving loyalty of those whom he outranked. His military record was without a flaw or a reproach. Such confidence did the men of his regiment have in him that they were willing to follow wherever he led.

On the close of the war he returned to his home in this city and engaged in the pursuit of merchandising, a business he followed for many years with such success as to bring him a fair competency. Naturally he was an ardent republican and a great champion of freedom and American institutions. He loved America for her freedom, and his loyalty amounted to enthusiasm. He was a leader in his political party and an advisor in its councils. He was elected trustee of Pigeon township in 1870, and re-elected in 1872, closing his second term of office in 1875. None were his superior as a citizen, and his fellow-citizens recognized in him a good officer. He was a Christian gentleman, belonging to St. John's Presbyterian church. He was a member of the Harugari lodge.

Colonel Grill was married to Marguerite Kloninger, in his native land, in 1845. To them were born six children, all residents of this city, as follows: Edward, Philip F., John F., Minnie, Amelia (Mrs. F. J. Scholz), and Elise. The brothers are wholesale dealers and manufacturers of cigars, in this city. Colonel Grill died of congestion of the brain on April 6, 1880. It was the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh. His widow died April 13, 1886.

He was a very sociable gentleman, complaisant and easy of approach. His warm nature and generous impulses often led him to render kind acts and deeds of charity to the needy, and he did not let his left hand know what his right hand did. In his family, his supreme place on earth, he was kind and devoted, and they all loved him in return. He easily won the esteem of his fellow-men in business, and he rarely ever made an enemy on his own account. His friendship was abiding and true, and his friends were always sure of his support when they needed it. He was possessed of fine business qualities, and chief among these was his executive ability. For him to conceive of a thing, was almost tantamount to his performance of the same; that is to say, to think was to act. His superior intellectual strength was manifest by his great activity, as well as by the ease with which he acquired the English language and his fluency in the expression of it. His skill and mechanical genius in his trade are

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further evidences of his mental acumen and broad comprehension of matters. His early death was a loss to the business interests of Evansville.

CAPTAIN OTTO F. JACOBI.

Captain Otto F. Jacobi was born in Poessneck, Saxony Meiningen, Germany, November 28, 1835. His father, Gottlieb, a native of Silesia, Prussia, and a graduate of the university of Breslau, held for many years a prominent official position under the Duke of Saxony Weimer. His mother, Frederika, was a descendant of the Von Osswalds, a family conspicuously identified in literary and military circles in Germany. The father died in 1849 and the mother eight years earlier. Captain Jacobi was the eldest son in a family of four, three of whom are now living. His education was received in his native country. He came to America in 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. There, in 1855, he enlisted in Company D., 1st United States Infantry. He soon attained the rank of first sergeant, which he held for several years, being ever ready for duty, and thus gaining the esteem of his superior officers. When the civil war broke out he was with his regiment, then stationed at Fort Cobb, Indian Territory. He remained in the regular army until 1863, when he received a commission as first lieutenant in the 10th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. For faithful and efficient service he was promoted to the captaincy of Company G. on the 23d day of June, 1864, and in 1865 he was appointed assistant commissary of musters by the secretary of war, and was attached to the 1st Cavalry division department of the Cumberland. He acted a conspicuous part in the engagements at Duck Springs, Wilson Creek and New Madrid, Mo., Island No. 10, in the siege of Corinth and the battle at that place, at Big Black River, Miss., and in the seige of Vicksburgh, where he received a disabling wound. His honorable discharge from the service followed in July, 1865. Soon after locating in Evansville he began the wholesale tobacco and cigar business. This he sold out in 1869, and in the next year entered the employ of H. F. Blount, plow works, as book keeper. His service became so valuable to his employer that he was appointed financial manager and admitted to an interest in the profits in 1883. Honorable and upright in all his life's relations, he commands universal respect. He early joined the Masonic order and has attained the rank of Knight Templar. His public trusts have been numerous, and all faithfully executed. As a trustee of Oak Hill cemetery, as trustee and

treasurer of Willard Library and director of the First National bank, he has rendered useful service to the public. He is also vice president of the Central Trust and Savings Co., the successful management of which has secured to many workingmen the ownership of homes. His marriage occurred in 1862 to Mary E. Sawyer, of Corinth, Miss. Of this union five children have been born, of whom two, Otto L. and Sidney F. are living, and three are deceased, Alvin G., Irvin and Harry B. The latter died July 17th, 1888.

SAMUEL BAYARD.

As a financier Samuel Bayard deserves recognition; as a man of honor and influence he merits particular notice; as a man of purpose and unvarying application to a single pursuit through a long and useful life he needs to be presented to the young men just setting out in life as an example of merited success and a pattern to imitate. The name—Bayard—carries the reader's mind naturally back to Bayard, "the good knight," who was born in Dauphiny, France, in 1475, and died in battle in 1524 with his face to the enemy. The Bayards have been a race of warriors, and many of them have died in battle contending for what they conceived to be a noble cause. The name of the father of Samuel Bayard was John Francis Bayard, of Grenoble, France. Like the other Bayards of France, John Francis was a soldier, and fought under Napoleon. After his distinguished general had been sent to St. Helena as a prisoner and France was wrenched and torn with a restless, undefined, untamable desire for something she knew not what, John Francis Bayard determined upon emigrating to the new world. Accordingly he arrived at the little French settlement of Vincennes, Indiana, in 1817, and laying aside all his warlike life began life over again on a civil basis. It may be said he was almost a pioneer in this French village upon the Wabash. There this pioneer young Frenchman wooed and married Mary Ann Boneau, a member of an old and respected family, which had settled there when that town was a typical French village.

Here Samuel Bayard was born, and here in the splendid schools of the Catholic church he was educated. He attended private schools and the Collegium Sancti Gabrielis, making commendable progress in his studies. But he did not graduate, for the reason that he considered further study needless, since he could ill afford to spare the time from the business career he had mapped out for himself. As far as he

went his education was thorough and practical. His training now was of the sort gained by experience with various business affairs. He became a clerk in his father's grocery store, then a worker on the paternal farm, now a flat-boat trader with sugar planters on the lower Mississippi, and then maker of ornamental woodwork at home—quite a varied application to business. A skillful penman and a natural aptitude in accounting, he was appointed to the deputy clerkship of the circuit and probate courts in Vincennes, in the year 1847. He profited by his duties in this position, and, when in 1851, the election of a new clerk was about to be held, he entered into the branch of the state bank of Indiana, in Evansville. This bank had been established here in 1834, and was the first bank organized here. Up to that time no bank had been needed, as the town did not transact a sufficient volume of business to require a ready and extensive means of exchange. Even then the bank was thought to be a needless and unwise undertaking. The business was conducted in a small frame building on Main street, and the cashier had enough idle time on hands to allow him to act as porter and janitor as well as bookkeeper and cashier. As is well-known, capital, or money, is the foundation of all business transactions, and the volume of money is, in the common acceptance of the term, the index of the prosperity and activity of a city. The advance of business and the growth of a community go hand in hand. They are reciprocal. Banks multiply and do a larger business in proportion to the advance and growth of a people or community. This first bank had a capital, including state and individual stock, of \$80,000. In 1843 the capital amounted to \$150,000, of which \$73,000 was held by the state.

In November, 1851, after Mr. Bayard had been with the state bank but a short time, the directors made him teller of the bank. When the bank of Indiana succeeded the old state bank of Indiana, he was made cashier, and G. W. Rathbone, president. The special talent of Mr. Bayard for the conduct of banking finances was of such a character that his services became the life of the new branch bank. On the reorganization of the bank in 1865, by Mr. Bayard, the banking capital of this city amounted to almost two and a half millions of dollars. The men operating the money knew how to facilitate and increase business, and to encourage new enterprises. The new bank was called the Evansville National bank, and Mr. Bayard was made vice-president in 1867, and president in 1876. On the expiration of the charter of this bank in 1885, the Old National bank was founded as the successor in business of the Evansville National bank. It

began business on a capital of \$500,000, and the snug surplus of \$250,000, with an average deposit line of over \$2,000,000. Mr. Bayard is still the president of the flourishing institution. He is a director in the German bank, and stockholder in the First National and the Citizens National banks. The banking firm of W. J. Lowry & Co., was instituted or created in 1864, with which Mr. Bayard was prominently connected.

Mr. Bayard's far-seeing qualities have been in demand outside of his very busy banking business. He has been connected with several railroads, either as director or a member of the executive committee. He is treasurer of the Evansville gas and electric light company, and has been intimately associated with many movements looking toward the general prosperity of the city and the good of its citizens. He subscribed liberally to the fund for the creation of a public library, for which he purchased in Cincinnati a great many books. His literary taste is of a cultured and high order, and his selections were most fitting to the popular taste. It is said he has one of the largest private libraries in Indiana. Always a student and a close observer, his mind is well-stored with learning, and it is a delight to hold converse with him. His attention to business has been careful, persevering and vigilant, and as a consequence success has attended his efforts. In person he is tall, upright and graceful, with genial features and benevolent disposition. His right hand never knows the liberal gifts of his left hand. He is a man who shrinks from the notoriety of the press, and who has no sympathy with pretension. His inborn gentlemanly traits, his well-bred manners, and his instinctive refinement have made him a useful and popular citizen.

He and Miss Mattie J., daughter of Samuel Orr, were married March 6, 1867. She is an estimable lady of many attainments.

It is not sufficient to recount simply the material side of the life of Mr. Bayard, to narrate merely the dates of his various advancements, and to sum up the results of his activity; there is another side, that one that gave rise to action and originated events, that inner power of direction, thinking, planning, the self behind the course of his life. In plain words he has been a master in monetary affairs, a financial leader. His friends do not hesitate to say he has a singular genius for banking, and that his great financial influence was never exerted to a happier advantage than during the panic of 1893, when he so ably bridged over the crisis in this city and prevented any bank failures. He showed a natural talent in this great crisis for managing money to the best advantage—just as a general handles troops in a

battle to secure victory. That Mr. Bayard should succeed and wear the mantle of large-minded financiers, is not only a compliment to his own abilities, but also the placing upon his shoulders of the management of larger funds and the direction of an increased volume of business. In this respect his usefulness and his powers are seen to the best effect. He has shown his competency for any banking emergencies that may arise, and has always persisted in his plans and designs until he reached them.

DAVID J. MACKEY.

One of the greatest financiers and capitalists, as we may say, that Evansville ever had is David James Mackey. At one time he was the greatest railroad promoter and owner in the state of Indiana, and his resourceful mind has made Evansville the railroad point it is at the present time. At one time he was president of the E & T. H., the E. & I., the P., D. & E., the E. & R., the branch road to Mt. Vernon, the Belt road and still an owner in other railroad property. His extraordinary activity placed him in financial relation as owner of stock in the cotton mills, the mills at Mt. Vernon, as owner of the St. George hotel, as partner in the wholesale boot and shoe house of Dixon, Mackey & Co., as principal owner in the Mackey, Nisbet & Co's. large dry goods building, the Armstrong Furniture Co., and a large contributor in the magnificent B. M. A. building.

Mr. Mackey was born in Evansville in December, 1833, the only son of James E. and Eliza Mackey. His father died when he was not a year old, and as soon as he was able he began to earn a small salary with which to help his mother. He became a junior partner in the wholesale dry goods firm of Archer & Mackey in 1857. August 28, 1861, he married Caroline, the youngest daughter of Judge John Law. He pursued a most active life, no matter in what field of business he engaged. If genius is industry, then he was a genius. His ceaseless activity in commercial matters brought large returns. He prospered greatly. At one time he devoted his attention almost wholly to railroads and the movements of capital on a large scale. His methods knew no bounds; his schemes for investment were in proportion to the massive business capacity of the man. He was early and late at his office, and a very hard worker, never happier than when the busiest. He had no time to waste in frivolities or squander in the vanity of show for the sake of making an impression, or in the mere desire of affection or self-seeking. His large enterprises kept many men em-

ployed, and his benefactions were many and generous. Of late he has withdrawn from the heavy exactions of large managements, and the worries of ceaseless activity and harassings of large ownerships. He is a man greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

THE INGLES.

In writing the history of a man, a recital of the personal events in his life is necessary for the reader to catch a glimpse of the spirit that actuates him. The force within is all there is of him. No man in Evansville, perhaps, ever manifested a greater degree of energy and shrewdness than did John Ingle, Jr.

His father John Ingle, Sr., was born in Somersham, Huntingdonshire, England, in 1788. As a farmer he was prosperous, and pursued his business with a carefulness that is a happy trait in all his posterity. He watched the war between the allied powers and Napoleon with great interest, and had strong feelings in the results of the world-shocking conflict. It appears that the unsettled condition of affairs after the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo caused him to look toward the United States for a new home, where liberty was enthroned by the generosity and wisdom of broad-minded men. He immigrated to this country in 1818, and reached Evansville on the first Monday in August of that year. In those days Princeton was more desirable as a place to dwell than Evansville, and he at once proceeded there and purchased a home in which to live. To his mind the town was not up to its reputation, and he soon after returned to Vanderburgh county and bought a farm in Scott township, a place now known as Inglefield. His incorruptible manhood retained for him the postoffice there for over forty-five years, his appointment to the position having first been made by President Monroe. He was a man of many superior excellencies, and endowed with more than ordinary talent. Exact in business methods, yet his broad humanity made every one his abiding friend. It is more than tradition that "John Ingle's cabin" never pulled in the latchstring, and was a well known half way house for what might be called the almost homeless itinerant preachers who passed on their ways up and down the land, preaching the gospel, as did St. Paul. Even emigrants availed themselves of the reputation of his "open house," and for many years they never left it hungry or unprovided for. His plain, simple and honest habits of life length-

ened out his days and gave him the delight of good health all along. He died in 1874, at the green old age of eighty-six years.

The eldest son was called John after his father. This son was born in the very same shire in England in which his father was born. His birthday was the 29th of January, 1812. With a correct sense of education the father placed him for some time in what was called a "dame" school; that is, a school taught by an elderly lady, who tried to keep the children out of mischief. He was less than five years old when his father settled at Princeton, Ind. When about twelve years old he spent a year and a half in the common schools of Princeton, which were then regarded of a superior character, and are still among the best of the kind. The schooling he had so received but whetted his taste for reading and increased his thirst for knowledge, and he poured over the small but select library of his father until he had devoured everything in it. Many a night he read, as did Abraham Lincoln, by the flickering firelight, while the hungry, prowling wolves were howling hideously on the outside of the cabin. He believed in educating the hand, however, as well as the head, and for two years he worked at the cabinet-makers' trade and furniture business in Princeton, and finished his apprenticeship at this trade at Stringtown. Then in 1833 he started south as a journeyman worker, and engaged in his trade at Vicksburg at the time of the great cholera epidemic there. He pushed on further south and worked eight weeks at New Orleans, where he engaged passage in the steerage of a sailing vessel destined for Philadelphia. It is with no sense of oddity or boastfulness that we speak of the attraction he caused by his hogskin cap and Kentucky jeans clothes on the streets of the City of Brotherly Love; but in this sort of garb he walked the streets for more than two weeks, hunting work. At length he found employment at a place where he labored at his trade ten hours a day. But the aspiring, unsatisfied character of the young man induced him to read law eight more hours a day in the office where George R. Graham, since well known as the editor of Graham's Magazine, and Charles J. Peterson, who later became the publisher of Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, were also students. They were all young men then, looking forward in life to greater things, and received their instructions from Attorney Thomas Armstrong, Jr., in his office. Mr. Armstrong subsequently became noted for his success in his profession. He was president of a debating society, and his young students availed themselves of this opportunity to cultivate their forensic powers. Many were the stirring debates in which they participated, and Mr. Ingle manifested surprising skill in handling

the side of a question in which he had no faith. For three years he pursued his labors and his studies in this fashion, and finally in March, 1838, he was admitted to the bar to practice law. He returned to Evansville and associated himself with Hon. James Lockhart, but a year later formed a partnership with Charles I. Battel. In 1846 he and H. Q. Wheeler became law partners, and in 1849 Asa Iglehart was admitted as junior member of the firm. The following year Mr. Ingle took up the career of a promoter of railroads, which were then just reaching out like spider lines all over the country, and he devoted his entire time and attention to the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad, which had been set on foot by him, Judge Lockhart, Judge Jones, and others. Later Judge Hall was connected with the plan or project. Mr. Ingle, with his broad view of things and his shrewd insight into the promises of the future, saw that if Evansville was to rise out of the depression hanging over it and recover from the failure of the canal, it must be through the outlet of a railroad. Through his invincible energy the city was persuaded to issue bonds for \$100,000 and the county to pledge itself for an equal amount, and with these as collateral, iron was secured, the road-bed finished to Princeton, the track laid, and the road set in operation upon a small scale, of course. As superintendent Mr. Ingle manifested superior skill, both as financier and director. His talents in this direction elected him president of the corporation, where he continued for more than twenty years. He labored on year after year extending the line northward, and did more to connect Evansville and Chicago than any other man that ever dwelt here or elsewhere. On account of failing health he resigned from the presidency of the railroad in 1873.

Mr. Ingle married in 1842, at Madison, Indiana, Isabella C. Davidson. She was the daughter of Wm. Davidson, who removed from Scotland to America. Seven children were the fruits of this union.

One of the grand schemes put into operation by Mr. Ingle was the development of the coal fields in this vicinity. An eccentric Englishman declared with much assurance there was coal here, and Mr. Ingle, having faith in his declaration, sunk a shaft, and at a depth of about 240 feet found coal of a fine quality. The firm of John Ingle & Co., was organized as miners and dealers in coal. This was in 1866. The first shaft sunk was at Coal Mine Hill, in the bend of the river, and is still yielding an output that is in excess of any other mine in this locality. This valuable business is to-day in the hands of John Ingle, Jr.'s sons, John and George Ingle, and is very adroitly managed. The mine employs about 100 men. The average tonnage is 50,000 tons per

annum. The whole yield is consumed locally, by steamboats, railroads and families.

Previous to 1870 the mine was operated by Wymond, Norwood and Ingle. Since then the Ingles have been sole owners. They own 200 acres near the Insane Asylum, and it is all wooded. They own 140 acres near Coal Mine Hill, all wooded. Except these landed interests there are no single bodies of wood in the county to-day of over ten or fifteen acres.

Mr. Ingle lived in a quiet manner the remainder of his days. His death transpired October 7, 1875. It needs to be said, in order to illustrate the character of the man more fully, that he was a strict temperance man. On one occasion, when the election was held in the first brick court house, yet standing on Main street, but used as a business house, he showed his utter abhorrence of the "miserable stuff." In those days it was the custom to use whisky freely at elections. On this particular occasion a barrel of whisky with the head knocked out and two tin cups chained to it, was standing in front of the building on Main street. Some seven or eight got so beastly drunk they could not get upstairs to vote, but slept off their stupor in the gutter. Mr. Ingle came up and seeing the free whisky, said to the crowd: "This will not do, boys. The vile stuff is a corrupting bribe. We will conquer it before it conquers us." And he planted his foot against the barrel and upset its contents in the gutter and then went on his way.

Another incident in his life deserves telling. Once he went up the line of the E. & T. H., shortly after he had been appointed superintendent, and he was obliged to wait at a small way station for a returning train till after night. He sat very quietly and unknown in the dingy little depot. The pale oil lights did not reveal him in the dark corner. The operator asked the "boys" whether they had seen the new superintendent. None of them had. He overheard all they said. "Well, I have. He looks like he'd been smoked and dried for a month; or rather dead and buried and dug up after six months." After he had heard himself thoroughly dissected and pictured as others saw him, he stepped forth and without a smile or frown revealed himself. The fellow's face looked as expressionless as the negative of a photographer after it has been erased.

He was a strict member of the Methodist church, and one of the leading official members of the board of Trinity church. He believed in tithing and scrupulously gave the tenth to the church. His church beneficence and his leadership in all church finance were mat-

ters of wide comment and commendation. He was a man of profound thought, zealous in all his plans, studious all his days, very enterprising and unobtrusive. Small physically almost as the author of the "Essay on Man"—Alexander Pope—he was a giant in intellect. He was masterful in reason, resourceful in emergencies, quick in apprehension, careful in the details of his plans, and invincible in his purpose. His life was a useful and active one, and his death was a source of profound and discouraging regret.

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

The immediate antecedents of Matthew Watson Foster were George Foster and Jane Watson his wife. Matthew was born at Gilesfield, county of Durham, England, on June 22, 1800. His father was a tenant farmer, and the family of Jane Watson were tradespeople. Matthew's mother was his school-teacher, and at the age of ten years he was put in a Newcastle bookstore. When Matthew was only fifteen years old his father emigrated to America, arriving in New York in 1815. Farming was not as profitable in New York as was expected, and in 1817 young Matthew set out alone on foot, without bag or scrip, to seek a better place in the far west. Except an occasional ride on a "movers" wagon, he walked all the way to St. Louis—a great undertaking in that day in the wilderness infested by redmen. Induced by his dislike of slavery, he returned across Illinois and selected a home for his family about twenty miles east of Post Vincennes. Then he returned east afoot, made report, and in 1819 the family set out for the new home in wagons, carrying their household effects along with them. Matthew's father and mother and two brothers, James and William, constituted the family. On the headwaters of the Allegheny river they took flat-boats and journeyed eight hundred miles that way into the Ohio and down that stream almost to the juncture of the Wabash. On the way down the Ohio James Foster and wife located in Cincinnati, and the parents, the father seventy-nine and the mother seventy-three, remained with them. But the two brothers, William and Matthew, pushed on down the Ohio to the small village of Evansville and thence fifty miles by land to the interior where Matthew had selected a home. The government gave Matthew M. Foster a land patent, on the 8th day of August, 1819, for eighty acres, about seven miles northeast of Petersburg, Indiana. After building a log cabin Matthew went to Cincinnati, overland, and returned with his parents,

who remained with him till the day of their death. In that day a barrel of salt cost sometimes as much as forty acres of land. The father, George Foster, died in 1823. Matthew Foster made his first trip "down the river" to New Orleans in a flat-boat, as a hired hand or oarsman, in 1820. Twice he made the return trip on foot, before he used the steamboat for the up river journey. His flat-boating business grew larger each year, until he at length sent to New Orleans in a single season as many as ten or twelve flat-boats. Shortly after his father's death he established a small country store on his farm, which became a valuable adjunct to his flat-boat traffic. In 1827 his business had so increased that he found it necessary to remove to Petersburg. Here his activity and industry and prudence gained for him a large and profitable trade. He also built a horse-mill for grinding corn and a cording-mill for preparing the wool and flax. In 1830 he saw the need of a large mill, and he built the first water-mill in the county, on Patoka river, about ten miles from Petersburg. June 18, 1829, Matthew married Eleanor Johnson, "the belle of the whole county," the daughter of Colonel John Johnson, who was the son of a Revolutionary hero, who emigrated to Kentucky and was with General William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. She was a lovely woman, an adherent of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, and trained her children in her Christian belief. The itinerant preacher always found a welcome in her home. Matthew Foster, though a very busy man, was elected judge of the probate court, a legal organization that had mainly to do with the settlement of estates. He had had little schooling, but he had caught the valuable spirit of a great reader, and his education therefore never ceased. He was a great admirer of Scott's writings. When a young man he endangered his health by so much reading and by late application to books over a variable firelight. By night study he became a well-educated man. History, poetry, and other writings were favorites, and he memorized much of Shakespeare, Scott, Thompson and Burns. After he was elected judge he carefully read Blackstone and other text-books, and became a fairly well-read lawyer, though he never practiced it.

His father died at the age of 83 and his mother at the age of 88, both at his home, and both loved for their many virtues. Judge Foster was a whig protectionist, and always took a lively interest in politics. He retired temporarily from merchantile pursuits in 1835, chiefly to settle up old claims, and re-entered the business in 1839.

The fruit of his marriage to Eleanor Johnson was six children who attained adult age, as follows: George Foster, (1830), Eliza Jane,

(1834), John Watson, (1836), Alexander Hamilton, (1838), Eleanor, (1840) and James Hiram, (1842.)

Desiring a wider field for business Judge Foster removed to Evansville in the spring of 1846, and began general merchandising. In a short time he purchased the lots on the corner of Main and First streets, adjoining the State bank, now the Old National bank, and pursued his business in two buildings. Then he entered upon the wholesale or jobbing trade, and met with success as usual. He was prominently connected with the building of the first railroad out of Evansville, the Evansville and Crawfordsville, now Evansville and Terre Haute, and was a member of the board of directors. He was a director of the Evansville branch of the bank of the State of Indiana; being associated first with John Douglas as president and later with George W. Rathbone. He through this bank relationship, established a close relationship with Hon. Hugh McCullough. In municipal affairs he was early elected to the council, a position he filled often. There he showed an unimpeachable firmness in the right under all circumstances, and was ever ready to defend his course at whatever sacrifice. He was president for some time of the board of trade, which he greatly aided to found. He was active in the foundation of a library association, of which he was also president, and secured several series of lectures by men of National repute.

There was no Cumberland Presbyterian church in Evansville when the family settled here, so the members attended the Walnut Street Presbyterian congregation. While Judge Foster was not a church member, he was a thoroughly Christian man, attended regularly church services, gave liberally to religious interests and read the Bible much. His beloved wife died in 1849.

Judge Foster was an affectionate husband and a considerate father. He took a wise and fatherly interest in the education of his children, and his letters to them when away at school show the bright and graceful character of the father. He delighted to follow the expansion of their minds, give kindly counsel, and encouraging them in well-doing and well-pursuing. He always wrote cheerfully and healthfully, so to speak.

On November 18, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Kazar, widow of Nelson Kazar, a Christian lady of culture and many attainments. To them were born Matthew William, (1852) and Sarah Elizabeth, (1857.)

From the whig party he naturally allied himself with the free soil party, because it met the aggressive spirit of slavery with an equally

aggressive determination. On the organization of the republican party he became an active member and a staunch anti-slavery advocate. To be an "abolitionist" then was almost to ostracise one's self, in this part of the country. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. Their early experiences held much in common, and when the martyr president lived in Indiana the two men were neighbors. On the election of Mr. Lincoln he soon saw the lowering of the war cloud, which Helper had long predicted. And when the storm burst he encouraged his sons to go to the front and told them that whatever the fate of war might be for them their young wives should not suffer for the blessings of life. He looked after the families of the soldiers, and contributed for the relief of the men in the field and in the hospital. He was among the first to reach Fort Donelson and extend relief to the wounded and sick after the engagement there.

The long busy life he had led, and the worry growing out of the war, no doubt brought on the end, which occurred peacefully early on Monday morning, April 13, 1863. He was a man who from the first manifested his independence and his entire freedom from the financial support of others of his family. His great application and singleness of purpose are shown by his ceaseless pursuit of knowledge from the books under the most trying circumstances—he never relinquished his purpose. His unselfishness and large public spirit were matters of frequent remark by his neighbors and friends. His convictions were always strong and well defined, and his great prudence and broad judgment naturally put him in the lead in many enterprises that had for their object the general good. And not the least of his many virtues and excellent traits of character was his pre-eminently domestic disposition. His memory is cherished to-day by many people for his excellence and his liberality.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

Of all the distinguished men of Evansville, none rank above Hon. John Watson Foster, son of Matthew Watson Foster, in learning, statesmanship and genuine manhood, and none his equal in diplomacy and the knowledge of the spirit of the governments of the earth, past and present. This distinguished fellow-citizen of Evansville was born in Pike county, Ind., on the 2d of March, 1836. He was born upon a farm, and like other farm boys, he had the great book of nature open before him like a scroll, from which he read to great profit. His

father had a fine appreciation of the beauties and advantages of a good education, and he naturally encouraged his children to secure a higher knowledge of the languages, the sciences, history and all that goes to make the humanities. He saw to it that all his children had opportunities of acquiring good education at the best institutions of learning within easy reach. John W. Foster was graduated from the State university at Bloomington, Ind., in 1855, when he was not yet twenty years old. He adopted the profession of the law, and in order to qualify himself, he pursued his legal studies at Harvard law school in the years 1855-56. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practiced his profession at Evansville till July, 1861, when he laid aside everything and offered his services in the war for the preservation of the Union. As major of the 25th Indiana volunteers, he entered the service, and his abilities soon put him in command of the 65th and subsequently of the 136th Indiana regiments. In the battle of Fort Donelson he distinguished himself by his fighting qualities and his ability to anticipate the enemy and checkmate him. His record on the bloody field of Shiloh, in the fight at Knoxville and many other hard-contested engagements is one among the best achieved by any of the renowned soldiers and commanders who participated in these fearful contests. It is not the purpose here to more than allude to his career in the army. It would require a volume to do justice to this part of his life, and furthermore, it is not in our power here and now to treat it fully and satisfactorily. As commander of the cavalry brigade and division of the 23d army corps, in the east Tennessee campaign, he demonstrated his excellent ability to handle large forces speedily and effectively. His war record is one of honor and efficiency and his services to his country cannot be summed up in words. He was mustered out of the army in September, 1864.

After the close of the war, destiny, moving him to still greater deeds, led him to the editorship of the Evansville Daily Journal, a position he filled with marked talent and power and grace from 1866 to 1869. In this latter year he was appointed postmaster of Evansville. President Grant commissioned him minister to Mexico in 1873, and while there he brought such rare diplomatic talent into use that he achieved wide fame as a skillful diplomat. By President Hayes he was sent to Russia in 1880 as minister. This difficult mission he performed with such orderliness and penetration that he came to be regarded as the one man who could accomplish great and difficult diplomatic ends. His friends watched his course with admiring interest and applauding words. His appointment as minister to Spain was

made by President Arthur in 1883. It was a high compliment to him when President Cleveland, a man of adverse politics to Mr. Foster, sent him on a special mission to Spain in 1885. This difficult special service he performed quite satisfactorily. In 1886 he resumed the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C., but he was not permitted to remain long in private life. President Harrison commissioned him, in 1891, to negotiate treaties of reciprocity with Spain, Germany, San Domingo and other countries. These treaties were made possible by the McKinley tariff measure, which provided for reciprocity treaties with those countries that desired better trade relations with the United States. The difficulties growing out of the seal fishing in the Behring sea between the United States and Great Britain for a time almost threatened the peace of the two nations, and to adjust the matter required the services of the most prudent men the nation afforded. Mr. Foster was designated as agent of the United States, June 1, 1892, to arbitrate the matter. Before President Cleveland had retired from office in 1889, the trouble had been hanging undecided so long that the delay seemed but to aggravate it. But the knowledge and skill Mr. Foster carried into this serious national affair enabled him to bring the trouble to a happy termination for both countries. When James G. Blaine resigned as secretary of state under President Harrison, to become a candidate for the nomination on the republican ticket, against Mr. Harrison, Mr. Foster was appointed his successor. The appointment was made June 29, 1892. He resigned this high position February 23, 1893, to attend the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration, which was held in Paris. This tribunal excited the lively interest of all civilized nations. After its adjournment Mr. Foster made a tour of the world, in 1793-94, for rest and personal interests. In December, 1894, he was invited by the emperor of China to assist in the peace negotiations of that country with Japan. The confidence reposed in his talent as a master diplomat by this great foreign potentate was an evidence of the renown he had previously won in settling strained difficulties between nations. Once more, in 1895, he resumed his residence in Washington City, but in March, 1897, President McKinley appointed him as special envoy to Constantinople to secure from the Turkish sultan the payment of the claims preferred by the United States on account of the destruction of American missionary property and outrages to American missionaries committed during the uprising against the Armenians in 1895.

In summing up his character in a few pale words it is apparent that he is a man of fine sense of equity and peace, and that as a diplomat

he is perhaps the greatest in the world to-day. He is a man of most liberal learning, and perfectly acquainted with the events transpiring in every nation on earth. His manly, moral character and his complete repose in the great Infinite have made him a man whose influence is always for good. Socially he is an approachable man and happy in his domestic relations.

Evansville delights to count him one of her most eminent men, and to feel that his personal history is mingled with that of the nation which he has served so well ever since he first entered his country's service in 1861. His public course has brought glory and renown not only upon himself, but upon the people of this wonderful nation. That he has served in so many different capacities, and in all of them so well, has been a theme of frequent remark. The man, in his full stature, has been seen in all he has ever attempted and achieved. He has always been superior to every new and difficult duty he has attempted.

CHARLES S. WEEVER, M. D.

Dr. Charles S. Weever was born in Noblesboro, county of Lincoln, state of Maine, November 20, 1809. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He received a very thorough education in those eastern schools. On arriving at the age of manhood he became engaged in mercantile business. At the age of twenty-five he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tucker Trafton, eldest child of John and Nancy Trafton, to whom were born in all seven children, four boys and three girls. On account of the climate during the severe winters of that far eastern country, his physician advised his removal to a southern or a western clime. His wife having an uncle, Dr. William Trafton, residing and practicing medicine in Evansville, Indiana, at that time, decided him to make this his future home. Accordingly in 1837 he started for Evansville, arriving here in August of that year, bringing a stock of dry goods with him. The hard times of 1837 to 1840 were just beginning, so he found there was not any sale for the goods here, as the people did not have money to purchase with. The goods were boxed up and shipped to Quincy, Illinois, and sold for cash, but by the time the money reached Evansville, there was not a dollar of it good, being on what was then called wild-cat banks, which had succumbed to the prevailing hard times. After verifying the fact that the money was utterly worthless, Dr. Weever poked it through one of the ventilation holes in the foundation of the old brick Epis-

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copalian church, occupying the site of the beautiful stone edifice reared in its stead, St. Paul's church. Thus ended the mercantile career of Charles S. Weever. In a strange, new country, financially nothing left, with a wife and two children on his hands, a man of most excellent habits, a good education, his yankee industry and economy had to be summoned to the front, so he began teaching school and studying medicine with Dr. William Trafton at the same time. Some few of the pupils attending his school are still living, among whom I now think of Mr. David J. Mackey, his sister, Mary Gilbert, and Mr. William W. Tileston. During the winter of 1842-3, he attended medical lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, and during the succeeding winter of 1843-4, took his second course at the Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1844. Returning to Evansville he was taken into partnership by Dr. William Trafton, his former preceptor, which partnership continued up to the death of Dr. Trafton, which occurred October 17, 1847, on Sunday, about 4 o'clock p. m. From the latter part of October, 1847, to October, 1850, Dr. Weever continued in the practice in Evansville by himself. During the winter of 1849-50 he filled the chair as professor of anatomy, to which he had been elected in the first medical college ever formed in Evansville. In the summer of 1850 his horse, which he was driving to a buggy, ran away with him down Main street, throwing him out, producing severe concussion of the brain, from which he did not recover in time to fill his chair in anatomy that winter, consequently he resigned and Dr. William H. Byford, then practicing medicine at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, was chosen to fill his place. In the fall of 1850 Drs. Byford and Weever exchanged places,] Dr. Byford moving to Evansville and Dr. Weever taking his place at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, where he practiced continuously until his death, which occurred April 21, 1861, from double pneumonia. Being an extreme eastern man Dr. Weever's anti-slavery feelings were very strong, as evidenced by the following quotation of an extract from a Fourth of July oration he was called on to deliver at Evansville July 4, 1845:

"Oh! slavery, most cruel, rank and foul,
Repugnant to the freedom of our soil,
Where liberty should always hold her seat,
To burst the chains which bind the captive's feet.
No matter in what language spoke his doom,
Nor what the colored shades his skin assume,
Whether an India's or an Africa's sun
His skin's fine network into blackness burn,

In what disastrous battle was his lot,
To blast his hopes of freedom, matters not,
Whoe'er should touch our sacred soil should feel
A new sensation o'er his bosom steal,
His soul majestic, freely move abroad,
And know himself, the image of his God."

JOHN B. WEEVER, M. D.

Dr. John B. Weever, second child of Charles S. and Mary T. Weever, was born in the town of Hallowell, Kenebeck county, Maine, September 25, 1836. His father moved to Evansville in 1837, arriving here in August of that year, when the subject of this sketch was only eleven months old. When of proper age, he attended the schools of the then village of Evansville. At the age of fourteen his father removed to Mt. Vernon, Ind., where John B. entered the academy at that place, graduating at eighteen years of age. In 1854 he began the study of medicine with his father, attending his first course of lectures during the winter of 1855-56 at the Jefferson medical college in Philadelphia, where his father had graduated, and his son graduated in the spring of 1897. In the spring of 1856 he returned to Mt. Vernon, and continued his medical studies till the spring of 1857, when he again returned to Philadelphia, entering the office of Professor Samuel D. Gross, from whom his father had procured the privilege of an office student. Spending the entire year, from the spring of 1857 to the spring of 1858 in Philadelphia, he took in the summer course of 1857 and the winter course of 1857-58, graduating from the Jefferson medical college in the spring of 1858. He returned to Mt. Vernon in 1858, and began the practice of his chosen profession with his father in the town where he had been reared from the age of fourteen. The partnership continued between father and son till the death of the father, which occurred April 21, 1861. From that time until May, 1886, he continued the practice by himself in that locality, reaching the top round of the professional ladder, of his immediate surroundings, a task not easily accomplished under such circumstances, for "a prophet is not without honor," etc.

On the 23d day of December, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Slocumb, at Carmi, Ill. Seven children were born to them, six boys and one girl. Four children, three boys and the girl, were lost in infancy, leaving the family at present composed of father, mother and three boys, all grown.

After having practiced twenty-eight years in Mt. Vernon, he removed to Evansville, in May, 1886, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession until the present time. During his practice, both at Mt. Vernon and Evansville, he has held the highest office in the county medical societies, is a member of the state medical society of the American medical association, and is one of the consulting staff of physicians of St. Mary's hospital of Evansville, and lecturer on nursing in obstetrical cases to the classes in training at St. Mary's hospital.

CHRISTIAN KRATZ.

The subject of this biography was born in Ranschenberg Kuhrhessen, Germany, September 5, 1823. His parents were John and Elizabeth Kratz, and they lived the life of peasants or farmers. By some means John became involved, and to extricate himself from the difficulty he sold his farm and with his family came to America. They landed at Baltimore in September, 1834, the father having only one dollar in his pocket. They traveled, however, over the national turnpike to Pittsburg, where the father and his two sons went into a foundry until their removal to Evansville in 1837. In German township, Vanderburgh county, John Kratz entered a quarter section of land, at the government price of \$1.25 an acre. In two years this industrious family had much of this heavily timbered land in a good condition of cultivation.

Christian Kratz, in 1838, began work on the Wabash and Erie canal, which was then in process of construction. By carefulness and strict economy he had saved out of his earnings, up to 1847, the snug sum of five hundred dollars. He had flat-boated to New Orleans and worked in a foundry at Louisville, and followed many other pursuits. A year before he had married the sister of William Heilman, and he now proposed to his brother-in-law to engage in the foundry business. This was one of his most successful undertakings. When he and Mr. Heilman dissolved partnership in 1864, he received \$100,000 for his interest in the foundry and machine-shop, which had grown from an humble beginning to such magnificent proportions.

After he and Mr. Heilman discontinued their business relations, he established the Southern machine works, on the square opposite where he and Mr. Heilman had carried on their work so successfully. His trade grew to such dimensions that he was obliged to enlarge his foundry in 1870. It was then among the largest in this section of the

country. His activity in business continued almost up to his death, which occurred June 26, 1884, just a year before the death of his brother-in-law, Hon. William Heilman.

He was a man of splendid physique, and a practical machinist. He was plain and unassuming, kind to the needy, hospitable to a remarkable degree, and a man of good, clear and honest motives. His ceaseless industry and his large ideas of business gained for him a sufficiency of this world's goods. Three of his sons, John W., William and Charles T., succeeded him in the business, and the other, George Kratz, began business for himself. They are succeeding in the business they have always been connected with, because their gentlemanly qualities deserve success.

GEORGE LINXWEILER.

George Linxweiler, the progenitor of the large and well known family of that name, was one of the first Germans to emigrate to this part of the great west. He landed on Indiana territory opposite the mouth of Green river, in March, 1806, and for a time lived on the well known J. B. Stinson farm in Perry township. He came to the Whetstone settlement in 1811, and there founded his home. Industrious, economical and honorable, he at once gained the respect of the settlers, and through a long life of usefulness, he maintained a high position in popular esteem. His sons, William, Christ, Isaac, and their descendants, have been conspicuous in the work of developing the township and county. George Linxweiler, grandfather of Isaac W. Linxweiler, was born in the town of Two Bridges, Germany, April, 1768. He attended school in his native country between the age of six and fourteen, receiving there a good common school education. He then served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the miller's trade. He immigrated to the United States, landing in New York in 1785, going from there to Pennsylvania. Miss Catherine Stull became his wife in 1790. She was a native of the same place in Germany, and was born June 5, 1767. After coming to New York in 1785, she worked three years in the city to pay her passage to America. They probably resided in Pennsylvania for several years after their marriage, removing to Vanderburgh county previous to 1809. George Linxweiler died February 22, 1857, and his wife followed early in November, the following year.

William Linxweiler, father of Isaac, was born in this county February 12, 1809. He was the third white child and the first male white

child born in the county. He was the youngest of thirteen children. One of his older brothers was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded during that war. William Linxweiler was a farmer, his father having been the first man to locate a number of farms in different parts of the county. He was married February 10, 1833, to Jane Clinton, who was born in Warren, Ohio, January 10, 1815. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Lettia McAlree Clinton, both natives of Ireland, who came from that country to Ohio and settled in Trumble county. From there they came to this county, in 1831. Mrs. Clinton died August 24, 1874, aged eighty-seven. Seven children were born to William and Jane Linxweiler, as follows: Henderson, born March 12, 1835, died January 22, 1839; John D., born July 11, 1837; Margaret D., born September 10, 1839; George H., born January 21, 1842, died September 5, 1858; Mary J., born May 25, 1845; Isaac W., born September 14, 1847; Benjamin L., born October 7, 1849, died January 8, 1867. William Linxweiler died February 10, 1882, and his wife March 13, 1888. In 1833 he settled on the farm, where his son now resides.

Isaac Linxweiler was born and reared on this farm, and was educated in the schools of this township. He has devoted his entire life to farming, and now owns sixty-two acres of land, a part from the old homestead, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He was married October 31, 1872, to Miss Cidney W. Hanson, who was born in Ohio January 20, 1852. She was the daughter of William and Joanna Hanson, both natives of Ohio, who came to this county in 1865. They went to housekeeping on the farm where they still reside. Eight children were born to them, one of whom died. Emma E., born July 25, 1874; Daisy L., born June 28, 1876, died October 9, 1876; Charles, born June 13, 1880; William H., born July 5, 1881; Laura B., born July 17, 1883; Jane J., born April 28, 1885; Isaac L., born August 11, 1887. Mr. Linxweiler is a republican in politics. He is a member of Vanderburgh lodge No. 34, A. O. U. W. He is an honest, industrious man, and represents one of the oldest families in the county.

JACOB STRAUB.

John Jacob Straub, (which is the baptismal name of the subject of this sketch), was born in Kirch Brombach, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 1st of January, 1808. He came to this country with his two younger brothers, John H. and Frederick. They arrived

after a pleasant voyage of five weeks in a sailing vessel, (quick passage for that time.) He landed at Baltimore, Md., July 4th, 1831, with but a few dollars left in his pocket. Finding no immediate employment, they started for Pittsburg, walking all the way and stopping over night with farmers, all of whom received them kindly. At Pittsburg, Jacob Straub, a finisher by profession, obtained work in a machine shop. The next year, 1832, cholera appeared in a very bad form, especially at Wheeling, where his youngest brother, Fred. had remained. He took passage immediately on a steamer to bring Fred. to Pittsburg. He arrived at Wheeling in safety, but was compelled to wait over a month before a steamer landed to take them back. They were very fortunate and escaped this dread disease.

In June, 1834, at the age of twenty-six years, he married in Pittsburg, taking to wife Miss Regina Woerther, of Woerth, Bavaria, who was four years his junior. The same year they removed to Cincinnati. At that time, 1834, Cincinnati had only 35,000 inhabitants. He lived there and at Newport, Ky., just across the river, for twenty-one years, working in the foundries of Powers, David Griffey, Harkness and Niles as a finisher. He, with his family, escaped the cholera epidemic in Cincinnati in 1849, while his brother-in-law and many of his friends died after but a few hours' illness. In 1855 he removed to this city, where he had previously, in 1840, bought some real estate. The Wabash canal at that time had created a speculative demand for real estate. It did not, however, prove as good an investment as was at first anticipated.

Mr. Straub obtained work as a finisher at Kratz and Heilman's, and in 1858 he bought out A. Waldkirch's hardware stock, (Hauelsen's old stand), where he carried on the business with his son, Fred. P. During this time he continued working in the foundry, while his son, Fred., and another younger son, Louis, managed the store. In 1859 he took his oldest son, Frederick, into partnership, changing the firm name from Jacob Straub to Jacob Straub & Son. In 1868 he sold his share in the business to his sons, Frederick and Louis, and the firm name was again changed to Fred. P. Straub & Co. In 1878 another son, Henry, was admitted into the partnership. In 1884 Louis Straub withdrew and started into business for himself. Henry Straub did likewise in 1890. All three brothers are now in the hardware business, each for himself.

Jacob Straub was a self-made man, and during his life none of his children ever demanded from him any pecuniary aid, but mutually assisted each other cheerfully. Jacob Straub died in March, 1884,

and two months later his good, estimable wife also passed away. Had they lived until June, the same year, they would have celebrated their golden wedding. The descendants living in 1896 are five children: Fred. P., J. Louis and Henry E. Straub, Mrs. Jacob Weintz and Mrs. H. Stoermer; also thirteen grand children and seven great grand children.

Jacob Straub was a hard working, good, temperate and honest man, and never in his life did he have any debts that he did not pay promptly. Although somewhat high tempered, he was generous, humane and tender-hearted. He set a good example during his long life for his children to follow. Politically he was a democrat until 1856, when he gave his support to the republican party and voted for John C. Fremont for president. At that time the republican party was new. Mr. Straub continued with this party during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the German Protestant St. John's church. His religious views were broad and liberal.

JOHN RHEINLANDER.

The subject of this biography is John Rheinlander, who is now president of the Savings bank. Colonel Rheinlander entered the service of his country in its hour of peril as Captain of company B, and was promoted to the rank of major April 30, 1862, and again to that of lieutenant-colonel October 18, 1862. The military achievements of Colonel Rheinlander form a brilliant chapter in his history. When war was declared against Mexico, he enlisted as a private in company E, second Kentucky infantry, and went through the campaign under Taylor. By a detail of volunteers he was attached to the first Kentucky infantry, and was in the battle of Monterey. With his regiment he participated in the decisive battle at Buena Vista, and in that terrible engagement lost both of his commanding officers, Colonel McKee and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clay. In the war of 1861 Colonel Rheinlander again performed a gallant part. At Fort Donaldson, on the first day of the battle, he and Captain Saltzman were sent forward by Colonel Veatch to act as skirmishers. They advanced upon the enemy's works and, taking position on a hill protected the body of the regiment from the enemy's rifle-pits and silenced a six-pounder field piece which was brought to bear on its flank. On the third day of the battle Captain Rheinlander's company was the first to scale the wall and enter the enemy's works, but, as

they had no flag, the second Iowa men were the first to set up a banner. At Shiloh Captain Rheinlander's company was continually kept skirmishing from the beginning of the first day's battle until about the time when General Prentiss was captured. By the close proximity of his company to General Prentiss, Captain Rheinlander afforded some five or six hundred men an opportunity to escape, and had he known who they were he could have saved from capture the entire command of Prentiss.

He participated in the siege of Corinth, having been promoted to the rank of major for gallantry and efficient service. Soon thereafter he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Hatchies' Run, with four companies of the twenty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Rheinlander charged the enemy, drove them back, engaged them in line, and finally completely routed them. There he was seriously wounded in the right thigh and for some time was not able to be with his command. Returning, he led his command on the way to Atlanta, and took a conspicuous part in the battles of that illustrious campaign. It was only when he became so disabled that he could not mount a horse that he resigned on account of his disability. His military career, bright and honorable in all its details, was ended by the acceptance of his resignation August 18, 1864.

Dr. John T. Walker was commissioned surgeon of the regiment August 13, 1861, was promoted to the rank of major October 20, 1862, and resigned January 10, 1864. The adjutant of the regiment from its muster into the service to March 7, 1862, was William H. Walker, Jr., and from July 5, 1862, to October 5, 1864, Captain Jesse W. Walker, who was honorably discharged and appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general, and who rendered valuable service to this country as citizen and soldier.

Alexander H. Foster and Henry M. Sweetzer, both long identified with the business interests of Evansville, were quartermasters, the former from August 10, 1861, at which time he was promoted from quartermaster to sergeant, to January 15, 1862, when his resignation was accepted. Jesse Walker served as chaplain of the regiment from November 25, 1864, until its muster out of service. The other field and staff officers were from the adjoining counties. A band of twenty-six pieces was mustered in with the regiment but was discharged soon afterwards. Wheeler Dexter, of Evansville, was mustered as commissary sergeant. He died at New Harmony, August 23, 1861.

HON. F. W. COOK.

Frederick Washington Cook was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 1, 1832, and when a young boy he removed with his parents to Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland. After a residence of about three years at this place, they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1836 to Evansville. In 1837 the stepfather of Mr. Cook, Jacob Rice, bought property in Lamasco, near the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, which was then in course of construction, and in the same year built what was later known as the "Old Brewery," the first brewery built in Southern Indiana.

Mr. Cook was educated in Evansville, also attending the "Anderson Collegiate Institute" at New Albany, Indiana. His first business engagement was with Mr. L. W. Heberd, who was at that time in the dry goods business on Main street. Mr. Cook retained this position for two years, until the death of his brother, when he was taken home by his parents to learn the brewing business. In 1853 Mr. Cook, in conjunction with Louis Rice, a brother of his stepfather, built the city brewery on the site occupied by the F. W. Cook Brewing Co., of to-day. The premises at that time were surrounded by a corn field. When they began business, the cash capital of the firm was \$330, Louis Rice having accumulated \$165 and Mr. Cook's father advancing him an equal amount. Louis Rice attended to the brewing department and Mr. Cook to the business and financial department. In 1857 Louis Rice sold his interest in the brewery to Jacob Rice for \$3,500. The new firm at once commenced the erection of a lager beer cellar, and in 1858 made the first lager beer in Southern Indiana. In 1858 an extensive malt-house was also added to the brewery property.

Mr. Cook was elected councilman for the Fifth ward in April, 1856, and for the Eighth ward in April, 1863. He was re-elected in April, 1864, but resigned in the fall of 1864, having been elected as representative from Vanderburgh county to the legislature of Indiana. In this capacity he served during the called session of 1864, and also during the regular session of 1864-5. After his return home in 1867, the people again showed their appreciation of his public services by electing him to the city council from the Fourth ward, and it may be said of him that both in the city council and legislature his public services have been satisfactory to his constituents and have been performed with great credit to himself.

In 1856 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Louise Hild, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in February, 1877. He was again married to

Miss Jennie Himeline, of Kelley's Island, Ohio, in November, 1879. This lady died in January, 1885. Mr. Cook steadily built additions to the brewery and enlarged it from year to year; also procuring all the modern improvements known to the art of brewing.

Mr. Rice, the stepfather and partner of Mr. Cook, met with an accident in April, 1872, and died on the 3rd of May following from the injuries received, and Mrs. Rice, his mother, died the 6th day of November, 1878, leaving Mr. Cook the sole heir to the city brewery. The business was continued under the old firm name of Cook & Rice until 1885, when it was incorporated with F. W. Cook as president, under the laws of the State of Indiana as the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, which name is not only identified with the growth of Evansville, but known far and wide in the southern and eastern states. On December 3, 1891, the brew-house and offices of the F. W. Cook Brewing Co., were destroyed by fire. Hardly had the smoke cleared away and the ashes cooled before arrangements for a modern building were being perfected. The offices of the Brewing Company were temporarily removed to 706 Main street. In March, 1893, the new brew-house, one of the most modern and perfectly arranged brew-houses in the United States, was completed and the offices were again moved to their commodious quarters in the new building. The construction of this magnificent and imposing brew-house, with a capacity of 300,000 barrels annually, is an evidence on the part of Mr. Cook of his confidence in the future of Evansville.

It is safe to say that there is no more energetic or ambitious man engaged in the manufacturing or any other line of business than Mr. Cook. Few names are as well-known as his, which is synonymous with advancement, only wanting an opportunity to meet any exigency. He has taken a prominent part up to the last two years at the meetings of the brewers' national association, the wealthiest co-operative body in the world, and his suggestions have always been listened to by that august body with the profoundest respect. Mr. Cook certainly deserves the great credit he has achieved. He is the architect of his own fortune and is to-day one of the representative men of Evansville, who ranks as one of the wealthiest men in Indiana. His pleasant face and his sympathetic manner are characteristic of the man. While devoting strict attention to business, Mr. Cook finds time to attend to the duties devolving upon him as president of the Evansville, Newburgh and Suburban railway, also of the District Telegraph company, and also of the F. W. Cook Investment company. The latter concern owns a great deal of real estate, one piece being Cook's

Park, which is one of the finest summer resorts in the country, consisting of seventeen acres within the city limits, on which has been erected a handsome club house. Mr. Cook is a director in the Citizens' National bank, and also in the Bank of Commerce. From the above it is evident that Mr. Cook ranks as a citizen of great influence. Although sixty-five years of age he possesses a splendid physical structure, and has before him a business career which for its lustre and brilliancy must eclipse even his own past, which stands pre-eminent for its remarkable success. His acts of charity and benevolence have been extended to thousands. Equally liberal has he shown himself in all enterprises tending to benefit the general public and the welfare of the city of Evansville.

On further consideration of this biography of Mr. Cook, and reviewing the facts as known well by others, and investigating his course as written in the history of Evansville and the state of Indiana, I would add an additional remark, which I think necessary and just. His public-spirited beneficence has always been accompanied by a broad, praiseworthy wish to benefit Evansville and its citizens. They have been many and continuous, as have also been their kindly influence and special good, a fact observed in the undisguished blessings returned to him by the recipients of his benefactions. And then as a citizen among us, he has always been an acknowledged leader in public enterprises, and in whatever else would enhance the general welfare of all. His liberal hand has been proverbial. His influence has been seen and felt in every pulse of the city's industrial life. It has been a cardinal economical principal with him all along his business life to keep his capital active and working, and thus give employment to others. As an active, successful business man, he stands the peer of any in the city; indeed he rather leads in this respect the more prominent ones in Southern Indiana. His energies are untiring, and, in fact, seem to grow greater with each year of his eventful life.

SAMUEL ORR.

Samuel Orr came to Evansville in 1835, from Pittsburgh, Pa., in the interests of the iron business of Alex. Laughlin & Co. In fact, he was a partner of this concern. His place of business was situated on the corner of Water and Vine streets, near where Orr & Griffith now are. His residence was near the corner of Second and Division streets, in a frame house owned and built by Amos Clark. For many years he

supplied the surrounding country with iron of all descriptions for the manufacture of wagons and blacksmiths' supplies. Besides the iron business, Mr. Orr was also engaged in pork-packing, which he conducted on an exceedingly large scale. His packing-house was near the corner of Water and Division streets. It was one of the first pork-packing establishments in the town. He was the principal purchaser in southern Indiana. Posey, Gibson, Warrick and Vanderburgh counties found a ready market for their hogs.

Throughout all this country Samuel Orr was universally known as an upright business man in all of his dealings, his word being as good as his note in all agreements and contracts. He was prosperous in every undertaking of life, and he used the fruits of that prosperity to bless the community in which he lived, contributing largely to benevolent institutions, and giving liberally to the poor. It can truthfully be said of Mr. Orr that he was never idle, never a pleasure-seeker, and never known to leave his home or place of business, except on some errand necessary to the interests of his own business affairs or those of the town. He was strict in all of his religious observances, and never let his business interfere with his duties to his church. He regarded the Sabbath as a day of rest, set aside for the worship of God, and he so observed it. He was one of those model men, so much needed in pioneer times, and his moral influence was powerful for good over those around him in his business life. He made annual donations to the asylums and institutions for the poor in this vicinity. On Christmas day they all had a day of feasting and rejoicing—the gift of his generous hand. He was the personification of honesty and liberality. There never was a man in Evansville who lived a better life than did Samuel Orr, and his death was regarded by all with deep sorrow and regret.

His name has been referred to in this history in different official capacities. It has become so linked and interwoven with the growth and prosperity of the good institutions of this city that their history could not be truthfully written except it bear eloquent testimony to his nobility and generosity. His memory will survive the city which he did so much to benefit.

THE INDIANA BRANCH OF THE STINCHFIELD FAMILY.

[Written by one of the family in 1883.]

Daniel Stinchfield, the head and father of our wide-spread family, was born in the town of New Gloucester, in the state of Maine, on the

11th day of March, A. D. 1783. His father's name was James. He also was born in the town of New Gloucester. The father of James was John Stinchfield, who came from Leeds, England, and settled in New Gloucester, Mass. From there he moved to New Gloucester, Maine. From all we can learn, he seems to be the only one of the name that ever came to America to make a home there, and he is doubtless the founder of the Stinchfield family in America. There is a tradition that the founder of our family—undoubtedly John—sailed from Belfast, Ireland, when a mere boy for America, and that the proper name of the boy was Litchfield, but he being young, careless and illiterate, the name was written Stinchfield by those who made out his shipping papers, and that he never corrected the mistake and thus originated the name which we now bear. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the name of Stinchfield is not known in Ireland or England. If this tradition be true, we are purely an American family, and the only one on the face of the earth of our name, and that old Grandfather John, who settled at New Gloucester, Maine, is the present stem of our people who have spread over the United States and the British possessions of America.

In the year 1808, when Daniel was twenty-five years of age, he left his home and traveled west on foot, to seek a fortune and find a home in the limitless wilds of the far west. That year he came to the village of Cincinnati, Ohio, which at that time was too small and insignificant to be graced by the name of city. Here he seemed to have lived for some time, following any occupation that was honest and remunerative. While here he worked for a long time for Nicolaus Longworth, then a poor man, but who, by perseverance and industry, afterward became rich and died a millionaire. In the early days of the west the commerce of the country was carried on by means of fleets of keelboats and flatboats. Railroads and steamboats were then unknown. A trip to New Orleans and back to Cincinnati consumed several months' time by this slow mode of travel. Large, flat, square-ended boats were loaded with the produce of the country and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, which was at that time the sole market for all the western countries. The produce taken down the river on the flatboats was exchanged for goods that would suit the wants of the people of the towns and settlements on the upper rivers. These goods were placed upon keelboats, which as the name implies, were built with keels, something in the shape of the steamboats of the present day, but small enough to be propelled by man power against the strong currents of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

For self-protection against the bands of lawless men, who at this early day infested the districts of the western rivers for the purpose of robbery, and for mutual assistance to each other in times of difficulties, the boats went in fleets, and were called "fleets of keelers." Their progress was very slow and the manner of propelling them was mostly by long poles. Of course they were obliged to hug the shore where the water was shallow, that the long keel would touch the bottom or bed of the river. Where this mode was not practicable they resorted to what they called "cordelling." A line four or five hundred feet long was carried up the stream in a skiff and fastened to a tree, and the boat was drawn to the upper end of the line by means of a capstan or windlass attached to the boat, when the line was again run out and the operation repeated until poles could be used. This mode of running a keelboat from New Orleans to Cincinnati usually took from two to three months. The time was of course governed by the difficulties encountered on the way. In this laborious business the subject of this sketch was engaged for several years. Sometimes after taking a flatboat to New Orleans the crew of the flat would not engage to go back by way of the river on the keels, when they would be compelled to foot it back to Cincinnati, across the states, or what is now Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. On this route, which they ironically named the "foot and walker's line," they were obliged to go in bodies large enough to repel any attack that John A. Murrell, who was then a dreaded robber of the western territories, might make upon them with his band of thieves and cut-throats. When steam power had been substituted for man power in propelling boats against the current of the western rivers, the days of keelboats were ended, but for many years after the puffing of the steamers was first heard on the western rivers the great bulk of the produce from the upper country was conveyed to New Orleans in the flatboats. The writer of this has seen a dozen of these ungainly crafts floating awkwardly down the current of the Ohio river at one time. As late as 1850 "flatboat pilots" were men of much importance in the boating season, and always commanded good wages. The rush in the business was, of course, in the early winter, after the immense crops of corn were gathered and ready for shipment. Corn was the great staple of the western country that found its way to New Orleans, but hay, pork, live stock, fruit, lumber, staves for barrels, and immense quantities of coal from the Alleghenies were taken down the rivers and found a ready market at New Orleans.

In this business Daniel Stinchfield, the subject of this sketch, was engaged until about 1835, usually making one or two trips during the

boating season. The introduction of steamboats facilitated and greatly shortened the return trip. In 1811 he was with a fleet of keel boats at New Madrid, Mo., at the time of a severe earthquake which gave the western and some of the southern states quite a terrible shaking up. The quake was heavier at New Madrid and vicinity than at any other place. The swamps and lakes back of New Madrid, now known by the name of "Sunken Lands," comprising many thousand acres, were caused by this severe earthquake. I have heard him speak of this freak of nature as being frightful to behold. The broad Mississippi river, usually so mild in appearance, in a moment became like the ocean in a storm; great waves swept over the river bank, large trees that had been imbedded in the sands of the river bed for years were hurled from their resting places, and tossed about like straws on the seething, murky waters. The surface of the ground seemed to run in waves like the swells of the ocean; great fissures opened in the earth of considerable width and unknown depth. The shock came so suddenly, and scene so terrible to look upon, that many of the rough boatmen imagined that it was the end of the world, and that the summons had come for them to appear at the judgment bar of God. All ceased their swearing, some were speechless, and some tried to pray—probably the first attempt they had ever made—and all were badly frightened. Daniel, like his illustrious namesake of Bible fame, was a praying man, as his habit had been to pray morning and night. He was a firm believer in the power of prayer. This duty he never neglected, although surrounded by the wild, reckless, wicked men who comprised the boatmen of the Mississippi. In relating these circumstances, he said: "When the earthquake shock struck such terror into the hearts of my fellow-boatmen, I was not at all frightened. I had always tried to live near to my God, and if He was ready to call me away I was ready to go. I examined the great cracks and fissures that the earthquake had made along the shore, and went down into one of them where I knelt down to pray to my God at Whose will the earth was made to tremble." His sober, honest, Christian bearing gained the confidence of the owners of the cargoes, and often when they went ashore on business or on a carouse, have they taken off their money belts and buckled them around his body, well knowing that their gold was perfectly safe in his keeping.

In 1813, after returning on foot from New Orleans to Cincinnati, he concluded to visit his native home at New Gloucester, Maine, and accordingly started on foot to undertake the long journey. In this age of railroads and steamboats, with all the conveniences they afford,

the journey from New Orleans to Maine afoot would be an immense undertaking, but to this hardy pioneer it seemed but a pleasure trip. On the 10th of September, after having finished his visit, he was trudging back to Cincinnati past Lake Erie when he heard the thundering of Commodore Perry's guns that heralded that celebrated dispatch to General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." After his return from his visit to Maine he met with a family of emigrants from Vermont, who had settled at Covington, Kentucky, on the opposite side of the river from Cincinnati. The family whose name was Judkins, consisted of David Judkins, his wife, Lydia, and their children, Hiram, Mahetable, Roxany and Lewis. Roxany was then about fourteen years of age. She wished to attend school but had no books, and books in those days were hard to procure. Daniel loaned her what books he had in his possession and bought her others suitable for her studies. These little acts of kindness must have ripened into love, for they were married at Covington, Kentucky, on the 26th day of May, 1816, he being in his thirty-fourth and she in her seventeenth year. The writer of this has often heard him say that the interest he received on that loan of books was the best interest he ever got, as it could not be computed in dollars and cents, for he gained a loving, faithful wife more precious than gold and jewels. Soon after the marriage he settled in New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio. His brother Mark, had previously come west with his family and had settled at the same place. He probably lived at New Richmond two or three years, as his eldest child was born there. About 1818 he disposed of his property at New Richmond, and taking his little family on board a small boat, they floated down the Ohio river to where the city of Evansville now stands. Here he landed and settled ten miles back from the river in Vanderburgh county. He lived at this place for about ten years, engaged in improving his farm and occasionally taking a trip to New Orleans during the boating season. About 1828 he moved back to New Richmond, Ohio, and remained there for about three years, when he again moved to his old home in Vanderburgh county, Indiana. While living at New Richmond, George, his seventh child, was born. All the other children except David, the oldest, were born at his farm in Vanderburgh county, Indiana. Here he lived until 1848, when he sold his farm and moved to another farm he had purchased near Evansville, and which is at present—1897—a portion of this prosperous city. Here he lived the remainder of his days, and here he died on the 9th day of March, 1852, wanting but two days of being seventy years of age.

Daniel Stinchfield was about five feet, nine inches in height, and weighed about 160 pounds. He was somewhat stoop-shouldered, which made his height appear less than it actually was. His head was of medium size and his features large. His hair was brown, his eyes were blue and remarkable for their mild and benevolent expression. His frame was well knit and capable of great endurance, possessing unusual strength for one of his weight. In his younger days he said that he had never met but one man that brought him to the ground in wrestling, collar-and-elbow holds, an exercise that was practiced by the young men of his time. His nerves seemed to be formed of steel, for he could stand suffering and punishment with the stolidity of a wild Indian. One leading trait of his character was that he was absolutely void of fear. By this is not meant the hot-brained recklessness that characterizes the desperado, but that cool, quiet bravery that is prepared to combat danger when it presents itself, no matter in what shape or at what time. Although so fearless he was a quiet, peaceable man and never engaged in broils of any kind, nor did he ever associate with the boisterous, carousing faction of the pioneers of the west, which was a peculiar feature among the semi-civilized people who inhabited the west in those early days. In the belief of the supernatural he was a confirmed skeptic. One instance will illustrate a peculiar trait of his character in this respect. The writer of this remembers an old house located in an out-of-the-way place, which had been abandoned by an early settler. The windows were gone and the roof fallen in, and the briars and brush had grown up in the little clearing that had been made, and a more lonely, desolate place could not be imagined. If there are such supernatural beings as ghosts, truly this was a fitting place for their abode. The place was said to be haunted. Stories were told of the strange sights seen there, and ghostly forms it was said would suddenly rise and speak to the passer-by in deep tones that seemed to come from another world. These supernatural beings were wont to appear at the dark hour of night when "ghosts do mostly walk." The writer recollects that when a boy his fears were so wrought upon by the stories of the wonderful things seen and heard there that he never passed the place without breaking into a dead run, with hair standing on end. At this lonely place the subject of this sketch was in the habit of resting when traveling over the country. "Although I have visited this haunted house," said he, "at all hours of the night, I have never seen any form but my own, and have never heard any voice but my own, while on my knees asking God to banish from the hearts of my neigh-

bors their foolish, superstitious fears. He was a great pedestrian as is plainly shown by his frequent journeys from New Orleans to Cincinnati and from Cincinnati to Maine. He would never take the trouble to saddle a horse in going a journey but always preferred to go on foot. The land office for southwestern Indiana was located at Vincennes, fifty miles from his home. His neighbors always employed him to go to the land office to transact their business for them, more especially were his services sought after if the business required dispatch. He would start off on foot, discarding roads and trails, and strike a bee line for the land office, neither stopping for rest nor meals; and many a speculator who started in advance on horseback for the purpose of entering land that some honest settler claimed, found on arriving that the land he coveted had been entered by Daniel Stinchfield for Mr. So-and-So, a few hours before his arrival. Had his education fitted him for the position he would have been a good astronomer. No man with as limited a book education was better versed in the movements of the heavenly bodies than he. The stars were his guide in traveling over the pathless country, as well as his time piece to note the hour of night, which he could do with great precision.

Soon after attaining his majority he professed religion and united with the regular or close-communication Baptists, called by those who opposed the creed "Hard Shell or Iron Clad Baptists." Though living and dying a Baptist, he was liberal in his views and could tolerate believers of other creeds. When his church ceased to have sufficient support to keep it in existence he joined the Missionary Baptists. When Daniel Stinchfield put on the armor of a Christian it was for life. No man ever strove harder to live the life of a Christian than he. The Bible was in the main his counsel. For more than half a century he was a constant reader of that volume of inspiration. Not only did he read it but he strove to live up to its teachings. During the last two years of his life he read no other books. So long a study of the Bible made him familiar with all its truths. His memory was good, every chapter of the Bible was so familiar to him that when the minister read his text, before the book or verse were announced, he could be heard by those near him naming the book, chapter and verse in a whisper. When the writer was a boy he had frequently sat up half the night listening to an animated discussion with traveling ministers on some knotty passages of Scripture, mostly on the subject of baptism, which was the mystic cause for many a wordy battle in which the subject of this sketch was usually the conqueror. On the 9th day of March, 1852, after a brief illness, he breathed out his spirit in

prayer. His children had been summoned to his bedside, and all were present when his soul took his departure to seek a dwelling place with his God whom he adored. A few moments before he died his lips were seen to move. A Methodist minister, who was present, bent over him and caught these words of the Psalmist, uttered in a faint whisper: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me." Then the spirit, freed from the thralldom of earth, took its departure, and Daniel Stinchfield lay peacefully in the arms of death.

He was twice married. On the 26th day of May, 1816, he was married to Roxany Judkins at Covington, Kentucky. There were ten children from this union, six boys and four girls. In the month of October, 1848, he had the misfortune to lose this estimable wife. In 1849 he was married to Mary Ann McGary, a widow with a family of five children. She is still living (1884) at Evansville, Indiana, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

David Stinchfield was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 19, 1817. He was married to Mary Elliott, September 27, 1838. The issue from this union was three children: Mark, born December 13, 1839; Margaret R., January 4, 1842, and Lydia, March 22, 1844. David Stinchfield died February 17, 1847, and Mary, his widow, died August 14, 1880.

Mark, David's son, was married to Martha McPherson, January 14, 1868. The issue of this union was two girls and one boy: Isabelle, born November, 1868; Nora, June 1, 1870, and William D., April, 1873. Martha, Mark's wife, died June 6, 1873.

Mark is a successful farmer. He has never remarried and is still living on the place where he was born—1883. He is noted for his manly nature and honest dealings. Physically, he is indeed a noble specimen of manhood, being the largest one of the descendants of Daniel Stinchfield.

Margaret, David's daughter, was married and has two boys, John, born 1868, and William, 1874.

Lydia married Robert Ellison, and there were born to them eight children: Mary, born 1868; Albert, 1869; Amy, 1861; Robert and Lydia, (twins), 1873; Ralph, 1875; Daisy, 1877; William, 1880.

Lydia, David's daughter, died June 20, 1880, and William October 29, 1880.

David Stinchfield, son of Daniel, was a large and powerful man, his height being six feet and his weight about 170 pounds. He possessed

great industry and endurance as well as activity, and an abundance of that principle called in western parlance "grit," which made him a dreaded competitor in the manly sports indulged in by these hardy sons of the west. He was of a literary turn of mind and delighted in reading and study.

Lydia Stinchfield, daughter of Daniel, was born in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, on the 24th day of December, 1818. She was married to John Jarred in the month of September, 1837. The following are the fruits of this union: Sarah Jane, born 1838; William B., August 13, 1839; Roxana, January 12, 1842; Harriet, February 15, 1844; Maria, August 16, 1846; Elvira, April 17, 1849; John, February 10, 1851; Daniel, December, 1853; Mary E., August 5, 1855; Lydia, January 18, 1857; Letitia, June 1, 1859; George, November 19, 1862.

Sarah Jane married Samuel Hayden in Posey county, Indiana. Two children were born to them, Mary and William. Sarah Jane Hayden died in October, 1861.

William Henry married Elizabeth McMillen at Mt. Vernon, Posey county, Indiana. They had seven children: Samuel, William, Walter, Mary J., Hannah and Julia, and one which died before it was named. William H's. wife, Elizabeth, died and he was married a second time, and soon after he died at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Wm. H. was a farmer, owning farms in both Indiana and Illinois. He was noted for his industry and business qualifications, and was successful in all his occupations.

Roxana married Christian Richter at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. She died in October, 1868. They had three children, John, Kate and George, all living.

Harriet married Jerry Allen at Mt. Vernon. Seven children were born to them. Ewing, Jerry, Charles, Maria, Daniel, Moses and John. Her husband died several years ago and she is still a widow.

Elvira married John Birks at Mt. Vernon. They had two children, Andrew and Sophia. Elvira Birks died February, 1875.

Maria married Edwin N. Cox in Wayne county, Illinois. They have two children, Lydia and Agnes. Maria, with her husband, lives at Nordhuff, Ventura county, California, having moved from Illinois in 1876.

John married Isabella Wilds at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. He is engaged in farming in Posey county, Indiana. They have no children.

Latitia married J. L. Wilsher at Morganfield, Kentucky, on the 31st of December, 1872. They have three children: Florence, William

Franklin and Herman. They reside at Uniontown, Kentucky. He is engaged in farming.

George is unmarried and lives in the state of Arkansas.

Ludia, daughter of Lydia, died February 18, 1873.

Lydia, daughter of Daniel S., died in December, 1876, at the age of fifty-nine years, having survived her husband, John Jarred, just one month. Lydia was about the average size of women, rather heavily built but not corpulent. Her eyes were hazel and her hair was as black as the raven's wing. Her life was one of toil, as the greater part of the support of her family depended upon her exertions. She was a follower of Christ and while yet a girl was baptised and united with the regular Baptist church, where she remained a member until her death.

Sarah, second daughter of Daniel Stinchfield, was born in Vanderburgh county, Ind., on the 10th day of September, 1820. She was married in Vanderburgh county in the month of March, 1840, to Bryson Blackburn, a native of North Carolina. Following are the members of her family: Rachel, born February 5, 1841, married to John W. Stanford at Clay City, Ill., in 1861. They had one child, Margaret Adaline, born December 21, 1862. She is dead. About this time Rachel's husband died, and soon after she was married to Austin Stanford, a cousin of her first husband. There were born to them: Homer B., 1866; Harriet N., 1869; Hugh D., 1874; Sarah A., 1879. Rachel's death occurred in Clay county, Ill., May 7, 1879.

John Blackburn, born in Vanderburgh county, Ind., August 15, 1842, died at Mt. Erie, Ill., February 23, 1863.

Mary Ann, born in Indiana, February, 1844, married David Knight at Mt. Erie, Ill., May 8, 1863. Mary Ann's children are: Sarah E., born at Mt. Erie, Ill., 1866; Amy, 1868; Anna J., 1872; Unis Lena, 1874.

Margaret, born in Indiana, December 13, 1846, died at Mt. Erie, Ill., September, 7, 1860.

Rosetta, born September 27, 1847, died August 13, 1852.

David Franklin, born July 9, 1849, died September 10, 1860.

Sarah Amy, born September 17, 1851, married Marcus Stanford at Mt. Erie June, 1873. Her child is named Charles R., and was born in 1879. She is a widow, her husband having died in 1882, in the state of Texas, where she resides.

Harriet R., born in Illinois, July 6, 1855. She has two children. Her husband was an officer in the Union army—a captain. Ever since the war he has been engaged in farming near Clay City, Ill.

Letitia, born July 10, 1860, at Mt. Erie, Ill., married Lewis Floyd at Mt. Erie, August 30, 1882. She has one boy, George Henry, born 1883.

In 1860 Sarah's husband, Bryson Blackburn, died. In 1865 she was married to a Mr. Cox, of Illinois. The result of this union was one boy, Lemuel Cox, born September 29, 1866. Sarah is a widow, and lives on her farm at the head of the Little Wabash in Wayne county, Ill. She, with the assistance of her son, Lemuel Cox, manages the farm. Most of her children live in the vicinity, and she lives a happy and religious life. In the fall of 1882, she paid a visit to her two brothers, George and Moses, who live in Colusa county, Cal. They are the only members of her family living, and she had not seen them for thirty years; so she started alone to pay them a visit, that she might see them once more before her death. When she separated from them, they were beardless boys, and she found them with families growing up around them. She remained with them for six months. Then she departed for her home, 2,500 miles away, carrying with her the love and veneration of her Pacific coast relatives, which her amiable and social nature had won for her. Sarah is a very large woman, her height being five feet, eight inches, and her average weight about 160 pounds. At the age of sixty-three she is strong and active, and her hair, which is black, shows but few silvery threads. She looks as if she had yet a quarter of a century's lease on life. When a girl she was baptised in the regular Baptist church, and she has ever been an active member of that denomination. In all church matters, Aunt Sarah, as she is called, is always consulted, and her opinions have great weight with the members and are generally adopted. "Aunt Sarah's" social disposition makes friends of all with whom she comes in contact, and she is loved and respected by all who know her.

Rachel, the third daughter of Daniel Stinchfield, was born in Vanderburgh county, Ind., on the 13th day of February, 1822. She had three children, Daniel, Ruth and Henry. Daniel died when about three years of age. Ruth married a Mr. Jeff Wilkinson, and died two years later, without children. Henry married Amanda Cooper, in Vanderburgh county. Three children were born to them: Thomas Franklin, who died when one year old; Joshua, born 1878, and Frances Helen, born 1881. Joshua Cavius married again after Rachel's death. He died in 1863.

Rachel was not so large as either of her sisters. Her complexion too was much lighter. Her hair was a brownish black and her eyes were blue. Her disposition was loving and amiable, and gentle as an

angel's. She, like her sisters, was a member of the Baptist church, having joined that church when quite young, and in her daily walk she fulfilled the full measure of a Christian. If angels descend from their heavenly abode to take up their dwelling place on earth, the heart of Rachel was certainly the abode of one of these heavenly visitors, for a milder, gentler and nobler woman never lived. When the writer of this in his ninth year was banished from home by a misguided stepmother, he took up his abode with his loving sister Rachel and remained with her for nearly a year, and at this late day he looks back upon the days of his boyhood spent at her home as the happiest of his child life.

Hiram, the second son of Daniel Stinchfield, was born in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, on the 12th day of December, 1824. He was married to Sarah McCrary in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, on the 30th day of September, 1841. Hiram was lost on the ill-fated steamer "Central America," which went down with her precious load of passengers off Cape Hatteras on the 10th of September, 1857. Sarah, Hiram's widow, was born on the 16th day of July, 1822. She never married after her husband's death, and now lives with her mother, Daniel Stinchfield's widow, near Evansville, Indiana, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. Hiram's children were: Letitia, born near Evansville, August 7, 1842; Washington, February 3, 1844; Daniel, May 11, 1846, and died in General Sherman's army at Decatur, Alabama, July 10, 1864; Mary Ann, March 8, 1848, died June 25, 1849; Margaret, February 25, 1850, and Moses, January 3, 1852.

Letitia was married to Philip Smith. Their children are as follows: Hiram, born January 26, 1858; Alice, August 20, 1860; Washington, December 21, 1862, died August 16, 1878; Owen, September 16, 1864; John, August 22, 1866; Sarah A., April 1, 1870; Thomas, May 24, 1873, died August 15, 1884; William, January 21, 1875; George O., October 22, 1877; Hattie, March 21, 1880, and Laura M., October 19, 1882, died October 12, 1883.

Alice Smith married Gus How, October 16, 1887. Hiram Smith married Christina Wunderlich, October 2, 1879. Owen Smith married Elizabeth Brocker, January 16, 1888.

Sadie Stinchfield married William Thienes, December 23, 1891.

Mary A. Stinchfield, wife of Washington Stinchfield, died October 6, 1893. Washington Stinchfield married Alice Rheinlander, October 10, 1894.

Washington, Hiram's son, was married to Miss Mary A. Sanders at Evansville, Indiana, on the 13th day of December, 1869. Following

are the names of the children born to them: John, born August 8, 1870, died December 9, 1870; George W., March 12, 1872, died August 26, 1879; Sarah, September 17, 1873; Caddie, December 2, 1875; Harriet, December 7, 1877; Charles Walter, February 7, 1881; Moses, September 7, 1882.

When President Lincoln called for "three hundred thousand more" Washington and his brother Daniel, enlisted in the 23d Indiana, bade goodbye to their widowed mother, shouldered their guns and took up their line of march for the stirring field of battle. They were boys, unused to the fatigue of long marches or the rough fare of camp life, yet they took their places beside the grizzled warriors of maturer years to fulfill a duty that every free man feels is his, when the flag of his country is assailed. Daniel fell a victim to disease and died at Decatur, with no loving mother's hand to administer to his wants in his last moments. Washington followed Sherman on that memorable march "from Atlanta to the Sea," and only left the service of his country when the rebellion was crushed and peace reigned throughout the land; then, like Cincinnatus of old, when his country needed no longer the service of his sword, he returned to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. Washington at this date is following the noble calling of a farmer, in which business he has been successful. He is a leading member of the Methodist church, with which he united when a boy. His manly qualities and straight-forward dealings have won for him hosts of friends. He is a member of Rising Star lodge, I. O. O. F., being a past grand in good standing.

Moses, Hiram's youngest son, was married to Caddie Sanders at Evansville in 1872. The fruit of this marriage is one son, John, born in Evansville in 1873. In the winter of 1875 Moses, with his wife and child, emigrated to California. He had not remained there quite a year when he returned to Evansville, Indiana, where he is engaged in business. He is an active, prosperous man and has for several years been a member of the board of public works, having been appointed to that position by Mayor Hawkins. He has filled this position with great credit and to the satisfaction of all classes of citizens. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He is frugal and industrious and possesses good business qualifications.

Hiram Stinchfield was five feet and ten inches in height and weighed 150 pounds. He was lighter in complexion than either of his brothers. He lived after his marriage in the vicinity of Evansville. He was engaged in different occupations until February, 1854, when he went to California, where two of his younger brothers had preceded him. He

was engaged in mining in California, meeting with moderate success, till the autumn of 1857, when he started for his home in Evansville, where his family had resided during his absence. But the happiness which he cherished in his heart of meeting with his wife and children after an absence of three and a half years, was frustrated by the relentless decree of fate. His wife watched for his coming and his children counted the days that must elapse before "papa" would come home, for letters had been sent that he would soon be home again. At Panama the home-bound passengers shipped on board the ill-fated steamer *Central America* bound for New York. Off Cape Hatteras she encountered a severe gale, and being an old vessel, unfit for seas, she became unmanageable and foundered on the 15th day of September, 1857. Nearly all the passengers and crew were lost; among whom was Hiram Stinchfield. The last heard from him was at Panama where he wrote to a brother in California.

Hiram was a very kind hearted man. He was foremost in rendering assistance to the needy, as one of the last acts of his life will show. At San Francisco he met a man whom he had known in Evansville in former years, and who, through the hard, wild life incident to the early settlers in California, had become deranged and was without money or friends. The few bright gleams of his intellect were centered on home, and his heart yearned to be in the bosom of his family. Hiram paid his passage and took him on board the vessel, but in the hurry and bustle of leaving the port he was intercepted as a stowaway and the poor, demented creature, not possessing enough sense to explain the situation, was taken ashore as the vessel was leaving the port. Thus he escaped the fate of his would-be benefactor, but only to meet a death just as certain for he was never afterward heard from. While in California, Hiram mined at Nevada City, Montezuma Hill, Nevada county, on the North fork of the Yuba river, and at Eureka, Sierra county. Had he lived, he would have been a grandfather at the age of thirty-four.

Mark, the third son of Daniel Stinchfield, was born in Vanderburgh county, on the 10th of December, 1826, and died of croup on the 2d of November, 1831.

George, the fourth son, was born on the 29th day of October, 1829, in Clermont county, Ohio, while Daniel, the father, was making that place his home for the second time. George lived at home with his father until his (the father's) death, after which he left Indiana, on the 14th day of April, 1852. He paid a party, a Mr. Ouyet, \$100 for the privilege of traveling with him to the "Golden Land," agreeing to

drive an ox team across the plains from St. Joseph, Mo., to California. The party he was with went from Evansville to St. Joe by steamboat, where they disembarked and took up their long and tiresome march across the "desert," and at last they arrived in California. Most every emigrant in that early day came for the purpose of making his "pile" at mining, and when the "pile," which meant fortune or competency, had been scraped together, he intended to return to the states for a permanent home. George's first introduction to the mines was at Soda Bar, on the north fork of the Feather river. Not meeting with the success anticipated, he went to White Rock, near where now stands the town of Oroville. He soon found that White Rock was not the place to get together the "pile" he had set his mind upon, and in the early winter of 1852, he went to Nevada City, in Nevada county, at that time a very rich and extensive district, where he went to work; but his work was soon stopped by a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he did not recover for several months. Sickness is never a welcome visitor, even when surrounded by every comfort that wealth and good nursing can give, but doubly unwelcome was it in that half civilized country, where the delicacies that the sick crave, were not to be had, and where the gentle hand of woman was unknown. Under the rough flannel shirts of the hardy miners beat warm and sympathetic hearts, and he received all the attention they could give. Before spring he again took up the pick and shovel, and resumed the hardy toil of a miner. He continued mining in Nevada and Sierra counties for about eight years, when he sold out his mining claim and bought a farm in Colusa county, in the Sacramento valley. In November, 1869, he was married to Irene Adaline Allen, in Colusa county. She, with her parents, had emigrated to California the previous year, from the state of New Jersey. Five children were born to them: Nora, born November 20, 1870; Mercy, September 6, 1873; Robert, August 1, 1874; Daniel, October, 1877; Sadie, March, 1882. These births all occurred on his farm, near the Sacramento river, at the head of Grand Island. In 1882 George, having previously disposed of his farm on Grand Island, bought another farm in the Cast Range mountains, in the western portion of Colusa county, where he now resides. His farm is located in a beautiful valley, and he is comfortably situated.

Moses, the fifth son of Daniel Stinchfield, was born at the Stinchfield homestead in Vanderburgh county, Ind., on the 5th day of June, 1832. When he was six years old he attended school. The writer, if space permitted, would like to speak of the schools, in that early day, in the west.

He will only say that these schools were taught three months in a year, generally commencing in November. They were kept up by a school-tax and by subscription, and any one who could read, write and cipher was competent to teach school. No certificate was necessary. The trustees, who were appointed by the citizens of the district, had full power to employ whoever they pleased. The wages of the school master were from fifteen to twenty dollars per month and board, that is, he boarded around among the patrons of the school. The school-houses were built with an eye to economy, of rough, unhewn logs, with puncheon floors. A huge fire-place, occupying nearly the whole end of the house, gave forth a generous heat when filled with burning hickory logs. The spaces between the rough logs were chinked and daubed with mud to make the room comfortable, and the split logs turned split side down, the ends reaching on the top of the wall of the house and the cracks or spaces between them daubed with mud, made a comfortable but not very artistic ceiling. The windows for admitting light were indicative of backwoodism. A log was removed from the side of the house, which left a space about a foot wide the entire length of the room to admit the light. If the room was intended to be very grand the space was filled with window glass, but a board raised and lowered by means of hinges was the more common mode. The furniture was quite primitive. Logs, usually poplar, were split open, the split side hewn smooth and legs put in them to form benches or seats. The writing desk was a board placed under the window the entire length of the room. This was for the benefit of the higher grade of pupils. With Webster's Elementary Spelling Book under his arm and with a feeling of awe, inspired by the momentous undertaking, little Mose took his place in a house of the above description to battle for an education. His sister Rachel had previously taught him his letters, for which service her father had given her a new calico dress, which was considered a very fine gown in those days of homespun linsey. He proved to be an industrious scholar and by the time the school closed he had three times spelled through his book, "Webster's Elementary," as far as the "pictures." This term and three others of the same duration, in which the subject of this sketch had learned to read, write and cipher, closed his educational career, and it may here be stated that none of the family of Rachel Stinchfield ever attained a higher grade of school education, nor did any of them attend school for a longer period, than did he. All who have read the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" are familiar with the chapter that describes the turning out, or rather fastening out of the teacher on Christmas

day. And doubtless some have thought that such a thing could only exist in the fertile brain of the author, but such is not the case. It was customary in the early days of the west for the larger boys of the school to demand a holiday on Christmas, and if the teacher refused to grant the holiday or treat the school to candy, nuts, etc., the larger boys would get to the school-house early on Christmas morning and bar the door with benches or wood-locks. They would then refuse to open the door until the teacher complied with their request, either to give a holiday or treat. The writer recollects a case of this kind occurred in the first school he ever attended. Arriving at the school-house Christmas morning he found the door barricaded and the teacher on the outside of the house demanding admission. The besieged held the fort against all assaults of the besieger, who tried to beat the door open with fence rails, but his battering was of no avail against the barricaded door. He then climbed upon the roof of the house and strove to gain admittance through the capacious chimney, but the besieged guarded every point effectually and threw water into the fire so that the steam and hot ashes drove the assailant from the chimney in a hurry. Finding that he could not carry the fort he agreed to treat the school if the boys would open the door. The besieged accepted the terms and the door was thrown open. The writer does not desire to surprise the school-boards of this advanced age, nor to shock the nerves of the votaries of temperance, neither does he wish to be accused of Mark Twaining, when he states that the treat promised by the teacher consisted of a half gallon of whiskey and a pound of sugar. The circumstances in the boyish days of Moses left a lasting impression on his mind. The death of his mother, which occurred when he was six years old, in 1838. This was an event that he still remembers with sadness. He was far too young to remember it with any degree of certainty and probably at the time he did not appreciate his great loss. Death had come and taken away the best friend and protector a child could have. Too young to understand the mystery of death he waited and watched for his mother to speak to him and caress him, and when they placed her in the coffin and carried her to the grave-yard his childish heart sank within him for he was told that he would never see her dear face again. Vivacity of spirits, usually called fun, seemed to be a characteristic of his nature. He was always noted for his pranks and love of fun. When his sister, Sarah, visited him in California, in 1883, she said to a friend that "Mose would never be anything but an overgrown boy, for he was just as full of pranks as when he was a little urchin." His

love of fun sometimes led him into difficulties. One instance here related will be an example of scores of similar ones: A heavy snow-drift had formed by the side of the house in which the family lived, and he amused himself by throwing the cats and dogs into the snow, and enjoyed the fun of seeing them scramble out. Finally he plunged his little brother, head foremost, into the soft drift, but the little fellow did not enjoy the fun at all, and raised a cry that brought his father to the scene. Mose, anticipating trouble, started to climb up the corner of the house onto the roof, but could not get up on account of the snow on the housetop. Just at this time his father came around the corner of the house, and seeing little John's feet sticking out of the snow and Mose up the corner of the house, he understood the situation in a moment. Picking up a switch, (switches were always convenient when Mose was a boy) and having the perpetrator of the fun at a disadvantage, for he could climb no higher and was too high to jump, the father administered a castigation that was remembered for a lifetime. Mose's excessive love of fun was the chief cause of the other sad event of his life. His stepmother, like many of the old ladies of the west, was an inveterate smoker. So wedded was she to the habit, that when her pipe was lost or mislaid her happiness was gone, and any one who meddled with her pipe was sure to gain her displeasure. Some evil genius prompted little Mose, then eight years old, to put gunpowder in the bottom of her pipe, and fill the space left with tobacco. The family was sitting around the fire, among them the perpetrator of the joke, when the pipe went off with a flash. The stepmother first went over backwards on the floor, and then went for little Mose. Without making any inquiry as to who did the unpardonable deed, she gave him such a "trouncing" as made him wish that tobacco pipes had never been invented. Soon after this occurrence, one morning before his stepmother was out of bed, he was playing "circus" by trying to make a chair balance on its back legs while he sat in it. Finally the chair went over backwards and he with it. But, oh! horrors! his stepmother's pocket which contained her pipe and tobacco had been hanging on the back of the chair, and the pipe (the self-same one that had been the cause of his trouble a few days before) was broken into a hundred pieces. The breaking was purely accidental; but the pipe was broken and accidents were not to be taken into consideration. The enormity of the offense deserved a worse penalty than whipping. He must be banished from home. There was no safety for pipes while he was about, and he must leave. A few hours later the child, with his extra shirt tied up in a handkerchief, was wending his way, bare-

foot and alone, to his sister Rachel's home, which was nine miles away. The road or path led through the woods most of the way, and it was during this walk that he felt his loneliness and sadness for a second time. As he trudged along his solitary way his heart seemed to be a lump of lead in his breast, and he had to stop often to wipe the tears from his eyes. He thought of Hagar, of whom he had heard his father read, turned out into the wilderness to die. He thought how sweet a punishment a flogging would have been when compared to this. Forty-three years have passed, and the subject of this sketch has not been a stranger to sorrow, for his foot prints through life have led him through many trials, but this one seems, at this late day of life, to have been the keenest, because it was the first of the kind he ever experienced. After a stay of eight months with his dear sister, who received him with the greatest kindness, he returned home, but forever after that he evaded tobacco pipes as he would rattlesnakes. When he was about three years old he accidentally fell, head foremost, into a kettle of soft soap. Had he not been discovered immediately, his life could not have been saved. When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age, the whole care of the family devolved upon him and his brother, George. So at that age, when school is of most advantage to the young, he had the care of a family upon his hands. Though deprived of the privileges of gaining an education, he read at home all books that he could get, and at the age of nineteen, he was solicited to take charge of a country school. He accepted, and taught one term of three months. The compensation was \$20 a month and without board. Out of this he paid \$5 every month for board and lodging. Thinking to better his condition, he concluded to emigrate to California, and accordingly left home on the 29th day of January, 1854, for the "Land of Gold." It is rather a strange coincidence, that this page is being written thirty years to the day and hour after the time when the steamer "Ohio," on which he was a passenger, pushed off the wharf at Evansville, Indiana, bound for New Orleans, where he was to embark for California.

Arriving at New Orleans his chum, who was to accompany him, backed out and took the next steamer for home, leaving him to make his journey with strangers. He bought a steerage ticket for \$100, which left him just \$15 for all incidentals. On the 6th day of February, 1844, he went on board of the *Pampero*, whose destination was Greytown, where the boat arrived in due time and the passengers embarked on small steamers for Nicaragua. The voyage up the San Francisco river and across the lake (250 miles) was a very pleasant one. Arriv-

ing at Virgin Bay the passengers disembarked and a ride of twelve miles brought them to San Juan Del Sur, on the Pacific, where the steamer Cortez, which was to take the passengers to San Francisco, was awaiting them. These with the New Orleans passengers, numbered 1,300, and when they all got aboard of the Cortez, which was a small boat, there was scarcely standing room. They were huddled together like sheep in a pen. Nothing of interest occurred on the voyage to San Francisco, where the steamer arrived on the 4th of March, after a passage of twenty-seven days from New Orleans. The land of promise was reached at last, but not the end of the journey. He had just \$7 in his pocket. With \$6.75 he bought a ticket for Sacramento, where he arrived the next morning. He bought some bread with the last two bits he had in the world and started afoot across the plains and mountains for Nevada City, where his brother was mining. The first night he found it pretty cool lodging by the side of a rock near Auburn, with nothing but half of a blanket for a bed. In the morning he made a meal of the remainder of his bread and started on his journey over the mountains. He found some raw potatoes in the road, and was trudging along munching them when he met a man driving a team of oxen, and the following conversation ensued:

Teamster—"Young feller, you're jest come to the country, ain't you?"

"Yes, arrived on the last steamer."

"Look like you'd been sick, young feller."

"Yes, I was sick before I left home, and sick all the way, and half starved, too."

"Broke, I guess, from your looks?"

"It looks that way, or I wouldn' be making a meal of raw potatoes."

"Young feller, I live jest a little way from here, and have plenty to eat. Now I'll tell you what to do. You ain't able to work, and you jest git on this wagon and go home with me and stay a week or two, until you recruit up; it shan't cost you a cent."

He thanked the kind stranger for his offer, and told him that he expected to get to his journey's end before night, where he would meet his brother and would then be all right. This circumstance taught him that men must not be taken for what they appear, for in the bosom of that unshaven, rough-clad teamster beat a true and sympathizing heart, and that was the only time in his life that he was forced to make a meal of raw potatoes. Before night he arrived at Nevada City, and in a short time found his brother, who had been in California two years.

The half-wild and excited life of the gold hunter was now before him. The miner in those early days was totally deprived of the pleasures of society. A cabin of logs or boards was built near the claim they were working, and the partners of the claim all lived together in the same cabin, taking turns in cooking. A turn was a week, sometimes it was reduced to a day. The fare, of course, was not the daintiest, but they always had plenty when it could be had. Sometimes a camp would get snowed in and then "grub" (the name given to the provisions) became scarce and consequently very dear. When the flour and "spuds" (potatoes) failed, the hardy miner fell back upon Chili beans, which were always plentiful in the early days of California and were the main stay of the miners. During the ten years that the subject of this sketch was in the mines he worked in the counties of Nevada, Sierra and Plumas, but mostly in Nevada county, which he considered his home. Although he did not make a fortune in the mines he always had ample means for his own support and laid by a little besides, but he looks back upon the ten years spent there as the most independent and happy of his life. The pure air, the wild scenery of the mountains, with their lofty peaks and madly rushing rivers, the majestic forests and beautiful valleys, and the free life of the hardy mountaineers were congenial to his nature, and "like a thing of beauty," were a joy forever and a feast for his mind. On the 16th day of October, 1862, he was married to Mary Newell in Nevada City. Mary Newell was an orphan girl without a known relative in the world. She was born in Australia and came to California when she was but two years old. When she was nine years old her mother died, and as her father had died some years before, she was left at that tender age without a relative or guardian and among strangers to fight the hard battles of life alone. The subject of this sketch, then a young man in his twenties, learned of her lonely situation. His sympathies were enlisted in her behalf, and he procured a good home for her in the family of a business man in Nevada City, where she was sent to a private school, he (Moses) paying for her books and tuition. She remained with the family until she was nearly fifteen years old, when by some plot of the intriguing Cupid they found themselves in love and a wedding was the natural consequence. He lived in the mines one year after his marriage, after which he sold out his mining interests and bought a farm in Colusa county, in the Sacramento valley. Ten children were born to them: Edna May, born August 4, 1864; George Edward, November 21, 1865; Albert Sidney, January 30, 1867; Frank, November 26, 1868; Claude, May 8, 1870, died June 13, 1870; Emma Luta, May 8,

1871; Will Elmer, March 18, 1874; Burdah, June 19, 1878; Stephen, November 13, 1880; died May 23, 1881, and Loe, May 13, 1882. Mary Newell was born in Australia on the 1st day of January, 1848. She is small in stature, has dark eyes which are large and expressive, and her head is adorned with an abundance of long black hair. Her sympathy for the distressed is unbounded and her self-denial proverbial. Moses Stinchfield is the largest of any of the family of Daniel Stinchfield. He is five feet and eleven inches in height and weighs 180 pounds. He has dark-brown hair and hazel eyes, is full chested and of compact build, and he appears smaller than his weight indicates. Like his father he is active and a great walker. He thought nothing, while in the mines, of walking forty or fifty miles in a day over the rough mountains without experiencing fatigue. His suavity and buoyancy of spirits make him a great favorite, especially with the young. In 1873 he allowed his name to be used for the office of county treasurer, on an independent ticket, and he was elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the county was strongly democratic. After serving two years he was nominated for a second term, but was defeated, although he ran nearly 500 votes ahead of his ticket. He has held other offices of trust in the county, and has given satisfaction in all that he administered. For twenty-eight years he has been a leading member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order in Nevada City in 1856, and he has considerable popularity in the state as a society man. He served as D. D. Grand Master in the order of Odd Fellows for eleven years, and instituted several lodges of that order. He first entered the grand lodge of California as a representative in 1861, and has been returned several times. Several of the orations that he has delivered in that order have been published. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and now holds the office of D. D. Grand Master of Colusa county. In politics he is a conservative democrat, having always supported the national democratic ticket, with one exception—he voted for Lincoln for president in 1864. Being a disbeliever in creeds, he never united with any church. He strives to live up to the "Golden Rule," does not take the name of God in vain, and cannot bring his mind down to the standard of creedism that would damn a soul down to eternal punishment because the body that it inhabited in life had not been sprinkled with holy water, baptized or had its feet washed in the manner that sectarianism prescribes; yet he is a firm believer in that religion that teaches love to our fellow-man as the foundation of love to God. Moses Stinchfield was married twice; the second time,

August 21, 1887, to Annie Stinchfield, the daughter of his second cousin, Jeremiah Stinchfield. The children by this marriage were Harriet Asenath, born April 8, 1890, and Roxana Judkins, April 13, 1895.

John, the sixth son of Daniel Stinchfield, was born near Evansville, Ind., on the 27th day of November, 1834. Like the other members of the family, he only acquired a limited education, and never attended any school but the common or public schools of the country. He too was raised on the farm, performing such labor as usually falls to the lot of a farmer boy. John, as a boy, was of slight build, but as tough as a hickory withe. He was a sober, old-fashioned appearing boy, and for this reason his brothers nicknamed him "old dad." In 1860 he was married at Evansville, Ind., to Ann Eliza Neel. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, and the cry of war was raised throughout the land, calling the loyal sons of the country to arms to defend the Union, John was one of the first to enlist. The company in which he had enlisted formed part of the 25th Indiana. This regiment was in continued active service until the close of the war. The regiment was ordered to Missouri, where it was in active operation until Grant massed his forces for the attack on Forts Henry and Donaldson. The 25th Indiana, under General Smith, led the attack at the storming of the latter fort, and was the first to plant its flag on the enemy's works. John won the praise of being the "bravest of the brave" in that hard-fought battle. Soon after the capture of Fort Donaldson, he was taken sick, and went to Mound City, Ill. He remained in the hospital some time, before he was ready for duty, and not until after the desperate battle of Shiloh was fought, did he join his regiment.

When the army marched south to Atlanta, the 25th Indiana was placed under General Hurlburt, and assigned to provost duty in Tennessee with Memphis for headquarters; but previous to this it had been in some severe engagements, Hatchie and Stone River being among the number. The duty assigned the 25th was the most arduous in the service. While out on duty with a small squad of soldiers he and his comrades were surrounded by a band of rebels and taken prisoners. They were marched to Andersonville prison, where John remained for seven or eight months, when he was exchanged. But the terrible suffering that he endured from disease and starvation in that inhuman prison-pen left him a wreck in health. He never recovered from the effects of that awful confinement. After he was exchanged he returned home, where he remained until his health was somewhat improved when he rejoined his regiment. Lee soon after

laid down his sword and the war was ended. The army was disbanded and John returned to his home, having served from the commencement to the close of the war. His officers speak of him as trusty, honest, brave, never guilty of any insubordination and always ready for a soldier's duty. The seeds of the disease he contracted in that black blot upon the history of the rebellion—Andersonville prison—took a deeper root when he was no longer under the excitement incident to a soldier's life, and he died at Evansville, Indiana, in 1865, at the age of thirty years.

John was of slight build, but the deficiency in weight was counterbalanced by an unyielding energy. His height was five feet nine inches; his hair was a dark brown and his eyes, which twinkled with fun or sparkled with excitement, were blue. He is the only son of Daniel Stinchfield who attained manhood and died without issue.

Harriet, the fourth daughter and youngest child of Daniel, was born in Vanderburgh county, Indiana, on the 19th day of December, 1835. Being only three years old when her mother died she was placed under her sister Sarah's care. When Sarah married in 1840 she took her little sister home with her and kept her until she was fifteen years old, when she went home to live with her father. She was married at Evansville, Indiana, to Thomas P. Henning on the 6th day of April, 1854. Following are the names of their children: Mary Jane, born October 11, 1855; Edward, November 5, 1857; Moses, December 12, 1859; Samuel S., November 14, 1861; George T., February 1, 1864; David R., October 28, 1866; Elizabeth, January 29, 1869; Charles S., July 14, 1874; Frank Otis, January 29, 1880. They were all born in Indiana.

Samuel Henning was married to Carrie Woolsey April 10, 1887. His family consists of four children: Bertha, born May 11, 1888; Virgil, February 7, 1890; Leah Gertrude, September 18, 1891; Clesta, April 5, 1893.

Edward Henning died January 29, 1860.

Moses Henning was married to Cora B. Tevault at Stendal, June 12, 1887. They have three children: Belva, born June 22, 1888; Amelia, October 21, 1889, and Ralph, February 14, 1892.

George T. Henning was married to Mrs. Sachie P. Holleman at Humboldt, Tennessee, May 23, 1892. He has no children of his own. One step-son, Matthew Holleman, born January 9, 1889.

David Henning was married to Miranda A. Wilson at Scalesville, Indiana, November 19, 1891. They have two children: Bella Har-

riet, born September 22, 1892, died August 15, 1893, and Harl Edgar, July 26, 1894.

Elizabeth Henning married Richard Bass at Stendal, Indiana, August 21, 1887. Her family consists of four children: Tempa Gertrude, born July 29, 1888; Mary Victoria, March 10, 1890, died July 23, 1890; Cassie Estelle, July 6, 1891, and Ofa Merle, September 28, 1894.

Margaret Victoria Henning was married to William H. Tevault near Stendal, Indiana, December 23, 1888. She has three children: Leona, born April 21, 1890; Wiley, May 6, 1892, and Walter, May 30, 1894.

Mary J. Henning was married to David H. Loyd, in Pike county, Indiana, on the 20th day of July, 1873. She with her husband lives in Kentucky. They have four children. Her husband is engaged in farming.

Harriet, daughter of Daniel Stinchfield, died June 7, 1880.

Mr. Henning is a Baptist minister. He served as a soldier in an Indiana regiment.

Early in life Harriet united with the Baptist church and lived a spotless Christian life. She was smaller in size than either of her sisters, yet she was above the average size of women. Her complexion was fair, her hair was light and her eyes were a delicate blue. She had an amiable, loving disposition, and it was said of her that she had not an enemy in the world. Her epitaph if truly written would be "She paved a pathway in life that led to heaven."

THE AKIN FAMILY.

As was the father before him, William Merchant Akin has been a merchant. He whole life has been devoted to selling and buying upon a large and small scale, and to trading in the "busy marts of men." And at no time in his long business career has he ever smutched his conscience by stooping to dishonorable and unfair methods to gain an advantage in any transaction, however large or small.

The grandfather, Josiah Akin, came from Virginia to Kentucky in the early pioneer times, when Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton and others were battling for homes with the treacherous red men of the forest and were beating them back to save their lives and their families from the horrors of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. He some-

time afterward removed to Indiana, in the vicinity of New Albany, and there he settled upon a farm. His death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was the father of three sons: William Merchant Akin, Isaac N. Akin and Ransom Wallace Akin. William M., in the course of his active life, was at one time sheriff of Floyd county, Indiana. Isaac N. was clerk of the court and also a lawyer. They were men whose public services and sterling characteristics are so intimately interwoven with the history of their country that their memory survives above the ravaging hand of time and they are esteemed for their worth and long usefulness.

Ransom Wallace Akin, the youngest son of Josiah, was born on his father's farm near New Albany, in 1806. After his marriage to Miss Martha Jacobs he removed to New Albany, about 1832, and started in the grocery business. A man of keen perception and excellent business qualities and honest instincts, he succeeded almost from the first. It was a principle with him, amounting almost to the dignity of a moral precept, to be first above all competitors in what he undertook, or not at all. Another doctrine of trade with him was to follow but one business throughout life, and follow it well. In no other way did he believe Success, that elusive goddess of affairs, could be made to dwell at the top and bottom of every page of the ledger. All his life he was an active business man, preferring to be a merchant in a country town rather than a worried and harrassed business man in the city.

In 1853 his wife died in New Albany of the cholera, when that fatal disease was raging as an epidemic throughout the country. Four children were born to them, whose names are as here given: Evoline, William Merchant, Francis Marion and Mary. The latter is dead, having lived to a good age before the translation from life to eternity came. Ransom W. Akin remarried, his second wife being a Miss Sarah Sedgwick, a descendant of the Maryland family of that name. They are a long lived family. Five sisters are now living at the advanced age of ninety or thereabouts. The children of this second marriage were John, Margaret, Sarah, (wife of Dr. Cloud), Louise, Charles, (who has been a senator in the Indiana legislature), Edward and Josiah, (both of whom are now in business at Carlisle, Indiana—merchandising, banking and farming.) Margaret and Ransom Wallace are dead.

In 1837 Ransom Wallace Akin took his family and removed to Carlisle, Indiana, where he spent the chief part of the remainder of his life in merchandising. When his family had grown up and needed

the benefits of a higher education, he removed to Bloomington to place them in the Bloomington University. This was in 1851. While there he could not remain idle. He, with others, organized a bank and he became its president. Like so many of the banks of that day, this bank was caught in the panic of 1857 and broke. In 1858 or 1859 he changed his residence again, and this time it was to go back to the old home at Carlisle. He was sent to the State senate one term, this being the only public office he ever held. In his latter days he digressed slightly from his life-long precept to follow but one thing, and purchased a farm near Carlisle, where he took some delight in improving it and feeding the soil with those elements of which it had been robbed by long and unwise cultivation. He never entirely gave up his business of merchandising, and died in the active field of 1880. He was a man whose honest business principles had made everybody his friend and whose irreproachable life had become a monument of great honor to him.

His son, William Merchant Akin, was born in a cabin on his father's farm, about five miles from New Albany, on November 18, 1828. Log cabins in those days were the only princely palaces of which pioneers could boast. Indeed, as to that, it is not so far back in the history of England itself when the luxury of leaves as a carpet on the dirt floors was a matter of open comment and wonder. It was when the subject of this sketch was an infant that his father removed from the farm to the town of New Albany, and he was only nine years old when his father removed to Carlisle. He secured what education the common schools afforded. When he was eighteen years old, in 1846, he went to Greencastle to college, where he spent two years. It was his intention to finish the college curriculum, but his father, needing the services of his son, sent for him. So he began a business life when he was twenty years old, and his career as a business man has known no interruptions since that date. He married at the age of twenty, and his father at once set him up in the same business in the same town. The country merchant in those days ventured down the river with flatboats loaded with corn and other products, much of it being taken on accounts which customers had made at the store. He himself, in his early life, steered at different times two flatboats down the Wabash into the Ohio and thence down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. Having received a splendid training as a country merchant, he entered a larger field in 1865, in which to continue his mercantile affairs, and came to Evansville at a time when common domestics invoiced at 70 cents per yard, such as can now be bought now for 5 or 6 cents per

yard. In 1848 his father began the pork-packing business. It grew naturally out of his general merchandising, and from that day to this William M. has been continuously in that line of business, and he is regarded as having been the longest in that business, without variation, of any man now living in America. In 1864 he paid \$100 for a single hog that was almost equal in size to a cow. When he came to Evansville, therefore, he became the successor of Samuel Orr, and shortly afterward he built for himself a house on First street, between Division and Ingle streets, also a slaughter house on Pigeon creek. When the building on First street burned in 1872, he immediately rebuilt and leased it to Ragon Brothers, who still occupy it. Notwithstanding all his pushing, uncompromising activity, he has not always sailed along smoothly. He has lost and made, suffered the joys and pains of business, had his ups and downs, but through it all, it is good to say he has never failed in business, nor did his father. No man ever lost a dollar through him. He has made business a success, and in his declining days has the satisfaction of knowing that he has accumulated a competency. However, he is still active in commercial affairs. Through the panic of 1873 to 1878 he lost about \$75,000. His is, indeed, a proud record. He owns a farm now, and is something of a horse fancier, taking great delight in thoroughbred horses. His record of credit is one to be proud of. All along his life it has been a cardinal point with him to live up to all his engagements, however slight or unimportant they might be. All promises on his part were important. The very year his father-in-law went to China as commissioner from the United States, Miss Mary S. Davis and Mr. W. M. Akin were married. The date of the marriage was December 8, 1848. To them were born seven children, whose names are as follows: Ransom Lee, William M., Jr., Henry Jackson, Carrie, (Mrs. N. T. DePauw) Bonnie, (Mrs. Wilbur Erskine). Two of the children died in infancy.

In his early life Mr. Akin belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, trained in Methodism, allied herself with the Episcopal church. Late in life she joined the Methodists, and is now a member of Trinity M. E. church. Mr. Akin is an honest man, sociable, reliable in all his statements, and one whom it is a delight to meet. His business career is sufficient to stamp him a man of force and singleness of purpose. His success in life is a mark of distinguishing ability; his high sense of social and business honor point him out as an example for others to emulate; his generosity and respect for oth-

ers show him to be instinctively a man of high motives and clear purpose.

The Davises originally came to America in the year 1650, from Bretango, and settled in Maryland. The great-grandfather of Mrs. W. M. Akin (nee Davis) was in the French and Indian war in 1755, in the command of General Forbes. In the course of the war the meagre knowledge of him reveals only the fact that he lost his life in the contest—was killed in some fight. His eldest son, only ten years of age at the time of his father's death, was scarcely old enough to engage in the Revolutionary war that followed shortly afterward; but, young as he was he took quite an active part in the struggle for liberty. After the battle of Trenton it became necessary to place a guard over the mercenary Hessians whom General Washington surprised in the midst of their holiday carousal and captured. This young patriot, grandfather of Mrs. Akin, was one of the guards. Even traditions relative to these Revolutionary patriots are so meagre and vague that the few facts which we do know of their lives only add fuel to the burning desire to know more. But the veil of silence over the past is as impenetrable as the great mystery of the future. After peace had been restored to the torn and devastated land, the young patriot went to work in the vineyard of the Master, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. For sixty years he was a faithful preacher of the word of God. He was born September 1, 1762, in the town of Shippensburg. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for four years, having been first elected in 1816. His family consisted of six sons and one daughter.

His son, John W. Davis was born on the 16th of April, 1799, in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was married October 19, 1820, and in April, 1823, moved to Carlisle, Indiana. Of the lady whom he married, Commodore John Lee Davis many years afterward wrote as follows: "Mother was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1801. I know but little about the ancestors on mother's side. All I have is from hearsay, and I can only give it from memory. Our great-grandmother's maiden name was Lee, and we are descendants from the historical Lee family. I have talked with Aunt Jane Hoover about the Hoover side and she could give me no information further than that I already had. I started to gather together all the facts pertaining to our ancestors on both sides several years ago, but did not have the means at hand to carry it out."

John W. Davis was in congress at intervals from 1835 to 1847, and was Speaker of the House in 1846. He was the second representa-

tive or commissioner to China under President Pierce, in 1848-50, being the successor of Edward Everett, the first commissioner. Afterward he was appointed Governor of the territory of Oregon, 1853-4. While serving as chairman of the Baltimore political convention of 1852, he lacked but one vote of being nominated for president over Franklin Pierce. In that convention Pennsylvania and Virginia, one having but one more delegate vote than the other, retired to consider how they should vote, and when they returned the one having the greater number of votes went for Pierce, thus nominating him for president on the democratic ticket. John W. Davis had a classical education. He died August 22, 1859.

Commodore John Lee Davis was in charge of the vessel that carried his father to China, and later his ship carried Minister Denby to China. Dr. Charles Davis, brother of the Commodore and of Mrs. Akin, lives at Robinson, Illinois. Henry Davis, another brother, is in New Mexico, his twin brother William died two or three years ago at Carlisle, Indiana.

Judge Denny married the sister of Caroline, both are dead. Mary S., the only other child of Hon. John W. Davis, is the wife of William M. Akin, of this city. She is an estimable lady and with the devotion of a true mother has trained up her children to right living.

John Lee Davis was born at Carlisle, Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 3d of September, 1825, and died in Washington only a few years ago. He was in the naval service from boyhood, as his father who was in congress at the time secured his entrance into the Annapolis Naval School. He entered the U. S. service as a midshipman in 1841. In many naval engagements during the war for the Union he took a gallant part. He was promoted Commodore on the 4th of February, 1882, and on the 30th of October, 1885, received his commission as rear admiral. In 1886 he was placed on the retired list.

CAPTAIN LEE HOWELL.

One of the most active and necessary business men of the city, at this time, is Captain Lee Howell. His energy, assiduity and business talent are crowning his life with success. His unflagging enterprise, his admirable push, and his skillful application to his work prove his superior worth and mark him a prominent figure in the present history of the business industries of the city. Such a man's life is eminently worthy of note, not simply for what it accomplished, but for the ex-

ample it exhibits to younger men, showing how success attends and crowns constant, well-directed, zealous efforts. From a farm lad with meagre school facilities, he has forged his way upward and forward, until to-day he is the general freight agent of the Evansville and St. Louis and Evansville, Henderson and Nashville divisions of the L. & N. railroad system.

He is a native of Lauderdale county, having been born near Florence, Alabama, where his parents from the Carolinas had settled in an early day. His existence began in the forties. When fifteen years old he quitted the old farm and began business in a large country store as clerk by day and bookkeeper by night, which occupation he followed till the breaking out of the civil conflict. In 1862 he entered the cavalry service of the Confederate army and served till the end of the war, enduring many hardships, engaging in many contests, and passing through many narrow escapes. After the close of the fratricidal struggle he steamboated on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, first as chief clerk and later as master of the various steamboats running between Upper Tennessee river points and Evansville. It was here that his business talent was manifested. On April 1, 1872, he became contracting agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, a position he held for eight years. His promotion and appointment to the position of general agent of the company dates from 1880, after which promotions followed in rapid succession. On June 1, 1882, he was appointed division freight agent of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville division, and on November 1, general freight agent of the Evansville and St. Louis, and Evansville, Henderson and Nashville divisions, with headquarters in Evansville.

He is deeply interested in the progress of the city, the development of its natural resources, and the advancement of its general prosperity. He was one of the originators of the Evansville, Newburgh and Suburban railway, and is always found a leading figure in public enterprises of value to Evansville. Captain Howell was the originator and prime factor of the Evansville Cross Tie Company, organized in 1888, for the purpose of manufacturing cross ties and further developing the lumber business on Green river. This company afterwards merged into the T. J. Moss Tie Company, which is now manufacturing 600,000 ties per annum in Green river territory. We are also indebted to him for the Evansville, Ohio and Green River Transportation Company, organized in 1889, the two concerns together expending annually along Green river and at Evansville for timber, labor, transportation, supplies, etc., over \$200,000, which is being increased

yearly, and which is a direct benefit to the commercial interests of Evansville. The latter is his favorite enterprise. It has grown from one towboat and a small fleet of barges when the company was first organized to its present flourishing condition, including the towboats Longfellow and Little Tom Moss and a large fleet of barges engaged exclusively in towing cross ties and lumber from landings on Green, Barren, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to Evansville. This company also owns and operates the steam packets Evansville and Gayoso, which also makes two trips each per week, between Evansville and Bowling Green, Ky. In the operation of this vast business enterprise every energy is directed toward developing and increasing the business of Green river territory, making it tributary to Evansville. It is Captain Howell's earnest desire to aid in the development of the resources of Green river territory to such an extent as to justify a daily line of steamers between Evansville and Bowling Green.

Miss Emma Ottaway, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, became his wife in 1867, and to them were born four children, two of whom are dead. Lee, Jr., is now about twenty-three years old and is settling into a career that will eventually mark his life with honor. Emma, aged about sixteen, is the joy and solace of her parents.

BYRON PARSONS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 15, 1835, and is of Scotch-English descent. Just when the traditional three Parsons brothers came to New England is not known, but a deed now in his possession, bearing date of October 30, 1718, clearly proves that his ancestors were early settlers there. This deed is signed by Samuel Parsons, and conveys land located upon the east bank of the Connecticut river, in Hampshire county, to his son, Samuel Parsons, Jr. This ancient document has been handed down to him through the oldest sons of succeeding generations. (This unique document is appended at the end of this sketch). His father, Elam Parsons, was born in Connecticut in 1809, and moved with his father, Samuel Parsons, to Jefferson county, N. Y., about the end of the first quarter of this century. His mother was the daughter of Captain Samuel McNitt, who served this country in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in the battle of Sackett's Harbor in May, 1813.

Byron Parsons was the only son born to Elam Parsons by the first wife. Soon after his birth his father moved to Ellisburg, Jefferson

county, (N. Y.) where he grew to manhood. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education was obtained in the country schools and Belleville Union academy. In the spring of 1856, and prior to his twenty-first birthday, he caught the Kansas fever, and left the parental roof to seek his fortune in the far west. At this time the Kansas-Nebraska act, which became a law in 1854, began to bear fruit, and Kansas became the battle ground for the settlement of the great slave question. Settlers in great numbers were pouring into the territory from both north and south; those from the north for the purpose of organizing a free state, and those from the south for the purpose of organizing a slave state.

About this time Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, from his pulpit in Brooklyn, N. Y., declared that settlers to Kansas should go armed with a Bible and a Colt's revolver. Mr. Parsons took his advice. He journeyed by rail to St. Louis, and from thence to Kansas City by river, on a steamboat loaded to her guards with emigrants and supplies destined for the "New Eldorado." The staterooms did not hold half of the passengers, and Mr. Parsons was obliged to sleep on a cot in the cabin with many others, who were no more fortunate than himself. On landing at Kansas City he put up at the Free State hotel. He soon learned that the feeling between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions was already at fever heat. Late in the day he was advised that he had better seek lodging elsewhere, as the pro-slavery mob from the other side of the river, that two days before had gone to Lawrence to pillage and burn that town, were expected back that night, and the hotel would probably be destroyed, as it was owned by a free state man. The mob returned as expected, armed with all sorts of firearms and bearing banners with various pro-slavery mottoes, but they did not molest anything. They went on board a ferryboat, and with three cheers for Lawrence, pulled out into the stream and left for their homes in Missouri, on the other side of the river. On the following day, he joined a party of ten in the purchase of two ox teams and a "prairie schooner" with which to transport baggage and supplies. With these they set out for the uninhabited prairies of southeast Kansas, which were fast being settled. At Osawotamie a halt was made and a quarter section of land pre-empted. He at once went to work, cutting down trees with which to build a house, in order to hold his claim, but had scarcely more than got the logs up, before rumors were current that a Missouri mob might be expected at any time. A vigilance committee was organized and Mr. Parsons was called upon to do his first duty in defense of right and free institutions, under the direc-

tion of Captain John Brown, later of Harper's Ferry notoriety. The mob came as expected, and Captain Brown, with his unorganized force, did what he could in defense of the town and postoffice, just established, but was overwhelmed by superior numbers, and the town was taken and pillaged and the postoffice robbed. Captain Brown lost one son, killed in the fight, and several others of his unorganized force were wounded. From that time on he was known as Ossawatimie Brown. At this time Mr. Parsons was sick at the home of a Quaker, two miles away, but distinctly remembers hearing the fusilade, which lasted for about half an hour. Opened letters for him were found in the streets of the town after the mob had finished their pillaging and left.

Owing to continued illness he returned to his father's home in Jefferson county, N. Y., in the winter of 1856-57. In the spring of 1857 he accepted a position as clerk in a general merchandise store in Ellisburg, at a salary of \$75 a year, and was so employed until the early fall of 1859, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house in New York City. The firm failed in the early part of 1860, and he accepted a similar position with Lewis Brothers, of Utica, where he remained until October, 1861, when he returned to his native town, in Jefferson county, to assist in raising a company of volunteers for the 94th regiment, then being organized at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He enlisted as a private October 16, and on the organization of company C, was elected second lieutenant, and mustered into the United States service February 14, 1862. March 15 the regiment was ordered to Washington, and was immediately assigned to duty as provost guard at Alexandria, Va. It did duty there during the embarkation of McClellan's army for Fortress Monroe, but soon after joined McDowell's army on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. It was with McDowell's corps in its fruitless march to the Shenandoah valley, after Stonewall Jackson, from May 25 to June 18. The regiment was first under fire at Cedar Mountain, August 9, and almost daily thereafter until the great battle of Bull Run, in which it participated August 30. First Lieutenant B. D. Searles, then commanding the company, was wounded in that engagement, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Parsons. He remained in command until Lieutenant Searles' return, about October 1.

He participated with his command in the battles of Chantilly on September 1, South Mountain September 14 and Antietam September 17. He was promoted to first lieutenant September 17, and was with his command during the march of the army down through northern

Virginia and participated in the battle of Fredricksburg, December 13. He was promoted to captain January 6, 1863; participated in Burnside's "mud march" January 20 to 24, and in Hooker's chancellors campaign April 27 to May 6; also in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was wounded in the first day's battle at Gettysburg, July 1. He was granted leave of absence for thirty days, and at its expiration was detailed on special duty at Elmira, New York, and subsequently at Rikers Island, New York harbor, until November 25, when he was detailed on general court martial, which convened at Fort Hamilton and adjourned to New York City. He served on that court until January 16, 1864. January 22d he was detailed as second in command of a cargo of conscripts to Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, Va., and subsequently went with another cargo in the same capacity. He rejoined his command then doing duty at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Maryland, February 12, and on the 19th of May left with his command to join the army of the Potomac, then fighting the battles of the Wilderness under Grant. His command reached the front then operating on the line of the Tolopotomy May 30, and was assigned to the first brigade, second division fifth army corps. Thus organized his command participated in the general movement towards Petersburg, and was hotly engaged in the swamps of the Chickahominy on the 13th holding the enemy in check while the main army was crossing the James river. He reached the front before Petersburg on the 17th and participated in the advance and final unsuccessful assault upon the enemy's works on the 18th. He was continually with his command during the investment of that city; participated in the movement for the possession of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad that began August 18, and was taken prisoner in the battle that gave us permanent possession on the afternoon of the 19th. He was a prisoner of war at Belle Isle, Libby, Salisbury, North Carolina, and Danville, Virginia, and was parolled from Libby prison February 22, 1865. He was discharged on application, by reason of expiration of term of service, March 10; but being appointed major rejoined his command April 13, and served in the field until mustered out with his regiment July 18.

While in Libby prison he formed the acquaintance of Captain Jesse Armstrong, of this city, who became one of his messmates in that noted hostelry. Captain Armstrong was enthusiastic in his praise of Evansville, and the acquaintance thus begun resulted at the close of the war in a correspondence with Coolidge Bros., who were formerly of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, but at this time the lead-

ing dry goods men of this city. Thus it was that Major Parsons, together with Captain C. E. Scoville and Colonel S. A. Moffett were persuaded to come to Evansville. These three young men had been comrades in arms and officers in the same regiment for nearly four years. This close relationship resulted in a mutual understanding that when the war was over they would enter into business together. So after being mustered out of service, they came to Evansville, arriving here in the latter part of August, 1865. October 12 they bought out William Riley, then doing a retail grocery and feed business at 124 Main street, and commenced business under the firm name of Parsons, Scoville & Moffett.

Since then Major Parsons' life has been an open book to the people of Evansville, except for the most part of the time from the summer of 1885 to the spring of 1893, while engaged in developing a salt industry in Texas. Major Parsons was the pioneer in the salt business in that state, and in company with Mr. Frederick R. Blount, succeeded in building up a large and lucrative salt industry, which was incorporated under the name of the Lone Star Salt Company in 1889, and which is now one of the large industrial enterprises of that great state.

The firm of Parsons, Scoville & Moffett took front rank in the retail grocery business of the city from the beginning. In the spring of 1871, Parsons & Scoville bought Colonel Moffett's interest in the business, and he moved to Chicago. The new firm of Parsons & Scoville gradually merged the wholesale business into their extensive retail trade until their warehouse, No. 127 Main street was inadequate to their growing business. They, therefore, July 17, 1881, sold a one-half interest in their retail business to Mr. Ezra Lyon and established the wholesale grocery house, corner of Second and Sycamore streets. July 1, 1882, they sold their other one-half interest in the Main street business to Davis Bros., and since then have conducted an extensive wholesale grocery business. In July, 1894, they incorporated under the name of Parsons & Scoville Company. It will be seen therefore that Parsons & Scoville have been associated in business here almost thirty-two years. Indeed, in this line of business no other firm in the city has been so long continuously in active operation as has this reliable old house. Major Parsons is a man of progressive ideas, a clear thinker, a thorough business man, well read, active in all worthy enterprises for the good of the city and the well being of his fellow citizens. He is a man of high moral principles and for many years has been a member of Walnut Street Presbyterian church. He is a comrade of Farragut Post, No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic; also

a companion of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

ANCIENT DEED.

“Know all men by these presents; that I, Samuel Parsons, Senior, of Endfield, in the county of Hempshier, in New England, planter, for and in consideration of the great love and respect I bear unto my son, Samuel Parsons, have freely given unto my said son, Samuel Parsons, his heirs and assigns forever a certain percell or tract of home lott land situate, lying and being in the township of Endfield aforesaid, containing by estimation twelve acres, be it more or less, and is in length one hundred and sixty rods and in breadth twelve, and is bounded on the east by the street and on the west by the Great river and on the south by the land of James Pease, and on the north by William Randell, or by whatsoever bounds bounded or reputed to be bounded or name called, together with all woods, underwoods, river, water, water courses, profits, privileges, rights, commodities, heriditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the above said percell or tract of land belonging or in any kind appertaining or therewith now used, occupied, enjoyed, accepted or taken as part or member of the said tract of home lott, and to have and to hold the above said percell or tract of home lott land butted, bounded and containing as aforesaid with all other the above granted premises unto the said Samuel Parsons, his heirs and assigns forever to his and their own sole proper use, benefit and behalf forever. And I, the said Samuel Parsons, Senior, for me, my heirs, executors and administrators do hereby covenant promise and grant to and with the said Samuel Parsons, his heirs and assigns in manner and form (that is to say) that at the time of the ensealing hereof and until the delivery of these presents, I was the true, sole and lawful owner of all the afore bargained premises and stood lawfully seiged hereof in my own proper right of a good, perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple, without any manner of condition, reversion or limitation whatsoever so as to alter, change, defect, or make void the same, having in myself full power, good right, and lawful authority to give, grant, sell, convey, assure the premises with their appurtances and every part and percell thereof unto the said Samuel Parsons, Junior, his heirs and assigns forever, in manner and form as aforesaid; and that the said Samuel Parsons, his heirs and assigns, shall and may by force and vertue of these

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presents, from henceforth and forever hereafter lawfully, peacefully and quietly have hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the above granted premises with their appurtenances and every part and percell thereof *free and clear and clearly* acquitted and discharged of and from all and all manner of former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, joyntures, dowers, judgments, executions, entails forfeitures; and of and from all other titles, troubles, charges, and incumbrances whatsoever had made, committed, done, or suffered to be done by me, the said Samuel Parsons, Senior, my heirs, executors, or administrators or assigns at any time or times before the ensealing hereof. In witness whereof I, the said Samuel Parsons, Senior, have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifth year of the reign of our sovrain—Lord George, king over Great Britain.

SAMUEL PARSONS.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

JOHN WARNER,
CHRISTOPHER PARSONS,
JONATHAN PEIRCE.

HAMPSHIER, October 30, 1718.

Samuel Parsons appeared in Endfield before me the subscriber, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for said county of Hampshier and acknowledges this instrument to be his act and deed.

JOSEPH TURSORY."

THE IGLEHEART FAMILY.

The history of a family is always an interesting personal matter, and of all the families in Evansville at this time none are more interesting or inspire higher aims and ambitions than the Igleheart family. This race of worthy citizens is of German extraction, the first emigrants landing in the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland, in the first part of the eighteenth century.

Levi, the fifth son of John Igleheart, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was born August 13, 1786. He married Anne Taylor and settled in Ohio county, Kentucky, in 1816, where he resumed his occupation, that of a farmer. Here their eldest son, Asa, was born December 8, 1817. Seven years afterward, in 1823, the family moved

to Warrick county, Indiana, near the stream that separated Vanderburgh and Warrick counties. In those days when the ax was the chief implement in the forest, and the family had to manufacture all its own conveniences, comforts and necessities, the schools were few and the chances for learning were meager. But the boy Asa had a natural love for books and learning, and his father stimulated this proper desire by spending the evenings in wise inquiries and suggestive propositions. Then the young men who made their mark in life were obliged to labor hard at physical work all day long, and then literally burn the "midnight oil"—the lard-oil lamp or the candle—over some book or study. Study with those boys was a passionate delight. The M. E. circuit riders always found a welcome in the Iglehart home, and these men suggested and educated by their very lives. Aaron and Enoch Wood, and others who attained celebrity later, often found shelter beneath that hospitable roof. By these few helps at learning (the family library then perhaps consisted of no more than a dozen books) young Asa had acquired sufficient knowledge to teach school. His love of books was so strong that when at work in the field, he sometimes carried a book with him.

He married Anne Cowle, of Blue Grass, Vanderburgh county, in 1842. She was a lady of intelligence and refinement, possessing both literary and social accomplishments. To them were born Ferdinand, Eugene and Mrs. Annie Taylor. That romantic passion for study induced Mr. Iglehart to take up the study of law while yet upon the farm, and he was admitted to the bar at the age of thirty-two. In 1849 he located in Evansville and entered the law firm of Ingle & Wheeler, as junior partner. This association continued until Mr. Iglehart was appointed common pleas judge in 1854, a position he filled for four years. He was a man of great activity. He aided in bringing into existence the first state bar association, of which he was the first president. He assisted in establishing the bar association of the United States, and was an original member of it. For many years he contributed editorially to the "Central Law Journal." One of his literary labors was the revision of "McDonald's Treatise," and his crowning work was his "Pleading and Practice" in Indiana. These and other literary works were done in the midst of active legal practice. He practiced in the supreme court of Indiana, in the federal courts, and in the supreme court of the United States. He was one of the most profound judges of the country, a man of remarkable and masterful penetration; a mind always reaching decisions in equity and justice; a talent not excelled by the supreme judges of the st

For a long time he was counselor of the E. & T. H. railroad, and ably advocated many of the canal suits in behalf of the city of Evansville, and he managed them so skillfully as to win great commendation. In the higher courts his great force and skill was very apparent.

His labors were great, his pains in the preparation of a case infinite, and his strict systematic methods of work enabled him to accomplish what seemed to be beyond the scope of man to do. But he was not a man to neglect the smallest thing that would aid his cause. By his persuasion the Indiana supreme court overruled Judge Redfield, a leading American legal text writer. His personality was sublime, his faith in God as simple as that of a little child. His Christian character mirrored forth his soul in all its purity and nobleness. He was a man of firm physical proportions, and a giant in that well-balanced and massive intellect that marks the man of superiority and execution.

In educational matters he took a lively interest, and for several years he was trustee of the public schools of Evansville, and also a trustee of DePauw University.

His death occurred February 5, 1887, and it fell upon his multitude of friends and acquaintances in the nature of a blow—a public calamity. Two sons and a daughter, children of Asa Iglehart, are now living, Rev. Ferdinand, Eugene and Mrs. Annie Taylor. Ferdinand is a minister of renown in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Eugene is one of the leading attorneys in this city. He and his brother-in-law, Edwin Taylor, constitute the firm of Iglehart & Taylor, the successor of Asa Iglehart. Their legal practice is large, which shows the estimation in which they are held by the people, as well as compliments their talents and great legal learning.

Levi was born March 8, 1820, in Ohio county, Kentucky; moved to Warrick county, Indiana, in 1823, where he grew up, married and lived till 1853.

In 1844 he married Susanna Ingle, daughter of John Ingle, and in 1853 he moved to Evansville and established the Canal flour mills, on the site more recently occupied by Ellis & Knauss. At this time the Wabash and Erie canal was the great water way, which was expected to be the means of receiving grain and shipping flour. In 1856 he sold his interest here to Little Bros., and with his brothers, William and Asa, the latter a silent partner, established the Southern mills on its present site, which was also then located on the canal.

A personal sketch of Levi Iglehart, published in the "Northwestern Miller", of January 22, 1892, the leading milling journal of the west, with a front page portrait, contains the following:

"The subject of this sketch is the senior member of the firm of Igleheart Bros., Evansville, Ind. He was born in Ohio county, Ky., in 1820. He moved with his parents to Indiana while a small boy, and grew up on a farm in Warrick county. In 1855, during the Crimean war he moved to Evansville, Ind., and built a small mill. At that time so little wheat was grown in Southern Indiana that it was difficult to get a sufficient supply to keep a 100-barrel mill running. In 1856 he sold out and went into partnership with his two brothers, Judge Asa as silent partner and W. T. Iglehart as active partner, under the present name and style of Igleheart Bros., and built what has been known ever since as the "Igleheart's flouring mills." The firm was the first to use the purifier on winter wheat, also one of the first who adopted the use of rolls on such wheat.

"Prior to the war the universal custom was to consign flour to New Orleans for sale, and for a number of years after the war the custom of consignment of mill products to the eastern markets prevailed. About 1866-7 Iglehart Bros. determined to sell the product of their mill before it left their warehouse and ship goods on direct orders only. To accomplish this object at that time was no small undertaking, but by push and energy and fair and honorable dealing on the part of the firm, and the uniform high grade of their flour, it was but a short time until their products were so well and favorably known in New England, the Atlantic cities and throughout the southern markets, that they could not meet the demand, though their terms were invariably sight draft with bill of lading attached. This state of things made it necessary for them to enlarge and increase the capacity of their mill.

"This firm were pioneers in milling in Southern Indiana, but have kept abreast of their competitors in all the modern improvements in milling and the best methods of purchase and sale of their goods, and there is to-day probably no milling firm in Indiana better or more favorably known to the flour trade, both east and south, than Igleheart Bros., their flours being prominent among winter wheat flours wherever known.

Some four years since, the silent partner, Judge Iglehart, died, and L. T. and A. W., sons of Levi Igleheart, were admitted to the firm, but the firm name was not changed. The old members of the firm, though in fairly good health, begin to feel the wear of nearly half a century of active business life, and are gradually shifting the work and cares of the concern upon the shoulders of the junior members, who have been brought up in the trade and are fully capable of maintaining and perpetuating the high standard of the house.

"Mr. Igleheart, our subject, has a host of friends in New England and the Atlantic cities, where he is well known, and he is held in high estimation by the trade in all sections of the country."

In natural ability, foresight and rugged traits of character, developed in a life of self-reliance and energy, covering almost the entire period of growth and development of this section, Levi Igleheart has been recognized as one of the leading men in the community and in the commercial world where he worked. In his association with leading millers and manufacturers of the west and south, he has always been recognized as a leader.

No other institution in this city has done more to elevate and maintain the standard of commercial honesty than the firm of which he is the head. This is properly the result of the private life and character of its members, and here Levi stands, and has always stood, as high as any man in the community.

His tastes and habits have never brought him into public view, beyond ordinary commercial transactions, and the sphere of action of a private citizen of broad, philanthropic and Christian character. While modest and retiring in ordinary life, in all questions involving correct business methods, as well as questions of right and wrong, he is very aggressive and able to defend his views with clear and persuasive logic. He had three sons, Leslie T. and Addison W., who, on the death of his brother Asa, purchased the interest of the latter in the business; also John L., who is engaged in the same business. All his children are married and have families.

Wm. T., the youngest son of the family, was born in 1825 and died in 1895. The history of the milling firm, of which he was a member, is a history of his business life after he left the farm in 1856. In many traits of character he resembled his brothers Asa and Levi. Like them, he had a strong personality and believed in maintaining the highest standard of commercial and private honesty. To his ability and energy much of the success of the firm has been due. He left surviving him a widow, Mrs. Florence B. Igleheart, and a son, Wm., who is married and lives at Salt Lake City; also a daughter, Eleanor.

The other members of this family, all dead, who left descendants, are: Harriet, who married John Erskine, and left a large family; Elizabeth, who married Mark Wheeler and left one son, Robert, and one daughter, Ann, both married; Mary Ann, who married William Odell, and left a large family; Kitty, who married John Johnston, and left several children, and Eleanor, who married Amos Wright, and left a large family.

The family name is variously spelled Iglehart and Igleheart. The eastern branch and part of the western branch, including the family of Asa, adopting the former method, while most of the Kentucky branch and the families of Levi and William adopt the latter method of spelling.

JAMES D. PARVIN.

James D. Parvin, now a resident of the city of Evansville, is a descendant of Mark D. Parvin, a sturdy pioneer, who was born at Reading, Pa., October 20, 1770, and early settled in Gibson county, Ind. There, in 1810, at the homestead of General Robert M. Evans, he was married to Miss Martha Evans, a sister of the distinguished general. His name was identified with the early days of Gibson county, where his death occurred December 29, 1830. The father of Capt. J. D. Parvin, James M. Parvin, was born at Winchester, Ky., March 22, 1818. When twelve years of age he settled in Gibson county, Ind., and there learned the trade of blacksmithing in the shop of William Howe. He came to Evansville in 1840, and was engaged as a mechanic for about fifteen years, at the end of which time he moved to Carlisle, Ind. During the period that he lived here he worked at his trade, that of blacksmithing, and joined his business interests with Varney Satterlee. Afterward it was Parvin & DeGarmo, blacksmithing and wagonmaking; and it was Messrs. Parvin and Satterlee who built the first buggy, both the wood and iron work, that was ever built in this county. The citizens were greatly pleased that they had at least one establishment that could turn out a handsome vehicle, and a kind with all compartments strictly homemade. That buggy was built for the well known citizen, Thomas Scantlin, now residing on Washington avenue, and who is spending his days not idly, but actively engaged in the foundry business, and has been for many years. As Mr. Scantlin was very liberal, his friends got the benefit of many rides in that memorable buggy.

A few days after the completion of this buggy, Mr. Scantlin, his father, brother and the author christened it by taking it on a fishing excursion at the mouth of Green river. We left the city on a beautiful morning early in the fishing season, and went by what we call the Bayou road. After we had provided for our sturdy old horse and placed the buggy under the shade of the big trees, we took a skiff and went across the river, spending a pleasant day in angling, and catching some of the finest fish that ever inhabited that river. But toward

evening the clouds became heavy, and we experienced there a veritable storm of rain and hail, which prevented us from getting back that evening. We spent a very uncomfortable night. The storm continued to rage all night and next day, so we really could not get away from there until late in the evening of the second day. During that time this new, highly-polished buggy was exposed to the elements. It is true, we had an abundance of fish and our lunch, and that is about all we had until we got back home. There were many others who came up to join us in that fishing party the next day, and they had about the same experience as we did, known in those days as "fisherman's luck."

James D. Parvin, one of the sons of James M. Parvin, was born in this city, where he spent his boyhood, moving to Carlisle, Ind., with his parents about 1855, where he lived up to the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In May, 1864, he assisted in recruiting a company for the United States service, and was made second lieutenant of company G, 137th Indiana Volunteer Infantry (100 days men) May 25, 1864; discharged October 20, 1864; made captain of company G, 149th Indiana Volunteer Infantry (one year service) February 22, 1865; discharged September 27, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He was elected auditor of Vanderburgh county November, 1886, and entered upon the duties of this office December 1, 1886, serving two terms, up to December 1, 1894, since which time he has been employed in various kinds of work, such as settling up estates, etc., and having received the appointment of postmaster of this city, which gives general satisfaction, he will enter upon the duties of this office in the near future.

WILLIAM STORTON.

The author's acquaintance with William Storton began almost on the first arrival of the family in Evansville, and what he writes here is the result of close knowledge and a degree of intimacy with him through long years. His father, William Storton, emigrated from England to America in 1854, and arrived in Evansville in the latter part of that year. As soon as he had collected a few dollars together, he entered the business of draying.

The son, William, was born at Somersham, county of Huntingdon, England, October 16, 1840. His boyhood was spent on a farm in his native land. His school privileges for an education were such as were afforded by country schools. At the age of fourteen, when life was just

opening up in new, young beauty, his family moved to the New World to try their fortunes in a land of liberty, and a land possessing unlimited resources. It was a long journey, on the blue Atlantic, of sixty days in a sailing vessel. They landed at New Orleans, and in a short time resumed their journey up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Evansville—forty-two years ago. The subject of this sketch ever afterward made this city his home.

His first employment here was rendering assistance to his father in the draying business—before and after school hours. As an industrious lad, whatever his hands found to do, he did it, turning an honest penny wherever possible. His first regular employment was with James Steele, who operated a planing mill at or near the corner of Upper Second and Chestnut streets. There he remained, handling stock and doing other work, till he engaged with the Journal company, January 1866, where his life was developed and where he remained up to the day of his death—over thirty years of continuous, faithful, profitable service. His labors were in connection with the business department of the paper. He began as a mailing clerk and collector, and his faithful and effective services in these departments led to his promotion to the more responsible position of solicitor for the job and bindery departments and general advertiser. Here he remained till the ledger of his life was balanced on earth. As a necessary part of his position much of his life was spent "on the road." Here he naturally formed many acquaintances in the neighboring states of Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, as well as in Indiana. His business principle was to make his services as profitable to his employer as possible, and to this object he devoted all his talent and energy. He was, as a natural result, a successful business man. His character was such and his business methods so clear and defined that all men with whom he dealt had implicit confidence in his judgment and integrity. Everybody pronounced him an "honest man, the noblest work of God"—the highest tribute that can be paid to any one. His policy was for peace, not opposition or controversy. Herein lay his happy faculty of making friends. Every criticism in the paper was a pain to him, and he never mentioned any one in type but in proper commendatory terms—always helping rather than imposing needless pain. He neglected no fact or needed detail in a bit of news, that in his large, liberal view, was necessary to give the facts a proper setting and a truthful bearing. His sense of right and justice was fine and highly developed. His truly Christian character shown clearly in his business life as well as in his church rela-

tions. He was fully conscious that with what measure he meted out to others, it would be meted out to him—as he judged he would be judged.

On December 12, 1865, William Storton and Margaret Clark were married by Dr. Sims, now a resident of Indianapolis. Three children blessed their home—Allen, Frank and Carrie. Mr. Storton was a member of Trinity M. E. church, and actively engaged in all Christian work connected with the church. Long did he labor in the choir of that congregation, being a lover of music, both instrumental and vocal. His vocal abilities were of no mean order. For a long time he was chorister of Simpson M. E. Sunday school, as well as of Trinity. It was a real labor of love with him when engaged in Sunday school work with the children. He was an Odd Fellow, being a member of Morning Star lodge, of this city. His death occurred March 9, 1896.

He was scrupulously faithful in all his undertakings—a perfect man, if such could be found on earth. His chief object in life was to do right, and he was an example for others to pattern after. His influence will live forever in the young, whom he taught with such proper spirit the beautiful, hopeful songs of his Sunday school. When you met him, his greeting was with a smile instead of a frown. It was his greatest delight to make his home a little heaven. He neglected no act to make others better and happier; he loved to do good because it was right. So it is easy to see why he lived in the hearts of all around—a fact that was made doubly manifest by the cortege that followed his remains to the grave. All admired him; he shunned the very appearance of evil, and in his great Christian heart, there was charity for all. His goodness did not end with his family, which was the first thing on earth to him, but he blessed others with his intuitive kindness. Unlike most traveling men, his inquiry was, when away from home, for a church instead of a place of amusement. He had a hallowing, temporizing influence on all brother traveling men with whom he came in contact. Every moment of his life was rounded up and complete, and when the dread summons came, calling him home, he was ready; like Paul, he had run a good race and obtained the prize that lay at the end of the course.

THE GUMBERTS FAMILY.

Prominent in the commercial and social interests of the city ranks the Gumberts family. They are classed as leaders in Jewish circles.

They have ever been identified with those business industries that require tact, enterprise and push. They have been successful men.

Simon Gumberts was the first one of the name to locate in Evansville. He was born in Ratsweiler, Germany, about the year 1814, and emigrated to America in 1839, coming directly to this city. He was a man of shrewd business ability, and was prominent in the movements for the upward progress of the city. His great business activity continued almost up to the time of his death, which occurred March 18, 1892.

He was married twice, both of his wives being sisters and descendants of the Rothchilds, another eminent Hebrew family. The children of his first wife were Abraham, Saul, Charlotte (Mrs. Isaac Kahn), Henry S. and Mollie. The issue from his second wife were: Marx, Louis, Rosa, Carrie, Leopold, Nathan, Bertha and Tilden. All of Simon's descendants are living except Saul, Tilden and Charlotte (Mrs. Isaac Kahn).

Some of the family have gone out into other parts of the country to dwell and to do business. Those who are living here yet are Abraham, Nathan, Marx, Louis and Leopold. The two latter are prominently connected with Evansville's commercial interests, being engaged in the jewelry and optical business. They inherited their father's keen business sagacity, and therefore have kept abreast of the times and prospered. They deserve the enjoyment of their prosperity.

FRANK MANSON GILBERT.

He who name heads this brief personal history was born at Mobile, Alabama, July 1, 1848. On the death of his mother in Evansville he was sent to Connecticut, where his father originally came from, and there he remained till he was six years old. Then he was returned to Evansville and placed in the public schools, where he remained till he was sixteen years old. At this period of his life he was set to work in his fathers' wholesale grocery store under the porter, and the fiat of his philosophical father was that he could "work up" or stay there under the porter till he was twenty-one. He soon "got the run" of the stock, became a salesman, and then went on the road as a commercial agent for his father's house, traveling steadily for nine years—by buggy and horseback. There were then only two railroads in this section of the country—the E. & T. H. and the Illinois Central into Cairo. He traveled in southern Illinois, and in winter-time made the

whole trip on horseback, often returning to Evansville only half a day in a month. After his father retired from business, he took charge of the books and settled up all his unfinished business affairs.

Now he began the life of a newspaper man, and first went on the *Courier* as river editor, then as city editor, and obtained all his knowledge of newspaper business from the late G. W. Shanklin. A desire to see more of the world led him west to Denver and Leadville. Here he saw quite a good deal of wild western life. Then he returned to Evansville, determined never to leave it again. In 1880 he and John J. Kleiner bought the *Argus*, and the next year Mr. Gilbert purchased Mr. Kleiner's interest in the plant. He ran this till he bought the *Tribune* in 1886, and since then he has never ceased to stand at the helm of this widely-read afternoon paper. By energy, industry, complaisance, and far-seeing policies he has made the *Tribune* one of the powers in progress of the city.

On October 20, 1881, he married Annie E. Hudspeth, daughter of the late J. M. Hudspeth. One child, Frank Manson Gilbert, Jr., graced this union.

Mr. Gilbert has always had an unwavering faith in the future of the city. He leaves no stone unturned that will in any way contribute to the general welfare of the crescent city. He has large real estate holdings, is a member of the orders of the K. of P., K. of H., Elks, and A. O. U. W., and has held high offices in all of them.

During the war for the union, when only a mere lad, he was drummer of the military organization known as the Evansville Rifles.

MECHANICS' FOUNDRY.

Over thirty years ago the Mechanics' foundry was established by the firm then composed of August Schultze, Chas. H. Thuman, John Thuman, Alexander Jack, Michael Becker, Ferdinand Holtz and Fred. W. Hoppe. They organized the firm in July, 1865. The building, located at First street and Third avenue, in which they began business, is still the one they are occupying. Three of the original members of the firm are at present the owners of the plant, viz: August Schultze, Chas. H. Thuman and Alexander Jack—the others having died or withdrawn. Mr. Hoppe was only with the firm about four years, when he withdrew. He died in California some years ago. Mr. Becker and Mr. John Thuman are also dead. Mr. Holtz retired from the firm about 1875, and is still living in this city.

Mr. H. August Schultze was born in Prussia, April 19, 1831, and when eleven years old came to Evansville with his parents. At the age of sixteen he entered a foundry and labored for eighteen years. He was married to Martha Schulz, who died in 1873. To them were born five children. In 1879 he was married to Sarah Clark.

Mr. Charles H. Thuman was born in Baden, Germany, in 1831. With his parents he came to the United States in 1837 and to Evansville in 1851. Having learned the carpenter's trade under his father, he set in to pattern making in this city, and then became a member of the firm of the Mechanics' foundry. He was married to Barbara Fuchs in 1850, and eight children were born out of this union.

Mr. Alexander Jack was born in Scotland, at the city of Glasgow, in 1833. At the inexperienced age of seventeen he came to the United States alone, and in Pennsylvania learned the trade of a machinist and engineer. He assisted in putting up a pig iron furnace on Green river, in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, and arrived in Evansville about 1859. Here he followed his trade and became a member of the present firm at its organization. He filled the office of water works trustee, being elected to that office at the city election in 1888. He is connected with several industrial enterprises, belongs to the Knights of Honor, and is a member of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city. He married Elizabeth Snedden in 1854. She died July 21, 1887.

The Mechanics' foundry, in the course of its existence, has done a vast amount of work, aggregating many millions of dollars. They have all along manufactured engine boilers, steamboat machinery, beam doctors or boiler feeders, circular saw mills and grist mills, all kinds of machinery and copper and sheet iron works. They are a trust-worthy, reliable firm, and rightly have the confidence of all the people with whom they ever did business.

OLMSTED FAMILY.

William Olmsted was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, June 29, 1778, and married Miss Rachael Laird in Westmoreland, New York, December 27, 1801. He came to Evansville in 1817, and his family in 1818. His death occurred near Evansville May 1, 1865. His wife was born in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, May 1784, and died near Evansville March 18, 1845. Samuel Laird Olmsted, their son, was born at Manlius, New York, January 12, 1805, and died near

Evansville April 9, 1864. He married Edna Ann DeGarmo in 1847. They left three sons who are still living in this county: Samuel L., Matthew D., and Edward A. William Olmsted, son of William and Rachael, was born in Manlius, New York, June 18, 1807. His death occurred November 20, 1879. He was married April 1, 1832, to Hannah Fairchild. Their children still living are: Mrs. Geneva M. Fauquher, in this county; Mrs. Lucy C. Ayers, near Fort Branch, Ind., Mrs. Harriet H. Outlaw, in Alabama, Charles D. and William S., in this county, and Samuel L. in Gibson county, Ind. Alexander Hamilton Olmsted, also a son of William and Rachael, was born in Manlius, New York, April 13, 1809. He was employed by the government as Indian agent, and he married among them and died in Washington, District of Columbia. Abby Maria Olmsted, daughter of William and Rachael, was born in Westmoreland, New York, April 11, 1818, and died October 27, 1885. She was married September 23, 1841, to Martin Van Dusen. They left four children who are still living in this county, namely: Mrs. Rachael O. Royston, Alexander M., Louis L., and Mrs. A. M. Hayden. Martin Van Dusen died March 15, 1879. Charles Goodrich Olmsted, son of William and Rachael, was born near Evansville November 1, 1823. He was killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. He was captain of Company A., 42d Indiana regiment, at the time he was killed. He was married the first time to Antoinette Hedden Wood November 5, 1844, by whom he left one son, Charles G. Olmstead, yet living in this county. He was married a second time to Elizabeth E. Hopkins May 8, 1853, who is still living. Two of their children are living in this city, George W., and Ella Olmsted. Mrs. Olmsted taught school in 1863-4 at Olmsted school house, while the author of this book was trustee. She is now married to John M. Wright, of this city.

FRANK PRITCHETT.

As far back as it is possible now to trace the Pritchett family, we are led to the conclusion that they came originally from Wales to Virginia. One branch of this numerous race located in Evansville about the time, or perhaps a little before, the organization of Vanderburgh county into a civil district. There were two brothers, John H. and Noah. George was the son of the latter, while Seth and Noah were the sons of John H. Noah died early, when only about twenty years old. Seth was born here in Evansville in 1819, and died

here when about sixty-eight years old. He was a large man, weighing about two hundred pounds, and was peaceable and industrious. As one of the earliest inhabitants in this county he was acquainted with the trials and privations of pioneers. He was a skilled blacksmith and did excellent work, and also engaged in the carriage business for a time. He married Miss Emma Grant, daughter of John Grant, the successful architect and builder. She was born in England in 1829. To them were born five children, of whom Frank was the oldest. Alexander and George S. are the other sons living—two sons died young.

Frank Pritchett was born here April 14, 1853, and was reared in this city and educated in the public schools. In early manhood he learned the trade of his father, at which he worked till 1875. For two years thereafter he engaged in teaming. In his youth he was of a busy turn, and his industry was an evidence of his native energy. He had winning ways, was a trustworthy friend, and possessed a splendid physique. He was always naturally an orderly citizen and seemed fitted to command order and the observance of the laws in others. In 1878 he became patrolman on the police force in this city, and thereafter his promotion was rapid and deserving. The next year he was appointed deputy city marshal. In April, 1881, he was made deputy sheriff of Vanderburgh county under Thomas Kerth, sheriff. While serving in this capacity he was made chief of the city police force. In all these difficult positions he proved himself eminently qualified and a most efficient officer. When the metropolitan police system became a law, he was naturally qualified as superintendent of the newly organized force, and so acceptable were his services that he held this position till 1886. Notwithstanding that he had twenty-eight opposing candidates for doorkeeper of the state senate in 1887, he was chosen over all to that position. It was a time when it required a man of nerve and brawn to fill the place, for there was a contest between the president elect of the senate, a democrat, and the lieutenant-governor, a republican, as to which one should preside over the senate, and there were exciting scenes sometimes. He was elected sheriff of this county in 1888 by the democratic party, and his majority was a sort of personal victory, following as it did upon the struggle in the state senate. He was appointed chief of police in April, 1897, a position he is now filling.

On October 14, 1878, he was married to Miss Louisa Kerth, daughter of Thomas Kerth. This estimable lady was born in this city in

1858. To them were born six children, as follows: Percy, Frank Florence, Ralph, Myrtle and Lydia Norwood.

Mr. Pritchett is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Honor, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Socially he is a man whose kindly acts makes him many friends. When it comes to the performance of what he considers his duty and the right, no obstacles can be put in his way to deter him.

JOHN L. BITTROLFF, SR.

He whose name is mentioned above was born in Durlach, Arch-Dukedom of Baden, Germany, the 2d day of January, 1791. He was a valiant soldier in the German army, under General Blucher, at the storming of Strausburgh, just before the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded in the engagement. His rank in the army was that of orderly sergeant. In 1832 he emigrated from Germany to America, landing at Baltimore, Md., with his family. For two years he lived at Youngstown, Pa., and then came to Evansville—1834. He now moved to Princeton, Ind., but returned to Evansville in 1837. In the hope of bettering himself and family, he moved to Herman, Mo., in 1839. Evansville was still the one spot that seemed best after all, and in the spring of 1841, he returned here and never again left. His death occurred in 1875, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a man of wonderful intelligence, and as a jeweler, was ambitious and enterprising. His sons were taught his trade. During the Mexican war the military fever ran high here, and Mr. Bittrolff soon found himself in command of a German company, sixty strong. All his commands were given in the German language, according to the tactics of the German army. His company had some old veterans in it, who had served under Wellington, and some from Napoleon's majestic army. It was one of the best drilled companies ever seen in Evansville. When troops were called for Captain Bittrolff wanted his company to enlist. It will be remembered that the war divided the people, many believing it was a war for the extension of slavery. One day, after a hard drill, when assembled at the green court house, they left it to a majority to decide whether they should go to the war as a body or remain at home. The vote stood one majority against going. Then Captain Bittrolff made an excited speech in his venacular tongue to the men, and he declared the majority were not true citizens, or they would respond to their country's call. The company never drilled again

after that. Immediately afterward Captain Walker raised a company and they went to Mexico. Captain Bittrolff's two sons, George A. and J. Louis, were drummers in the company, one beating the bass drum and the other the tenor drum. Both of these sons are yet living in this city.

JOHN GROSCURTH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1844, and emigrated to this country in 1864. He served his apprenticeship for the term of five years in Hamburg as a shoemaker. He commenced operations in that line of business in this city in 1866 on Third street, where he has continued to carry on business up to the present time. Those of the citizens of Evansville who have become familiar with him through business or social intercourse, have but one opinion of John Groscurth, and that is that he is an honest, upright citizen, conscientious in all his dealings, and a credit to the community. The author of this work takes pleasure in being able to endorse the general opinion of those who have had dealings with Mr. Groscurth and who know him well, and Evansville can conscientiously embrace him in her list of reputable citizens.

CHARLES KELLER.

The subject of this sketch was one of our best known business men. He was strictly a self-made man, one who arose from the humblest stage of life, won for himself an honorable position, and carved out his own fortune. He was for many years so closely identified with the business interests of this city that a history of Evansville, which did not mention him, would be very incomplete. Charles Keller was born in Barkenfeld, Groszberzogthum Oldenberg, Germany, in the year 1824. When he was four years old his father died, after which his mother married a man named Siegel. In the fall of 1841 he accompanied his parents to this country. They came directly to this city, landing in Evansville on New Year's day. For some time he worked on a farm near Boonville, Warriek county, and from there he went into the employ of a Mr. Foster, at that time a prominent merchant of Newburgh. At the age of twenty he removed to this city and embarked in the gunsmith business in a small way in an unpretentious frame structure on Second street, near Sycamore, on the present site of the Acme hotel, and from there he removed his business to Main street,

30 .

where the Val. M. Schmitz & Co's. clothing house now stands. In 1852 he purchased ground and erected a store adjoining the alley between Main and Fourth streets, now No. 315. Here he successfully continued business until his demise. For some years he also conducted a stove and tin store on Second between Main and Sycamore streets. In 1845 he was married to Eva Schneider, with whom he lived happily until the spring of 1879, when she died. In August, 1879, he married Rebecca Hoppen, who survived him, as did also his two children, Oscar and Carl. Mr. Keller was a member of the German Methodist church, having become associated with the church in 1845. He served on the church board of directors and held different offices in the church for many years. He was well known by the older and younger citizens of Evansville. His death occurred February 10, 1892.

HORACE CONKEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 1st day of January, 1843. He cast his lot amongst us as a citizen of Evansville in the summer of 1880, being one of the contractors in the construction of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railway. Following the completion of this road, he engaged in the same line of business, and was prominently connected with the construction of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railway, the Evansville & Indianapolis railway, (commonly called the "Straight line") and the Evansville & Richmond railroad. Succeeding those enterprises, he identified himself with the lumber interests of Evansville, being a prominent factor in the firms and corporations of the Crisle-Conkey land company and Conkey & Moore. In addition to his other commercial enterprises, he also took an active part in real estate interests, and by frugal and honest management, acquired a comfortable competence, which he was about to enjoy when death removed him from our midst, on February 13, 1897.

Horace Conkey's character was as near that of one of "nature's noblemen" as the human nature of man permits one to become. The writer had been intimately associated with him in days of adversity as well as prosperity, and he can truthfully assert that there was no swerving from his natural, noble self. His friendship was of that character ever sought after by the sterling representative citizen, and his acts were the correct index to his aim in life—an honest record. No epitaph could be more appropriately inscribed on his tombstone

than the simple words, "He lived and strived for the welfare and happiness of others." He was generous to a fault, kind and affable under all circumstances, choosing rather to bury the shortcomings of others, loving to approve rather than to criticise. Indeed, we could occupy pages in extolling this man's good qualities. In his domestic relations, he filled to overflowing the requisites of son, husband and father, and his death, in manhood's prime, was a public calamity. Memory's tablet can never become dimmed in the recollection of such a man among those who knew him.

THEOPHILUS CURNICK.

The author had the great pleasure of becoming acquainted with Theophilus Curnick immediately on his arrival in this city in the year 1855. I fully endorse all that has been said of him by the biographer who wrote what is appended hereto. His death was indeed a great loss to the church, for he was an exemplary man, an unflinching Christian ever, whose light was not under a bushel, but was always brightly burning. Whatever the loved dead had to say in public in the church, was always listened to with great interest and profound attention by all who had the good fortune to hear him. He seemed to have a holy influence upon those who heard him. He was in every way an aid and a cheer to the weak, weary and discouraged Christian. His words and influence entered the heart of the listener, who was lifted up and made better thereby. The following well written biography was prepared for the daily press at the time of his death, May 1, 1887, by his son, S. N. Curnick, president of the commercial college of this city:

"Theophilus Curnick was born in Bristol, England, October 26, 1814. His father was a professional accountant, and as Theophilus was his oldest son, it was according to usage that he should follow in the steps of his father, consequently at the age of twelve years he was placed in an office to learn his adopted profession. He became quite proficient, so that at the age when young men now begin to think of learning a profession or trade he was doing a man's work in an office and getting a man's pay. Before he was twenty years of age he was married and he soon had a large family around him. When about forty years old he concluded that he would try the new world. He accordingly came to America in the fall of 1855, coming at once to Evansville, where he located. He was soon followed by his family,

and ever since this city has been his home. How worthily he has filled the position of citizen in every capacity let those who know him best testify. Mr. Curnick was a remarkable man in many respects. No one could look into his face and see the striking features there shown without feeling that they were gazing at no ordinary man. In his youth and prime he was a fine specimen of handsome, refined intellectual manhood. What he seemed to the looker-on to be, he was. He was a man of varied attainments, well read in all modern and ecclesiastical history, knew enough of Greek and Latin to give him familiarity with all quotations and ordinary sentences in those languages, and was well posted in all political and general news, being a great reader of the daily papers from his youth up. He was unusually well posted in everything relating to his profession, having had almost sixty years of uninterrupted experience. He was recognized as an authority in all matters pertaining to it. He was very methodical and uniform in his habits. His time for going to the office and leaving it for his meals were regular to the minute. So much so was this the case that when he was observed by housekeepers passing their homes they would know the time without looking at the clock. He was careful and exact in his work and never allowed himself to be excited or put out in the doing of it. The writer remembers once asking him why he did not do a certain thing in another way than what he was accustomed to. He replied, "I cannot afford to make a mistake," and that was characteristic of all his work—carefulness and correctness. He was prompt in all engagements and daily duties and nothing was more calculated to upset him than to have a person behind in filling an engagement. He used to tell an experience when a young man of how this habit of his of being on time did him great good. He had a very important engagement with a gentleman who was desirous of engaging his services, and who was willing to pay him very liberally for them. The interview was to be at noon sharp. He rang the door bell just as the town clock was striking 12. The gentleman said, "Mr. Curnick, you are very punctual, sir." He replied, "That is my habit, sir." The interview ended in a very advantageous business engagement. He was very conservative in all business matters, leaning always to the side of caution. He detested anything and everything in the way of wild speculations, futures, margins, &c. His advice was sought and generally followed in all business matters with which he had to do. As one used to say, "He was a balance-wheel," and his suggestions were mostly followed. He was a good citizen, an example of a law abiding, patriotic, moral, Christian gentleman. He was in politics a

republican, and always said that party was worthy of his support. At the polls he would generally cast his vote for his party unscratched and remained a faithful adherent all his life. But after all the distinguishing mark of this man's character was his faithful, consistent Christian life. He was a member of the Methodist church for over fifty years. Religion with him was a daily, vital experience. He lived his religion as every one that knew him will testify. Never did a vulgar or profane or impure word escape his lips. The Sabbath to him was a delight. "No busy cares disturbed his breast" on that day. No mail was ever opened, no office work of any kind ever performed on Sunday. He never thought of going to the office on Sunday, and it was his delight to make the Sabbath a day of blessed rest. His knowledge of the Bible was proverbial. In Sunday school his work was superior. From early childhood he attended the Sunday school and when still young he became a teacher. He was chosen as superintendent and after faithful service in this capacity he again became a teacher. He loved to teach God's word, and was a master hand at it. The ordinances of God's house were to him a delight. The preached word, prayers and songs of Zion found glad response in his spiritual nature. He loved the courts of the Lord's house, and often went when it seemed as if he could not possibly get there. The class meeting was to him a source of strength and comfort, and it was given to him to impart at such a meeting more than he received. His experience was always rich, deep, spiritual and never failed to impress the hearers. But the most remarkable attainment of Mr. Curnick was his wonderful power in public prayer. His power was a gift of great excellence. When in the full vigor of his mind and with unimpaired vocal power, his prayers were an inspiration. No bishop, minister or layman excelled him. It was an endowment from above. He would use the choicest language, quote the most apt Scripture, take right hold on the throne of God, and with voice sweet, penetrating, mellowed to heavenly harmony, he would soar, and, lifting his audience with him, rise into fullest strains of exalted supplication, reaching with sublime faith the very Shekinah, catching the very spirit of deepest adoration and worship. Often it would seem as if

"Heaven came down the soul to greet,
And glory crowned the mercy seat."

"During special meetings his prayers and instruction to seekers were always owned and blessed of God. Quietly and peacefully this worthy man passed from our midst. Heaven opened her gates and let him in to behold the King in His beauty, and to mingle with the loved and

honored who had preceded him there. His friends on earth can pay him no greather honor than to resolve to walk in his steps and meet him up yonder. He used to quote from the poet (who in the ecstasy of fervent inspiration sang of the joy of Heaven and His glories) when he should "catch by turn the bursting joy, and all eternity employ in songs of endless praise." The reality is now his. Mr. Curnick left a large family and circle of friends to mourn his departure. His seven sons and three daughters are all married and have families of their own: James L., Samuel N., Thomas, Sydney N., George L., Eliza S. Swift and Lucy Moll, reside in this city. Frederick is living in South Africa, Rev. E. T. is in Uxbridge, Mass., and Mary Ann Stevens is in Chicago."

DR. GEORGE A. CUTLER.

Dr. George A. Cutler, son of Major Jervis and Elizabeth S. Cutler, was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1832. His parents moved to Evansville when he was very young, his mother having previously resided here. Mrs. Cutler's first husband, Captain Chandler, a wealthy sea captain, had emigrated from their home in New York City, and had built and equipped a large flatboat at Pittsburgh, (it being before the time of steamboats) and had floated down the Ohio, landing where Evansville now is. Captain Chandler purchased a large tract of land, and built one of the first houses here, but, in inspecting a well that had been dug for him, he contracted a severe cold, from the effects of which he died, leaving three children, John J., William H. and Mary R. Chandler, all of whom have been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Evansville. Captain Chandler's daughter, who is the widow of Professor J. W. Knight, is the only one of his children now living. Dr. Cutler's father, Major Jervis Cutler, was an officer in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, was a staff-officer in the Revolutionary war. He was a member of the first Continental Congress, and president of the Ohio land company. In company with General Rufus Putnam, Governor Winthrop and others, they purchased one and a half million acres of land, and commenced the settlement of the territory that subsequently became the state of Ohio. His son, Jervis, a boy of seventeen years, went west with the first colony. The subject of this sketch has often heard his father say that he (his father) was the first white boy to cut down a tree to form a settlement in the state of Ohio. Rev. Manasseh Cutler was also the author of the Ordinance of 1787 (so often credited to Thomas

Jefferson), that great charter which consecrated the territory of Ohio, Indiana and the great northwest to freedom, and which set aside the sixteenth section in every township to maintain a system of public education.

While the ancestors of Dr. Cutler were entitled to great credit for their efforts in the cause of freedom, the son should also come in for a share. After graduating at the medical department of the university of New York City, Dr. Cutler returned to Evansville and began the practice of his profession with Professor McDowell. When the Kansas and Nebraska bill passed in congress, he was one of the earliest emigrants, and the outrages that he saw daily perpetrated upon the free state settlers by the pro-slavery men of Missouri, impelled him to espouse their cause of the anti-slavery element, and he soon became a prominent member of their party. He was nominated by the first convention in the territory to a seat in the territorial legislature, and he stumped the district at the risk of his life. At Nemaha City, where he had an appointment to speak, he found a large body of Missourians, headed by General David R. Atchison, then acting vice president of the United States, who informed him that if he attempted to speak, he would be "riddled with bullets." He did speak, however, and the very effrontery of his doing so probably saved his life. At this election every precinct was invaded by Missourians, who, in many instances, took the ballot-boxes back to Missouri with them. Dr. Cutler received a large majority of the legal votes, and Governor Reeder gave him the certificate of election; but it is needless to say, General Stringfellow, his opponent, got the seat. Dr. Cutler was in every battle during that protracted war, was a prisoner at one time, and had many miraculous escapes from death. He was a member of the Topeka constitutional convention, was twice elected state auditor under that constitution, and was a member of the first state legislature. When the civil war broke out he organized a company and went to Washington, and took part in the defense of the city. He was appointed United States Indian agent by President Lincoln. He had 20,000 of the southern Indians under his care during the war to be fed and clothed. During his term of office he disbursed over a million dollars, and assisted in putting two regiments of Indians in the field. Dr. Cutler was afterward appointed state printer for the northern district of Texas, by Governor Davis, the republican governor of that state, and he established a paper at Sherman and one at Denison, Texas. While editing a paper at the latter place, a committee consisting of the mayor and the prominent citizens, waited on him and offered a large

bonus if he would start a paper at Dallas, which he did, and the Daily Commercial soon became one of the leading papers in the state. Dr. Cutler subsequently went to Chicago, and began work in his chosen profession, where he soon established a large and lucrative practice.

In 1878 he married Miss Fannie Dougherty, who was born in Evansville. Her family were also identified with the early history of this city. Her grandfather, Alexander Johnson, was one of the earliest settlers. She was a cousin of Hugh McGary, who owned large tracts of land here, and a niece of Marcus Sherwood, Thomas Johnson and Hon. Abram Phelps, of Newburgh. She was also a cousin of I. Neely Johnson, one of the early governors of California, who was born in Evansville. Miss Dougherty was a teacher in the public schools of Evansville for years. Her brothers, William, Frank and Henry Dougherty, enlisted from Evansville and fought during the late war. They are all dead now. In his boyhood days young Cutler was deputy postmaster, his half-brother, William H. Chandler, being postmaster. George's uniform good humor and assiduous attention to business won him the respect of all the old citizens. Dr. Cutler organized a large colony in 1887, at Chicago. He afterward bought an extensive tract of land in California, and moved with his family to that state, where he now lives, engaged in the drug business at Los Angeles.

CHARLES FLETCHER JEAN.

Charles Fletcher Jean was born of poor and humble parents, in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1856. His father, John Miller Jean, was born at Carlisle, Indiana, July 28, 1828. His grandfather, Fletcher Jean, emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, in the year 1818. The paternal ancestors of the subject of our sketch were French. His mother's maiden name was Rebecah Ann Taylor. She was born at Rockville, Indiana, January 22, 1830, and died at Robinson, Illinois, November 29, 1893. His father, at the age of sixty-eight, is still living, and is actively engaged in the produce business at Robinson, Illinois. His father and his four brothers, together with his grandfather, were carpenters by trade. At the age of eleven his parents moved from Terre Haute to Sullivan, Indiana. At the age of fourteen he left home, returning to Terre Haute, where he secured a position in the Terre Haute House as bell boy. Mr. Perry Huston, who is part owner and manager of the St. George Hotel of this city, was then manager of the Terre Haute House. Mr. Jean held this position for about

eight months. He then went to Indianapolis and secured a position as driver of a delivery wagon for a grocery store. Later he became clerk in the same store, where he continued in these two capacities for about three years. He then returned home to Sullivan, Indiana, and entered school. At the age of nineteen he secured a position as clerk in a dry goods store at Sullivan, Indiana. At the age of twenty-one he received in marriage the hand of Miss Maud Hancock, whose father at that time was sheriff of Sullivan county. Three years later he engaged in the produce business with his father and brother, E. T. Jean, and was sent to Newton, Illinois, to open a branch house. After remaining there about two years he went to Shelbyville, Illinois, to open a branch house, where he remained about four years. From there he was sent to Carmi, Illinois, on the same business enterprise. He lived in Carmi about three years. He moved to Evansville in 1889, and established headquarters for Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri points. Two years ago he dissolved partnership, selling the Illinois and Missouri points to his brothers and purchasing the Indiana and Kentucky points, since which time he has been doing business under the style of C. F. Jean. The first ten years of his business career were hard and comparatively unsuccessful, but in the past few years he has been fairly prosperous. His family consists of five children, three sons and two daughters. He has never aspired to any political office, but in Carmi he was elected as councilman and served two years. He was nominated for mayor of the city of Evansville, by the republican party, at the primary election on Tuesday, February 23, 1897, a compliment of which he was in every sense worthy. Mr. Jean stands foremost among the business men of Evansville.

JOHN F. GLOVER.

Was born near Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1814. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and Jos. Glover, his father, served in the war of 1812. His mother was Margaret Ferguson, of Scotch-Welsh descent—a woman of strong religious principles of the Puritanical type. At an early age John entered the store of Abraham Oves, a distinguished merchant of Harrisburgh, where he served as salesman and book-keeper. One of his associate clerks was W. S. Culbertson, with whom he formed a strong attachment which lasted through life. In 1834 he removed to Louisville and went into the saw mill and lumber yard of his uncle, Mathew Ferguson. In 1838

Mr. Glover married Miss Lucinda Catharine Simons, a niece of Mrs. Matthew Ferguson. Mrs. Glover was the daughter of Arad and Catharine Winchel Simons, who came west from Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1817, and took up land in Perry county, Indiana. Mrs. Glover was born February 6, 1818. Her mother died soon after her birth and she was brought up by her mother's sister, Mrs. Ferguson, the wife of Mr. Glover's uncle.

Eleven children were the fruit of this union: Catharine (Mrs. C. M. Tileston, of Minneapolis); Joseph E. died at the age of five years; Margaret died at the age of 12 years; Olive (now the widow of W. A. Culbertson); Wallis, of Montgomery, Alabama, died in 1896; Bren, mysteriously disappeared from Chicago in 1878; Allen S., of Cincinnati; Edward D., died in 1884; Fanny died at the age of one year; Dr. John F., of this city, and Lucie G. died in 1884. In December, 1852, Mr. Glover arrived in Evansville. He at once opened a lumber yard on the corner of Main and Seventh streets. His career was one of unwavering integrity and commendable enterprise. Mr. Glover was very successful in Sunday school organization. He was superintendent of Brook street Sunday school, Louisville, previous to his residence in Evansville. He also served the following churches in the capacity of Sunday school superintendent: Ingle street, City Mission, then held in Crescent Hall, corner Main and Third streets, Kingsley and Trinity. He was one of the organizers of Kingsley church and also one of the founders of the Christian Home, on Fulton avenue. He was a successful merchant and a devoted Christian worker. His death occurred September 15, 1884. Mrs. Glover survived her husband just ten years, lacking one day, her death occurring on September 14, 1894. She was a most excellent woman and a devoted wife and mother.

ZIBA H. COOK.

Mr. Cook was born in Fulton county, New York. When twenty-one years old he went to Massachusetts and there learned the cotton-mill business. That portion of his life spent in Massachusetts was at Taunton. He removed to Balston, Saratoga county, N. Y., in October, 1844, where he still pursued the business of cotton manufacturing. In October, 1850, he located at Cannelton, Indiana, as agent for the Cannelton Cotton-mill company, and started a mill at that point. Mr. Cook felt a desire to change the nature of his pursuit, and so on May 20, 1852, he arrived in Evansville, and on June 20th the same year,

opened up in the wholesale grocery business, on First street, between Main and Locust streets, at number 323. Cook's "Oriental Tea Store" supplied hotels, restaurants, steamboats, boarding houses and private families. His wholesale grocery trade was flattering. He introduced the novelty of the free-delivery system, and despite all aside remarks the other competitors were soon compelled to use it. In time the business grew and the list of customers was enlarged. His great desire to please his customers in all respects and his genial attitude toward them added to his trade. He was a stirring, live business man, conducting business with a dash and boldness that won. He was a leader, not a follower. Mr. Cook served faithfully in the common council of the city, and took a leading part in many of the movements for the good of the city. He died while filling the office of justice of the peace, in June, 1882. He retired from the grocery business in his latter days, and his son, Henry A. Cook, succeeded him. Henry A. Cook and his son, Harry N., are to-day doing a large wholesale and retail grocery business at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, number 331. They handle extensively all classes of groceries, and with the greatest watchfulness to details and prompt filling of orders they have secured and hold a large patronage in and out of the city.

H. A. Cook was born September 10, 1835, at Blackstone, Massachusetts. His brother, Norval L., shortly after he entered the army in defence of the Union, was drowned at St. Louis. He had two sisters, Verona and Medora M. Mr. Cook is a very active man, full of energy, remarkably industrious, most intelligently accommodating, liberal in views, and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. He is a man of wide reading, a staunch republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. He has been as free from the desire of public office or notoriety as any man in the city, and he discusses public issues with a surprising clearness and the fullness of one who has read much. Mr. Cook was married to Miss Carrie J. Clark. She died November 18, 1888. To them were born four children, all of whom are living: Harry N., Caroline J., Genevieve M. and Anna M. His son, Harry N. Cook, was born in this city. He is the exact prototype of his father in commercial alertness, business comprehension, wide-awake industry, intelligent enterprise and social complaisance.

THOMAS P. BRITTON,

Of whom this biography will speak, was born in Rockport, Spencer county, Ind., July 20, 1832. He was one of the eight children of Thomas Pindall Britton, of Spencer county. His brothers were: John F., James and Frank Britton, and his sisters were: Mary, Virginia, Rachel and Caroline Britton. Mr. Britton passed his early life in and about Rockport, attended the public schools of that place and received a fair education. He was afterward engaged in the livery stable business in Rockport, and was as successful as the business of the town would permit. In the year, 1858, he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Brown, also of Rockport, Ind. He soon found that Rockport was too small for his broad ideas of business, and two years later, in the year, 1860, moved with his family to Evansville, where Mr. Britton, in partnership with John Richardson, a relative of his, embarked in the livery stable business, and were quite successful in that vocation. Mr. Britton bought real estate in and about Evansville, and his judgment on such occasions was admired by all. His friends saw in him a man of fine business qualities. He was fond of horses, owned several fine specimens, and took a great deal of interest in all turf matters. In the fall of 1878, his friends nominated him for treasurer of Vanderburgh county, and he was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Britton served his term in grand style, and made quite a reputation as the servant of the people by his honest, straightforward and business-like methods, and made many warm and lasting friends. He was re-elected in 1880, but the arduous duties connected with that office soon began to tell on his health, and in the summer of 1883, he was confined to his bed, and on the 31st of July, his spirit departed from this world, respected and loved by all, leaving behind him a bereaved family and a countless number of sad friends to mourn his demise.

JACOB WEINTZ.

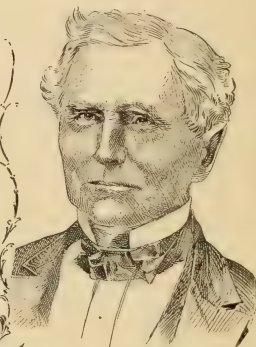
One of the most efficient and useful citizens of Evansville was Jacob Weintz. His business relations were such as to make him known to everybody and to win their confidence and respect.

Mr. Weintz was born in Albig, Grand Duchy, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on November 21, 1830. His father, Peter Weintz, was a farmer. There he gained an education in the common schools, and spent his young life upon a farm. He came to America in 1843,

when only thirteen years old, touching first at New Orleans, thence preceeding up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. The family remained there several months, but later came to Indiana and settled upon a farm in Posey county. Four years afterward, in 1847, he located in Evansville and learned the tinner's trade under Mr. Kollenberg, and later kept store and made tinware for Kratz & Heilman. He subsequently became superintendent of the Kratz & Heilman foundry and machine shops. After the dissolution of the firm in 1866 he still retained this position under the proprietorship of his half brother, William Heilman. When the business was organized into a corporation in 1884, he became pecuniarily interested in it and still performed the duties of superintendent, a place he was successfully filling at the time of his death. He was connected with this business through its period of growth to prosperity and its present great proportions. His relations to his brother were close and confidential, so that when the estate of Mr. Heilman was taken out of the court in 1893, he was appointed trustee of the same. This was a great trust, but he filled it honorably and well, as he did everything else he undertook. At the time of his death he was president of the Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Company, and superintendent of the Heilman machine works—positions he filled efficiently and creditably. He was a successful business man, possessing that tact and close application to business which never fail to attain success. His life, in a sense, is a page in the history of the city. In every good work and enterprise for the good of the people and the prosperity of the city he not only had a good word, but a ready hand and an open purse. A man very conscientious, he was honest in every business transaction, and his loyalty to his friends was unswerving and true. He was a plain man, unassuming and modest in his course in life. He disliked publicity. In regard to his business or social conduct it was a favorite saying of his that the "act would explain itself." He multiplied no words, where a good deed would explain better. His love of truth and right was a strong element in his nature, and he never swerved from these great cardinal principles. A fine quality of benevolence moved him all along the pathway of life to do deeds of charity and help the needy and distressed. Many a time has his open hand extended aid in a substantial way, when no return was expected. His heart was often touched by the hard circumstances of some one, whom he aided liberally. To every good and worthy object he was a ready contributor. He had a kind heart and a gentle nature, and many were the noble acts he did. His friendly manner and social qualities endeared him to

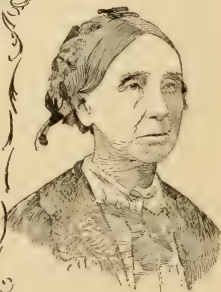


JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT—AUTHOR



WM. N. ELLIOTT M.D.

PETER ELLIOTT

ANN ELIZABETH ELLIOTT
DUVALL

THE ELLIOTT FAMILY.

all. He was particularly fond of children, and business was rarely so pressing that a child could not gain his sympathetic attention. In his domestic life he was an exemplary man, and his home was the one supreme spot in all the world to him. He was happy in his domestic relations.

He was first married to Elizabeth Woll May 27, 1856. To them were born Henry P., Clara E. and William. Their only daughter, Clara, died November 13, 1873, in the early part of her fifteenth year. The beloved mother of these children died January 29, 1866. She was an estimable lady and highly beloved. Her home was a home of peace and love, and as a wife and mother her memory was cherished with affection and her beautiful life left a lasting impression. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Kron, widow of Frederick Kron, on June 22, 1869, and her death occurred on September 7, 1877. He was married to Charlotte Straub December 9, 1879. She survives him. Of this union one son, Edward J., was born, and he is still living.

Mr. Weintz had been a member of St. John's Evangelical church—one of the earliest. He aided materially in building the church on Third and Ingle streets. In later years he was a member of First Avenue Presbyterian church, and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of the same. His political affiliations were with the republican party. His death occurred at his home on Carpenter street on June 19, 1897, and is greatly deplored by his family and all who knew him.

THE ELLIOTT FAMILY.

The Elliott family are to-day thoroughly American, as this brief sketch will show you. Back as far as 1740 an emigrant colony, from adjoining counties in England and Wales, settled in the vicinity of Mobsic Bay, Gloucester county, Virginia. In this colony were the first members of the Elliott lineage, and they settled on a new plantation within about four miles of where Yorktown was located, and began life in this magical new country—this Eldorado—upon a farm.

It was upon this farm in Gloucester county, that Peter Elliott, the father of the author, was born in 1774. He was but a small boy when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army to General Washington, but he remembered many events of that long siege and of the final events of the War of the Revolution. He remembered when the red-coats were encamped upon the family plantation, and how the dashing young

officers often secured him to carry delicate love notes to the blushing young Tory maidens of that locality. These young English officers, some of them at least, were even quartered in the dwelling of the family. And many a time was he trotted on a red-coat's knee, while his father was in the depleted ranks of the little patriot army under General Washington and his generals.

When the first call for soldiers was made in 1776, the oldest of the three Elliott brothers at once enlisted in the service of the thirteen colonies. Sometime in the course of the war the other two entered the army, and as it happened each brother was in a different division of the troops. They were in many contests in the course of the long struggle for freedom, and it happened that all three were in the struggle at Yorktown, and each was wounded there in a final onslaught upon the works of the entrenched British. Wounded and broken down from long years of exposure, they were taken home. When white-winged peace came at last, they did not survive many years to enjoy it. The names of these three Revolutionary soldiers were James, Thomas and Robert Elliott. They died comparatively young.

During the winter campaign against Yorktown, the patriots groomed their horses in caves dug in the hillsides and arranged with props like rooms in coal mines. The three brothers were in the charge made by Washington and his generals upon the breastworks, and tradition has it that this was a bold and bloody conflict, in which many personal heroic adventures were performed. It is with pleasure that the author recollects that he has walked over the old breastworks at Yorktown, and had depicted to him by the old soldiers the contest that waged there for liberty many years before. These old war ruins are yet vivid and clear in his mind and heart. The fireside history of this glorious victory is deeply imbedded in his very nature, and it seems to him, when he thinks of it, that there is no country on the face of the earth equal to his own beloved land, over which the star-spangled banner waves in beauty and glory.

James and Thomas left many sons and daughters. The descendants of one became sea-faring men, and of the other merchants and traders, near Baltimore. Numerous relationships have been discovered, and some of them have been traced back to their origin by the author. Robert Elliott, the grandfather of the author, married a Dobson, and she bore one son, named Peter. After the death of Robert, the widow married James Hall. Their daughter, Martha, married a man named Ranson; their son, John Hall, Martha's brother, was a prominent figure at one time in commercial affairs, at Richmond, Virginia, and

to-day his son, Joseph Hall, has, with even more success, followed in his father's footsteps.

Peter Elliott was born November 29, 1774, in Gloucester county, Virginia, as heretofore stated. He was brought up, or as they say in Virginia, raised on a farm. When nineteen years old he went to Richmond and bound himself out to a man named Mr. McKin, a carpenter. When the Whisky Rebellion, as it is called, broke out in western Pennsylvania he was drafted to help suppress the revolt. The troops were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Pitt. The prompt measures of President Washington quelled the trouble without much difficulty. Afterward young Peter Elliott returned to Richmond and finished his trade apprenticeship. He pursued his occupation with Mr. McKin until he was twenty-four years old, when he married Miss Jane Morton, a sister-in-law of Mr. McKin, and a descendant of English ancestors. Their only child died in infancy, and the mother herself died within a year after her marriage. About a year subsequent to his wife's death, Peter Elliott married Miss Mary Pritchett, of Richmond. To them were born Ann Elizabeth, June 13, 1809. She married Alexander Duval, and is to-day residing in Louisville, Ky., a widow, in feeble health. William Morton Elliott was born January 15, 1812. He was a physician and a minister, and a man of exceeding fine qualities. His death occurred December, 1874.

On the death of his second wife, which occurred shortly after the birth of her only son, Peter Elliott married again, and this time a Miss Ann Brown, a daughter of Stephen Brown. She was born September 24, 1790, in London, England. She was a woman of many lovable qualities and a true helpmeet.

When the awful holocaust occurred in the Richmond theatre in 1811 Miss Brown was there. She remembered being pressed towards the door in the wild rush, and of being thrown down in the panic that prevailed and was trampled upon, and when she recovered consciousness she was lying in a ditch somewhere alone. Some one had dragged her unconscious form from there for safety. She was scarred and cut with iron heel-taps, and the scars remained till the day of her death. It will be remembered that the Governor-elect of Virginia was so horribly charred by the fire that his body was only identified by a gold watch chain worn around his neck. The names of all the dead, who are buried in one wide grave, are carved upon a monument that marks their final resting place.

This union with Miss Brown brought forth three children. Robert was born August 4, 1813. He died in infancy on October 20, 1814.

Joseph Peter was born April 3, 1815. Sarah A. was born May 12, 1819, and died August 12, 1820.

After the death of Ann Brown Elliott, Peter married a fourth wife, and this time it was a Miss Godfrey, of Lynchburg, Virginia, formerly of Richmond. No issue resulted from this union.

Peter closed his business affairs in Richmond about the time of his marriage to Ann Brown and located in Lynchburg, where most of his children were born. His pursuit as a contractor and builder brought him neat and substantial gains. In time, however, he settled farther west in the pioneer country, and took up his residence in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1824, where he added the wagon-maker's and blacksmith's trades to his other labors. He owned slaves there as he owned them in Virginia, and the refractory ones gave him considerable trouble to manage, and with his business worries he began to decline in general health. He always sympathized with the sentiment that would liberate the slaves, believing freedom to all to be right in a land of the free and a home of the brave. When poor health overtook him he found homes for his slaves in Lexington, quit his business and came to Evansville, where he lived with his son Joseph Peter Elliott. This was about 1849. Joseph Peter, the author, settled up his father's affairs in 1850, disposed of his property in Lexington, and managed his funds thereafter. He died on the 24th of June, 1863. He sleeps to-day in Oak Hill Cemetery.

He was a man of many sterling qualities, faithful in agreements, correct in his moral instincts and true to his friends. He was a member of the Methodist church. He was a patriotic citizen and a lover of his country. He believed in its institutions and its destiny, and he loved and honored the flag, the stars and stripes that led his father to victory and established a country without an equal upon the earth.

Joseph Peter Elliott, as already stated, was born April 3, 1815, at Lynchburg, Virginia. He was named after Joseph of biblical fame. It was his mother's delight to read that story to her young son. Before he could read he could repeat this romantic history by heart, so often had she read it to him. She was a religious woman and was often called from her secret devotion to her meals by the servants.

What little schooling the author got was in Lexington, Kentucky, and from his sister, Elizabeth (Mrs. Duval.)

The family resided about ten years in Lynchburg, and came to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1824, traveling by teams through the wilderness. That was, in fact, the only means of transportation in these pioneer times. His mother, Mrs. Ann Brown Elliott, had died the previous

year in 1823. The author set out from there in 1836 to become the architect of his own fortunes, and spent the first winter in Louisville, learning the saddlery business. In February, 1837, he settled in Evansville, where his long life has been spent. His elder brother, William Morton, had come in December, 1826, prospecting for business and had rented a house in which to conduct the saddlery business.

Here the author's life has been open and known of all men. The first twenty-five years of his life in this city were devoted exclusively to saddlery manufacturing. Many learned the trade under his directions. The last he did in that line of industry was filling contracts with the government in 1861-2, during the war. He made six hundred cavalry saddles and equipments for an Indiana cavalry regiment, and the harness for a park of artillery consisting of six pieces and seventy-two horses. He then became a merchant and pork packer, a line of trade he followed up to about 1880. After that, for about five years, he traveled through the south for the Heilman plow works. He was elected as magistrate or justice of the peace in 1889, a position he is still filling. In middle life he dealt largely in real estate and laid out several additions to the town.

During the war he was active in the protection of the city. At that time he was township trustee, and had much to do with the care of the fugitives from the south. He served as a member of the council almost all along through the history of the town, and after it became a city, and was a member of the various boards connected therewith, doing his work with great care and concern for the general welfare. To glance briefly at the author's domestic life is the next step in this condensed family history. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Harrison, daughter of Elisha Harrison, who figured in the early legislature of Indiana, in September, 1838. She was a kind and tender woman. To them one child was born, but both mother and child died in October, 1838.

He married his second wife, Miss Mary Louisa Wheeler, daughter of Rev. Joseph Wheeler, October 6, 1839. She was born in London. She was a woman of many fine and estimable qualities, and trained her family in the fear and admonition of the Lord. This union brought forth the following children, all born in this city: Edward Peter, Mrs. Mary Louisa Oakley, Lizzie Early Elliott, John Wheeler, Joseph Brown and John Douglas Elliott. But death has invaded his home and taken some away. John W. died September 12, 1850; Lizzie

Early, died April 18, 1853, and Joseph B., died February 11, 1885. The mother of these children died June 5, 1853.

The author married his third wife, Margaret Reilly, July 19, 1854. She became a mother to the bereft children, trained them with careful Christian grace, and was so kind to them that they loved her as dearly as they ever could have loved their real mother. No children were born to them. Mrs. Margaret Reilly Elliott died, full of grace and Christian character, beloved for her temporizing power and great sweetness, on August 16, 1889. She was born in Drummond, county of Armagh, Ireland, May 10, 1810, and came to this country in 1839, and to Evansville in 1843. "Cousin Margaret Reilly," as she was affectionately called, was a willing and capable helper wherever sickness, sorrow or charity made its appeal. She never thought of herself until she had brought comfort and relief to others. She was a shining example of cheerfulness and contentment, and her gentleness radiated out and made others softer and better. The local press, in noting and noticing her death, complimented her highly and paid a beautiful tribute to her sweet memory.

And now, you will permit us to complete this family record. William Morton Elliott, M. D., whom you will remember, married Miss Hannah Ellison, November 9, 1831. To them were born the following children: William W., born January 21, 1833; Mary Elizabeth, November 17, 1836; Thomas M., December 30, 1838; James P., May 26, 1840; Hannah E., December 15, 1845, and John G., June 13, 1851.

His sister, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Duval, wife of Alexander Duval, was the mother of the following children: Henry, born May, 1836; Virginia, May 20, 1839; Claudeus P., September, 1840; Louis E., November, 1845, and Mary E., May, 1848.

Edward Peter Elliott, son of the author, was married to Miss Annie E. Leonard, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Ind., November 8, 1846, and the date of their marriage was May 9, 1866. The dates of the births of their children are as follows: C. Fred., born February 5, 1867; Mary L., May 12, 1868; Bessie E., September 23, 1869; Nettie C., October 16, 1871; Joseph P., October 15, 1878; James M., April 24, 1880; Edward Leonard, June 3, 1885, and William Manning, February 11, 1887. James M. died August 12, 1880.

Mary Louisa Elliott was married to James Allen Oakley, September 3, 1863. The fruit of this union is Miss Margaret.

And this is the family record. Scrupulous care has been exercised to omit everything that would seem egotistical or fulsome in the eyes

of friends and the general reader. Much has been left unwritten, much that might be added with profit; but the writer preferred to give only an outline, leaving the reader to supply all omissions.

BROWN FAMILY.

The author's mother was a Brown, as you well remember. It is the purpose now to give a family tree of a part of the Brown race. Edward Brown was a son of Stephen Brown, the father of the author's mother, Ann Brown Elliott. Edward Brown married Miss Elizabeth Godfrey, and to whom there were born Edward and Sarah (Mrs. Rock), twins, Edward dying young and Sarah still living in Gordonsville, Va.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Benson), who died in 1853; Dr. Samuel P. Brown, who died December, 1896; Douglas Brown, who was a captain in the Mexican war and died at Pennington, Mississippi, on his way home after peace had been obtained; and Lucy, (Mrs. Pettitt), still living in Columbia, Virginia. After the death of his wife Edward Brown married Miss Martha Rucker, of Amherst county, Virginia. Out of this union there came Edward Brown, who was born in 1836; William Brown, who was born in 1839; Philip F. Brown, who was born June 2, 1842; Mary F. Brown, who was born in 1845, and Benjamin R. Brown, who was born in 1847. The mother of these children died in the autumn of 1847, and the father in the spring of 1852. They were of a kind, loving disposition, and their children loved and revered them. For many years the father was superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday school in Columbia, Virginia. Both parents sleep in the church yard at Columbia. The parents of Edward Brown lie in the church yard at Richmond, Virginia.

Phil F. Brown was born at Columbia, Fulvanna county, Virginia. An orphan at eleven years, he began life under trying circumstances. At the age of sixteen he accepted a position in a large general merchandise store, where he was engaged for the next two years. He joined the army and started for Norfolk April 19, 1861; served on General J. C. Pemberton's staff; was in the seven-day battle around Richmond; was severely wounded at Crampton's Gap September 14, which practically ended his military career. After his recovery he clerked at the old American hotel in Richmond, and soon after bought the lease on this hostelry, but three days afterward, when the Union forces entered the evacuated city—April 3, 1865—this hotel was burned. In October he became cashier of the Exchange hotel. He

conducted a hotel at Petersburg subsequently, and in 1870 went to "The Baths," in Rockbridge county, and three years later he went to Blue Ridge Springs. He is now the proprietor of this popular resort in Botetourt county, Virginia. He has at the same time managed successfully large hostleries in Chattanooga, Atlanta, Ocala, New Orleans and elsewhere. He has a wide reputation as a landlord. In 1891 he was elected to the house of delegates, a position he filled creditably, with honor to himself and good to his constituency.

APPENDIX.

On page 191 the name of Mrs. Lucy Archer Hunting should be added as one with a highly cultivated soprano voice. She sang often in local concerts and oratorios.

The statement on page 191, that Dr. Charles S. Archer is a music teacher, should be made to read a music "leader."

In the list of vocalists on page 191 should be included the names of Mrs. Thomas Wheeler, Mrs. Fannie Tileston Henson, Mr. William Tileston and Mr. Charles M. Tileston.

Prosecuting attorneys of the first Indiana district: John Law, 1818; Charles J. Battell, 1830 to 1835; John Pitcher, 1835; James Lockhart, 1846; John Ingle, A. L. Robinson, Luke Stinson, C. A. DeBruier, William Henning; John Brownlee, 1870 to 1880; William H. Gudgel, 1879 to 1883; Philip W. Frey, 1883 to 1887; A. J. McCutchan, 1887 to 1891; John W. Spencer, 1891 to 1895; A. J. Clark, 1895 to present time.

Prosecuting attorneys of the Vanderburgh criminal court: William P. Hargrave, H. A. Mattison, James B. Rucker and Richard Hodson.

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